



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

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REVIEW  
OF THE  
TRADE OF INDIA  
IN  
1932-33

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*Published by order of the  
Governor-General in Council.*



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1933

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

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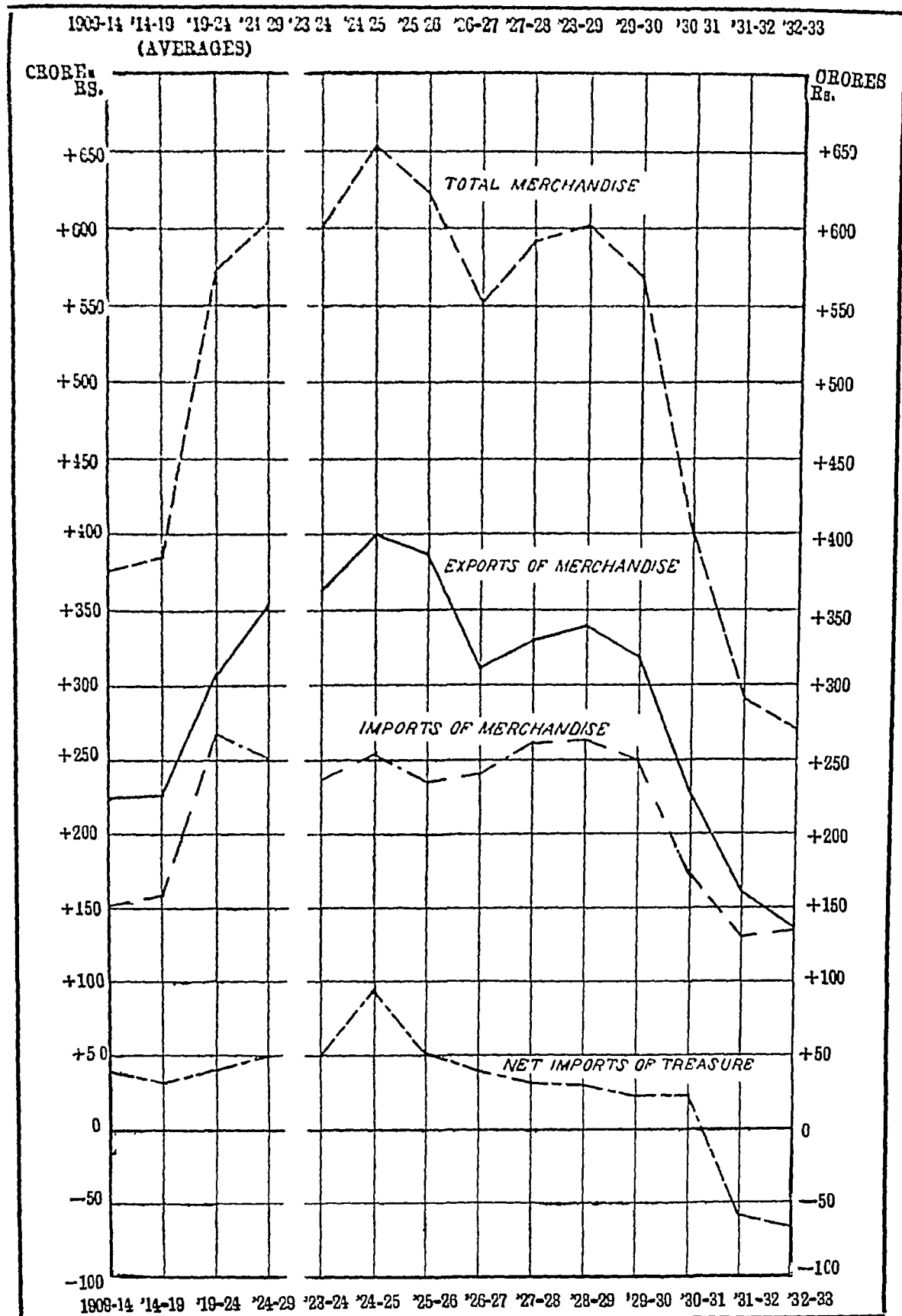
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## CHART 1.

## Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

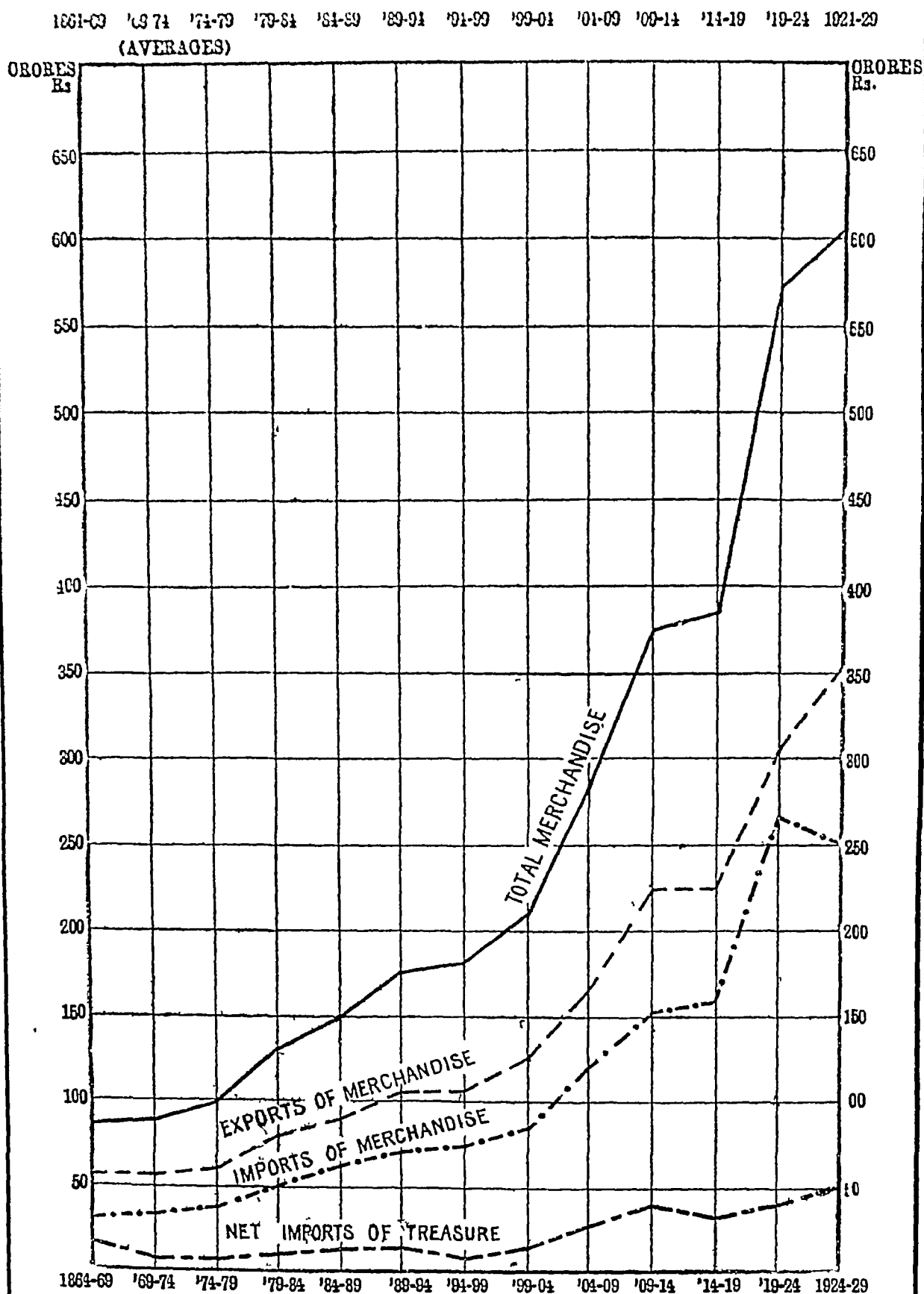




# CHART 1.

## Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(b) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.  
(Private and Government)



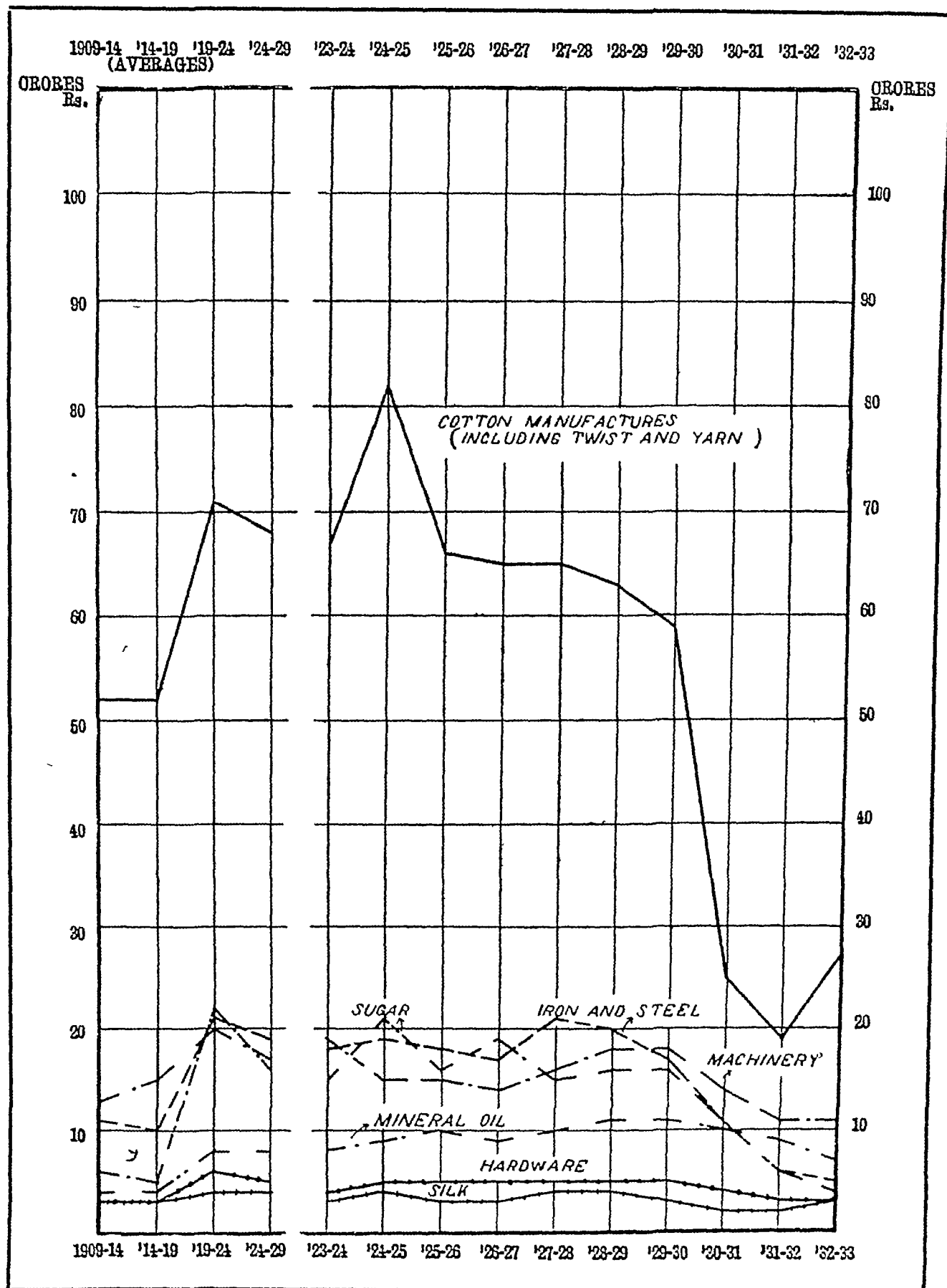




## CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## IMPORTS





## CHART 2.

(6) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## EXPORTS

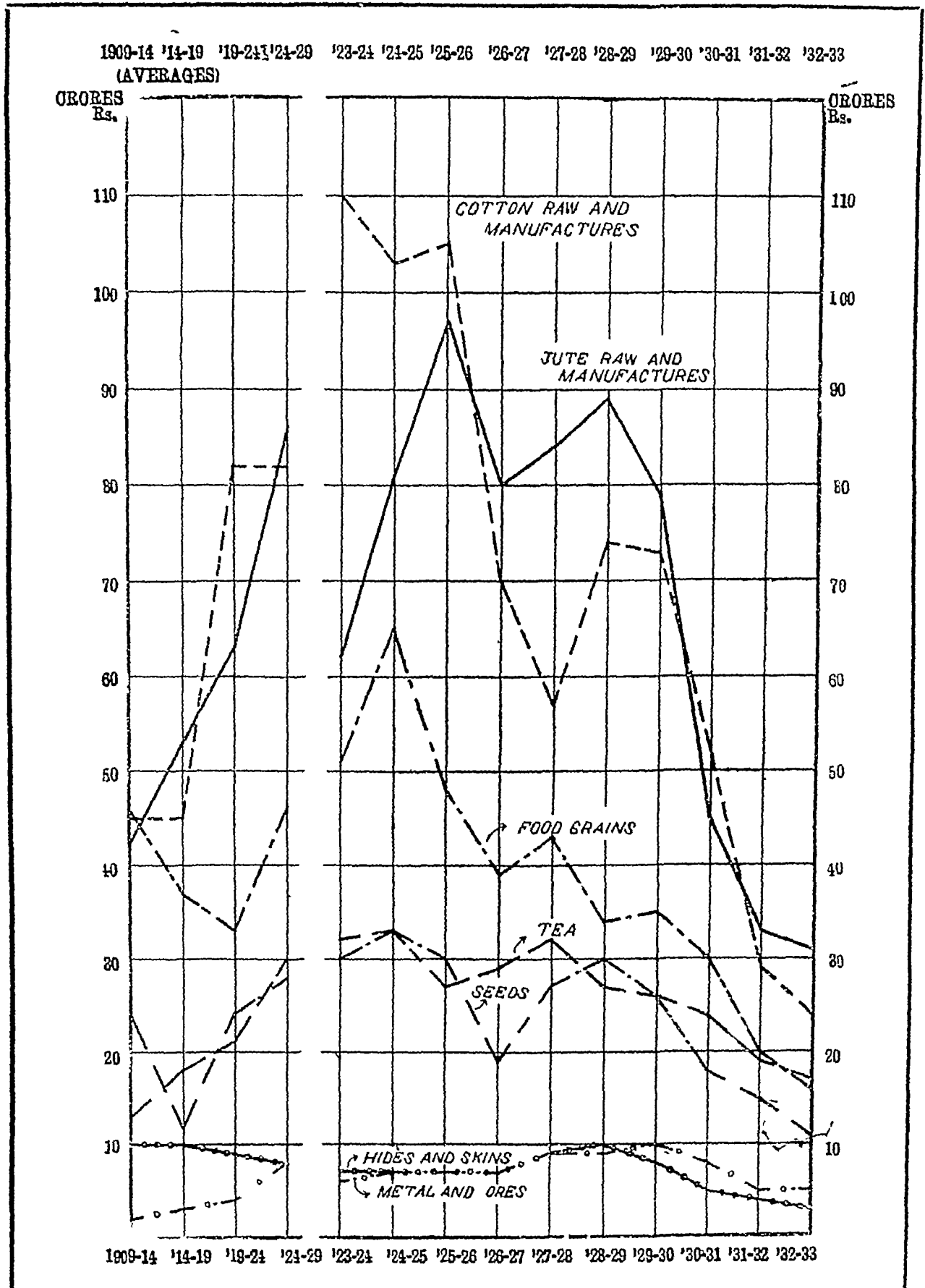




CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and  
Excess of Exports over Imports.

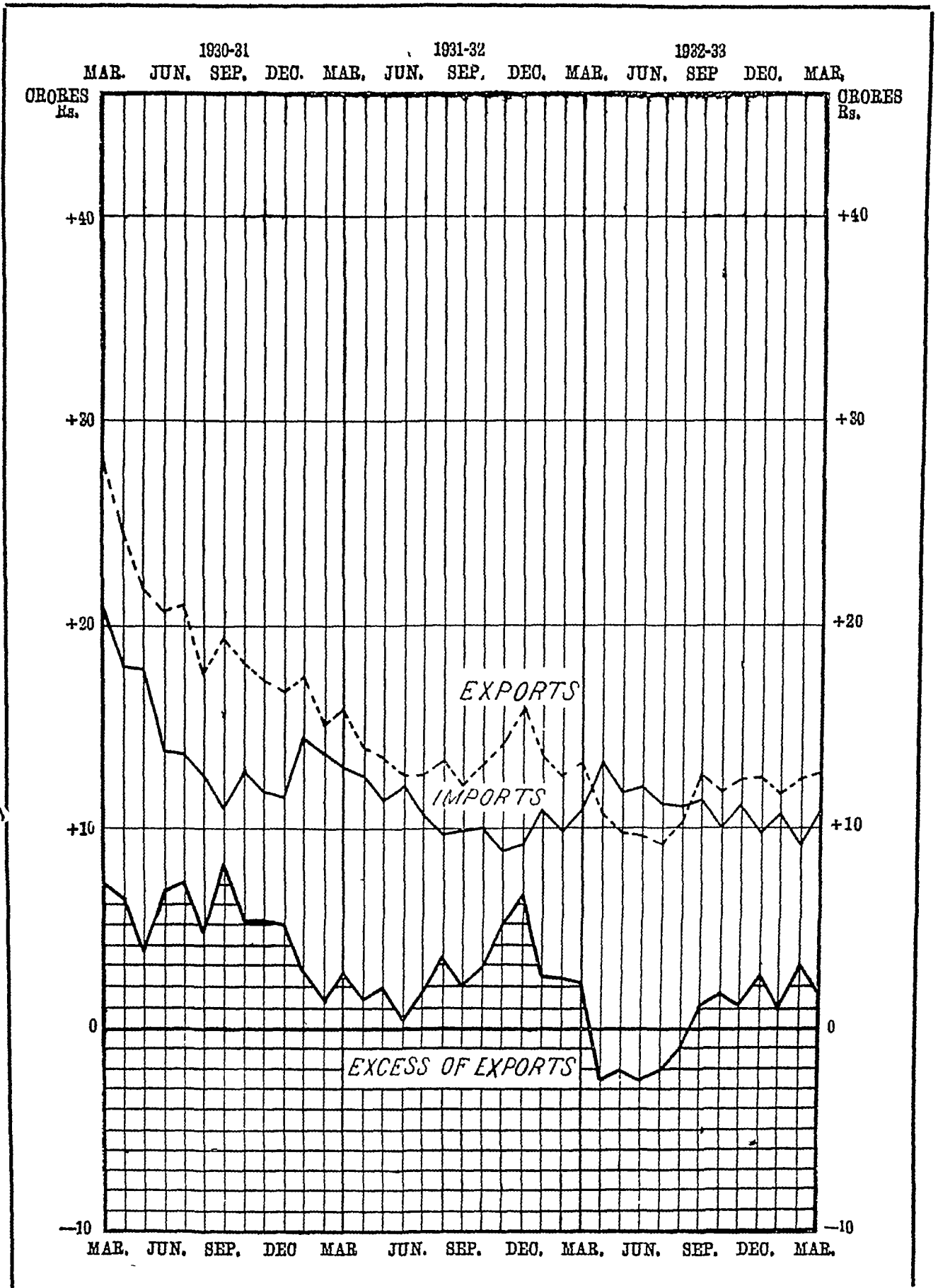
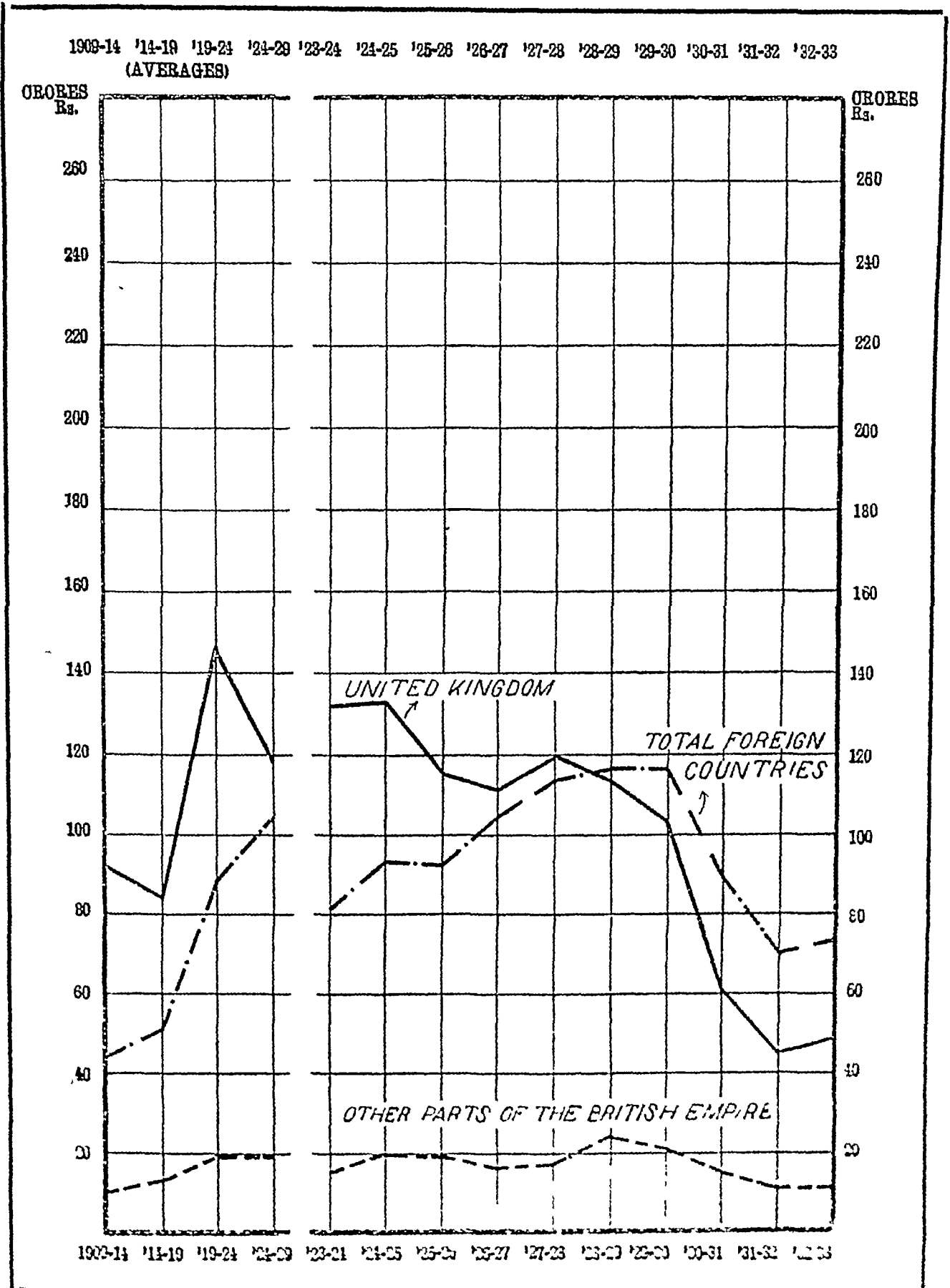




CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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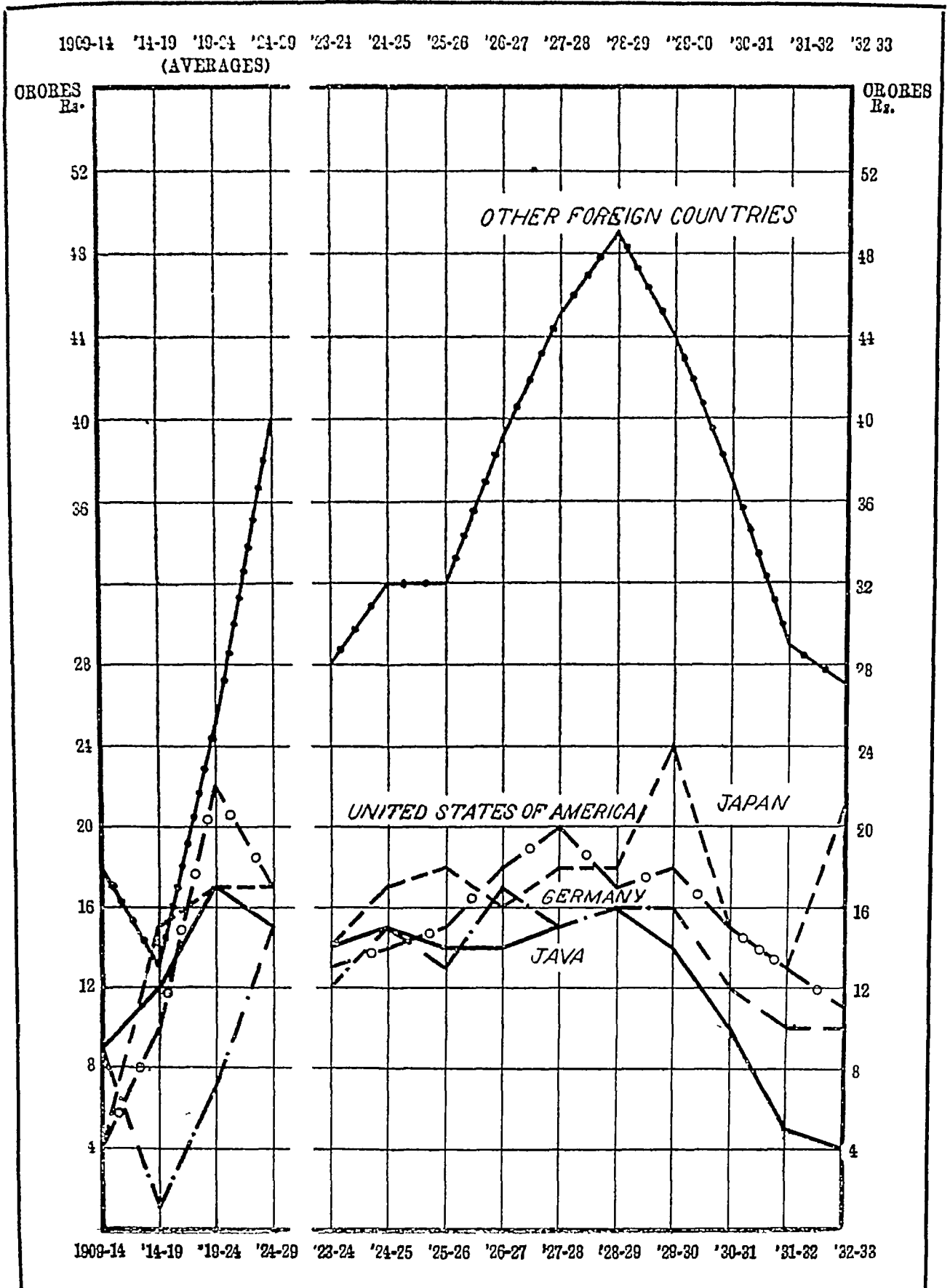




# CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## IMPORTS (II)

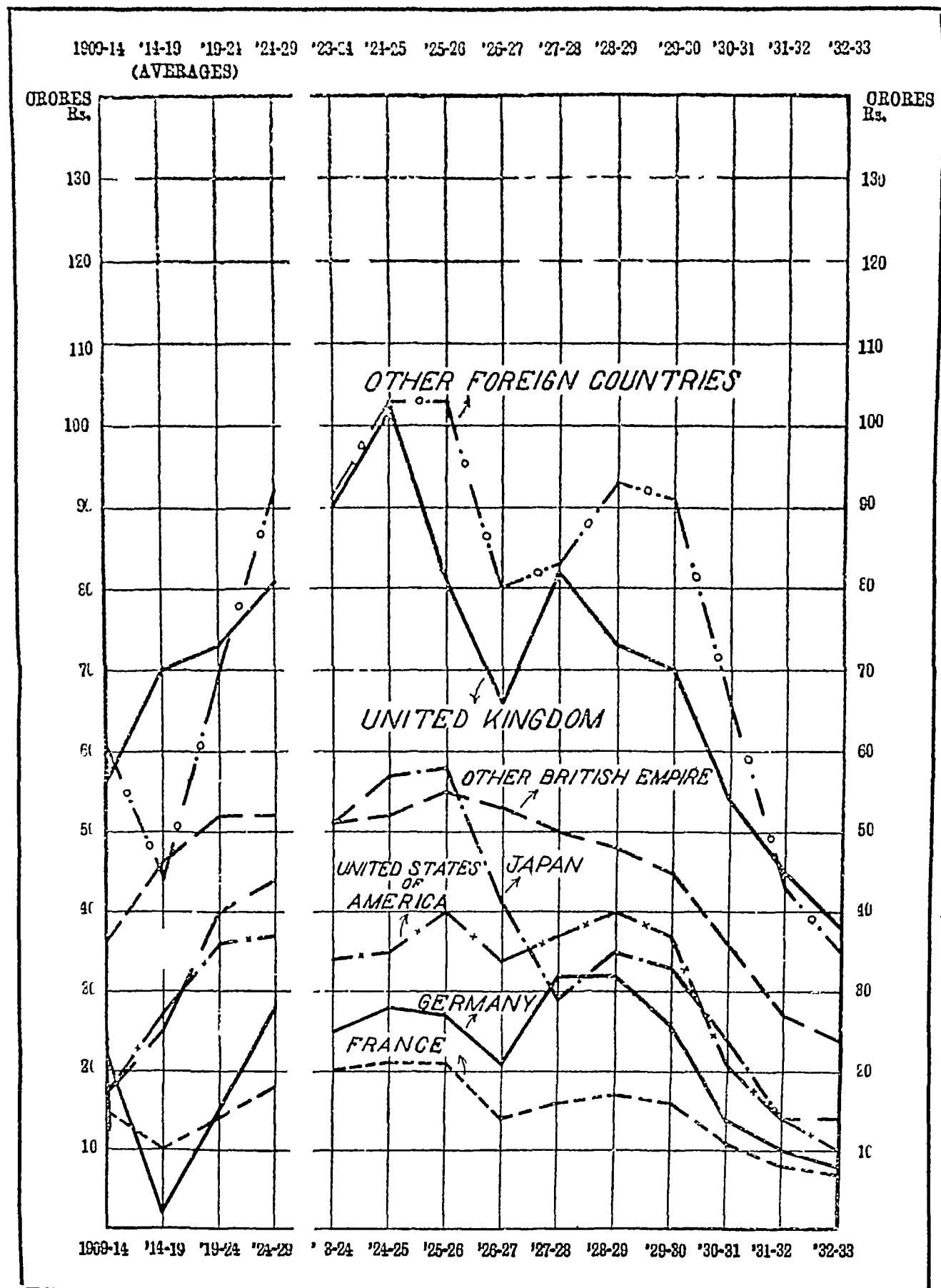




## CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

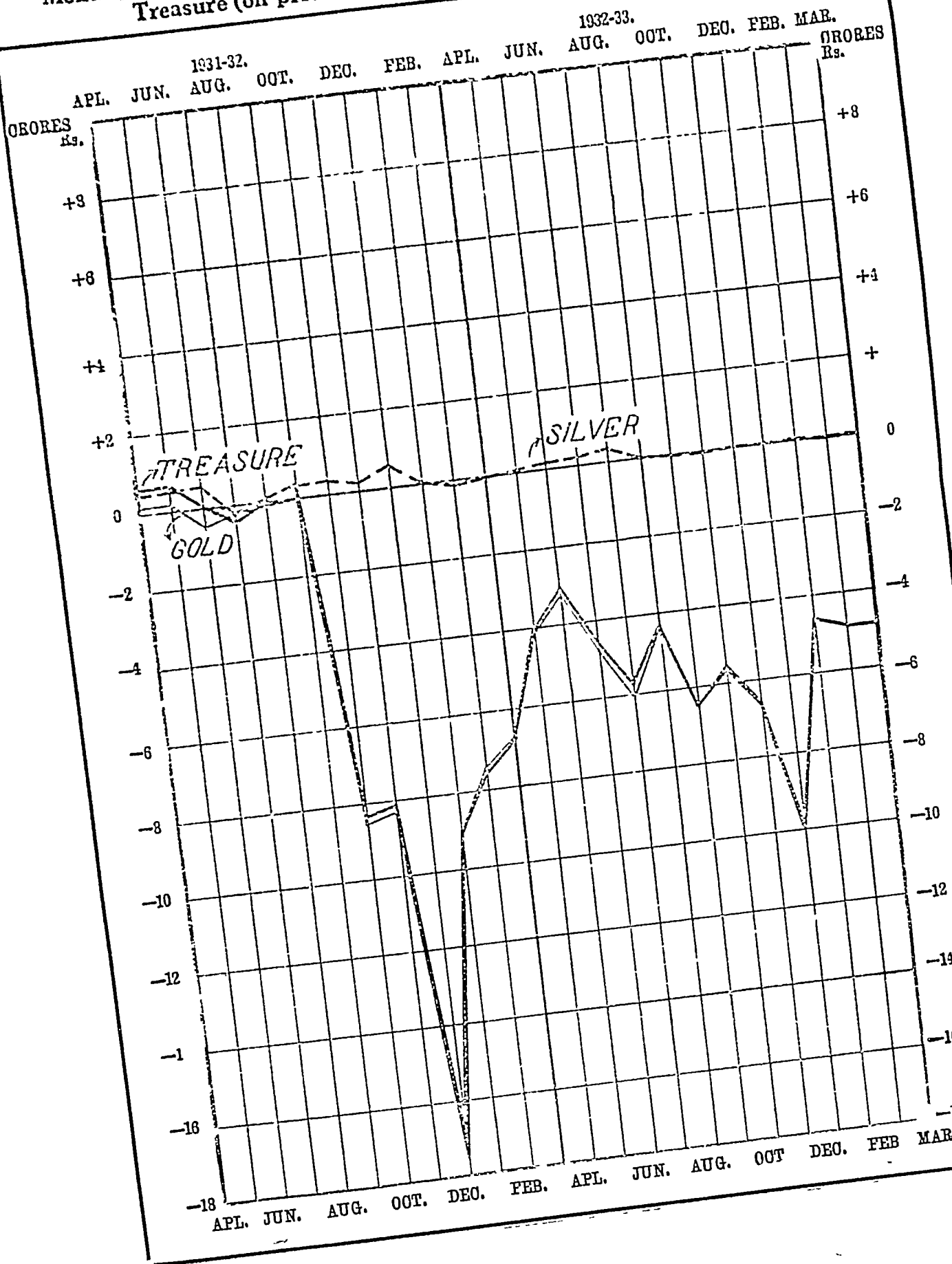
## EXPORTS





# CHART 5.

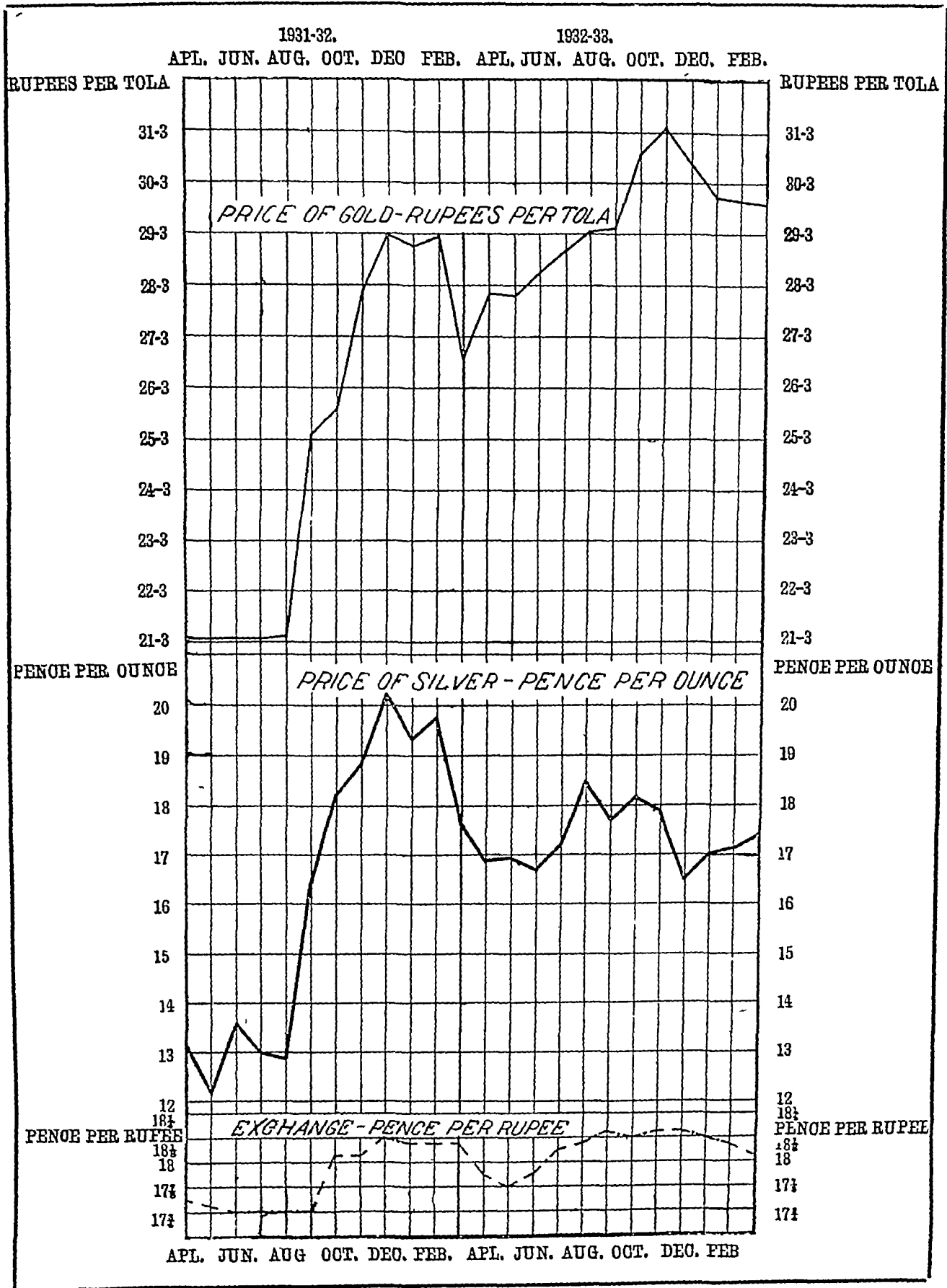
Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and  
Treasure (on private account) during 1931-32 and 1932-33.





# CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33.



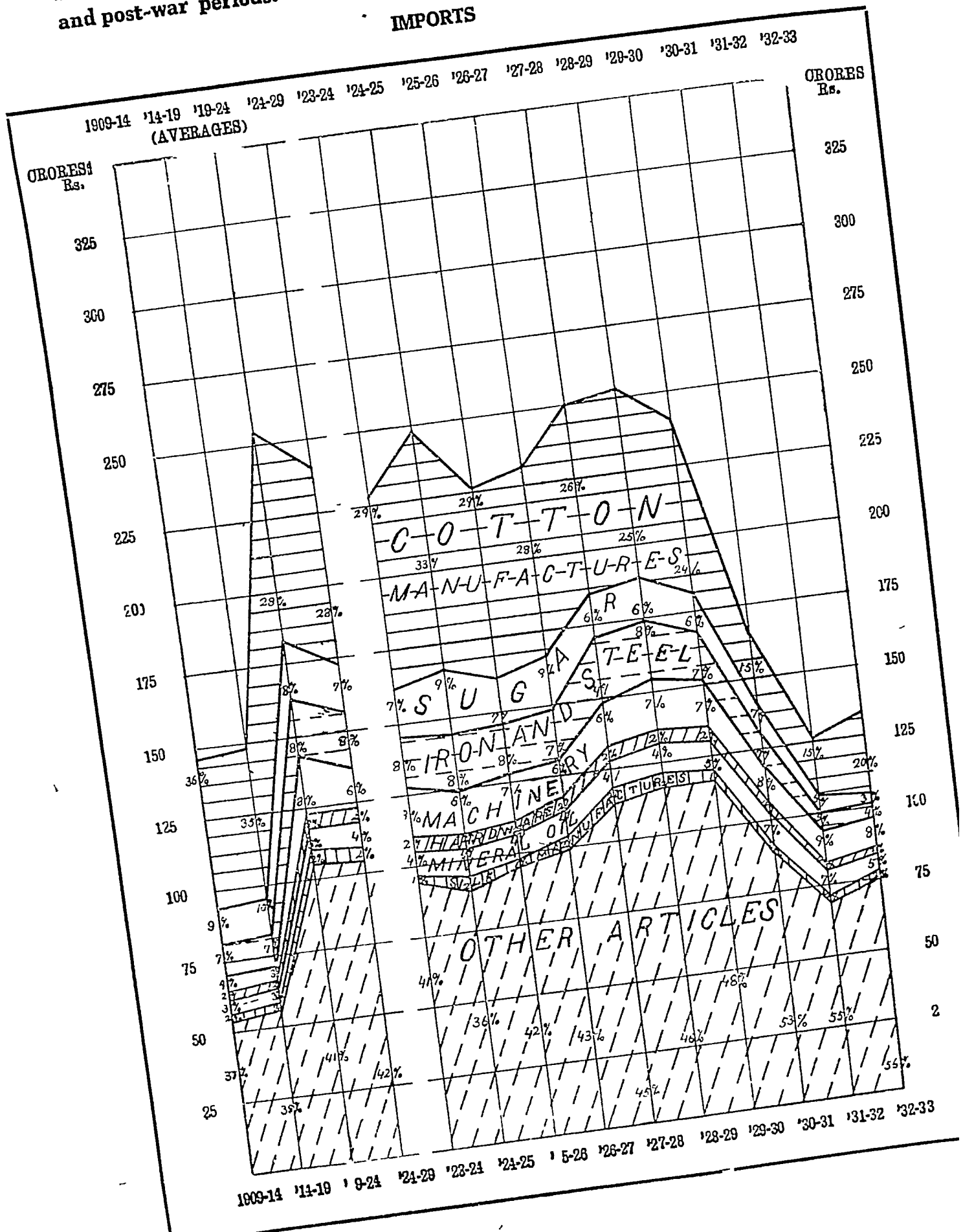




# CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## IMPORTS

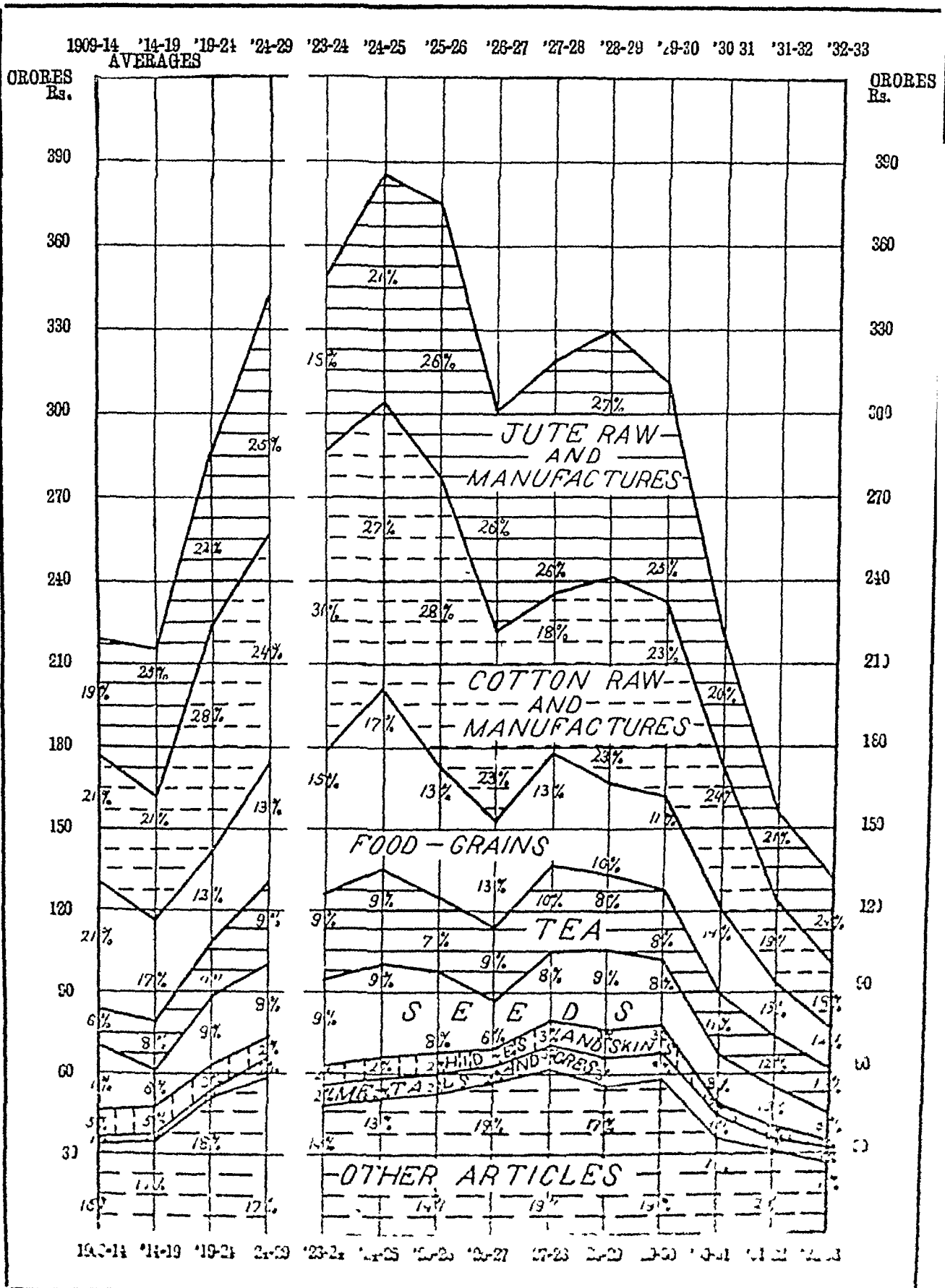




### CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## EXPORTS





# CHART 3.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

## IMPORTS

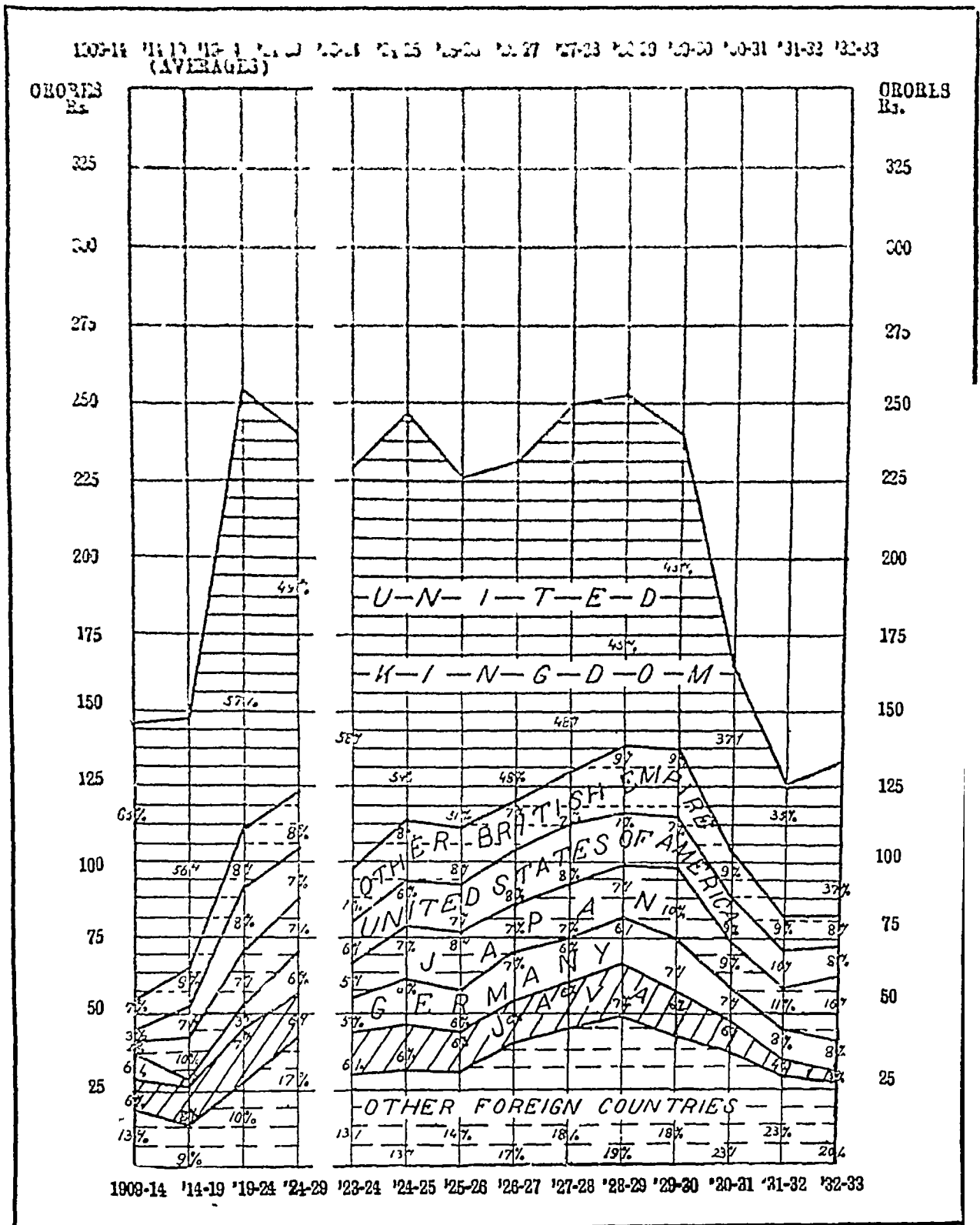
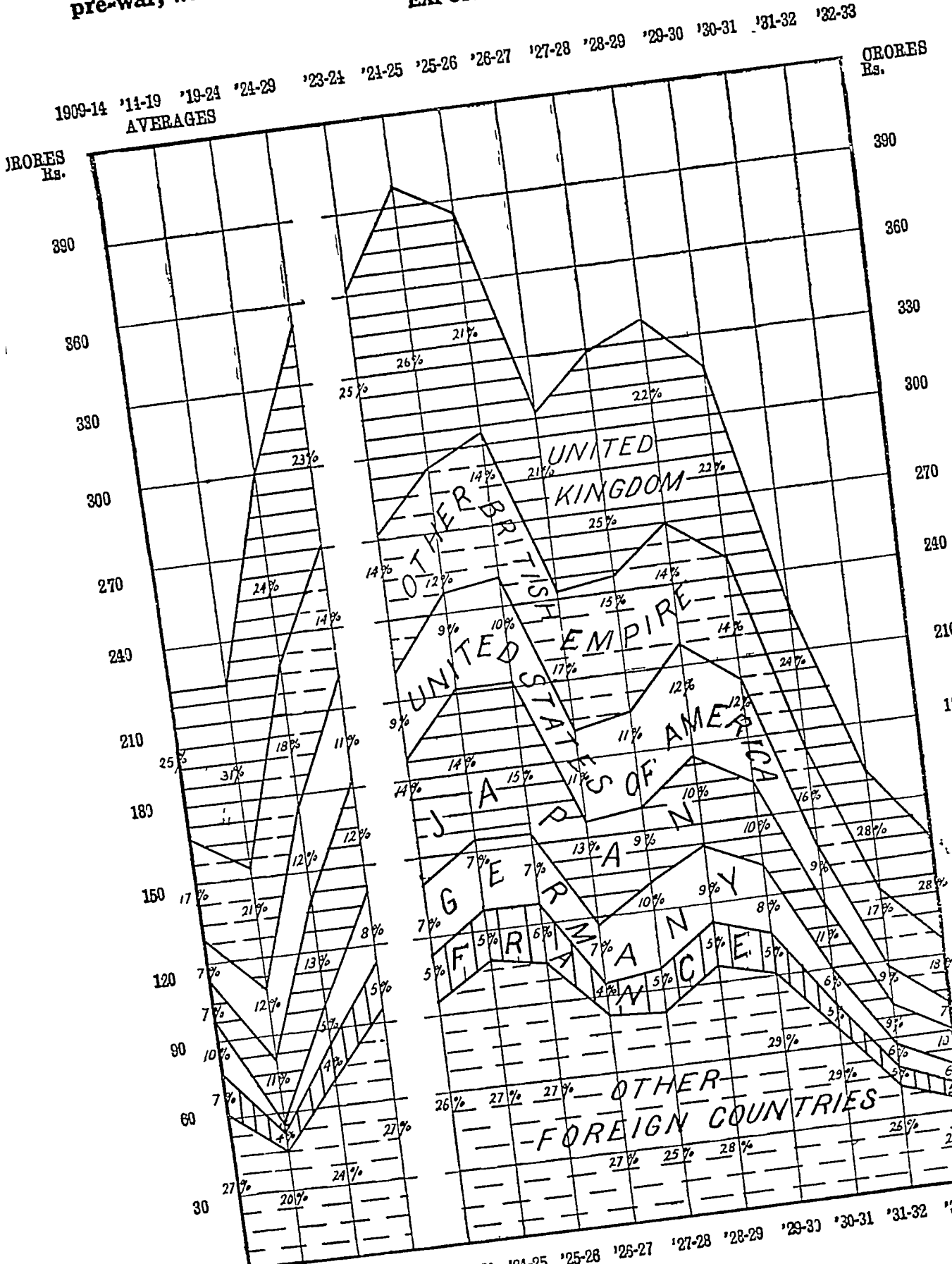




CHART 8.

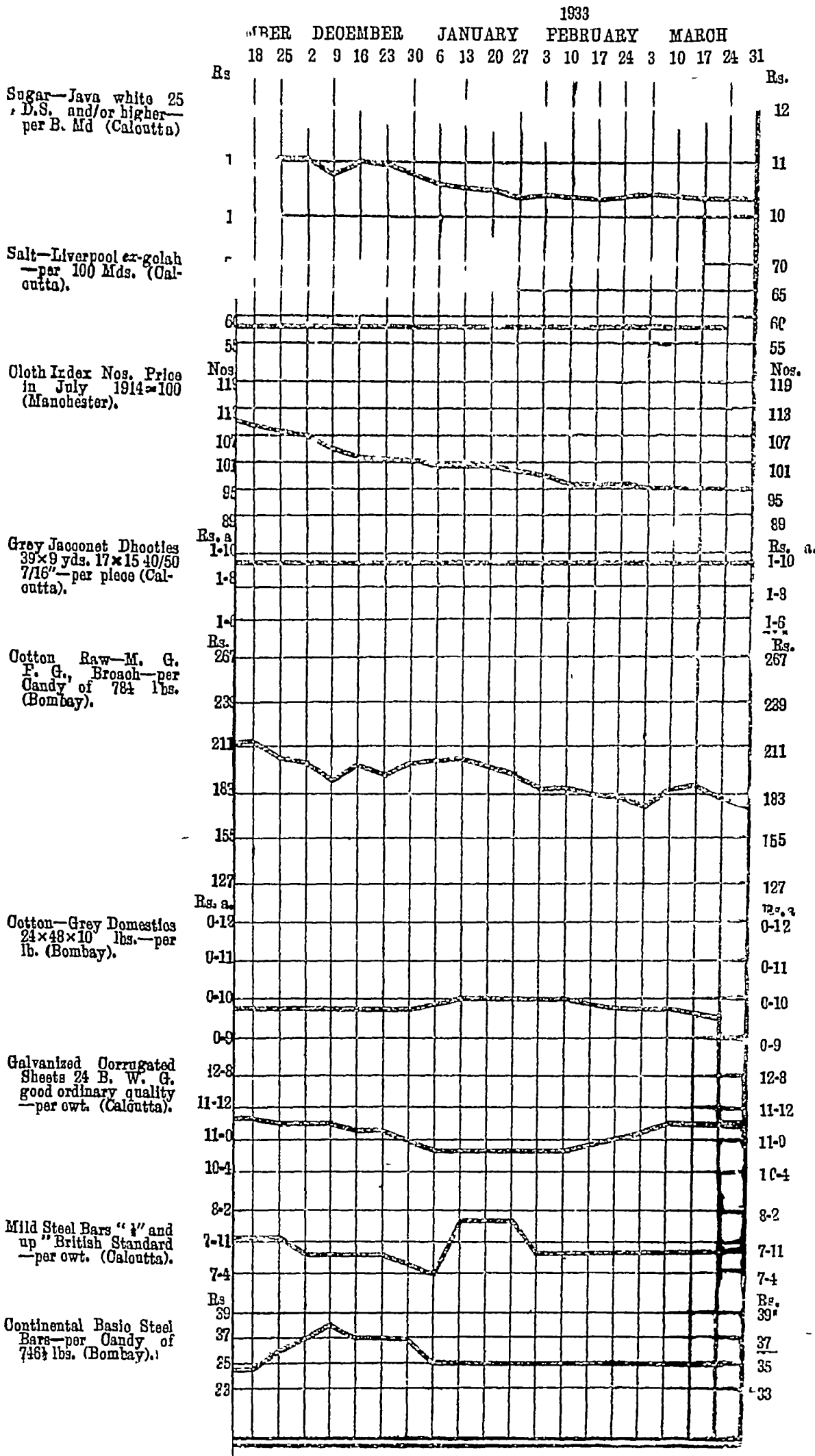
(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS











1933

EMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH  
18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 3 10 17 24 31

Sugar—Java white 25  
D.S. and/or higher—  
per B. Md (Calcutta)

Salt—Liverpool ex-golah  
—per 100 Mds. (Cal-  
cutta).

Cloth Index Nos. Price  
in July 1914=100  
(Manchester).

Grey Jaconet Dhooties  
39×9 yds. 17×15 40/50  
7/16"—per piece (Cal-  
cutta).

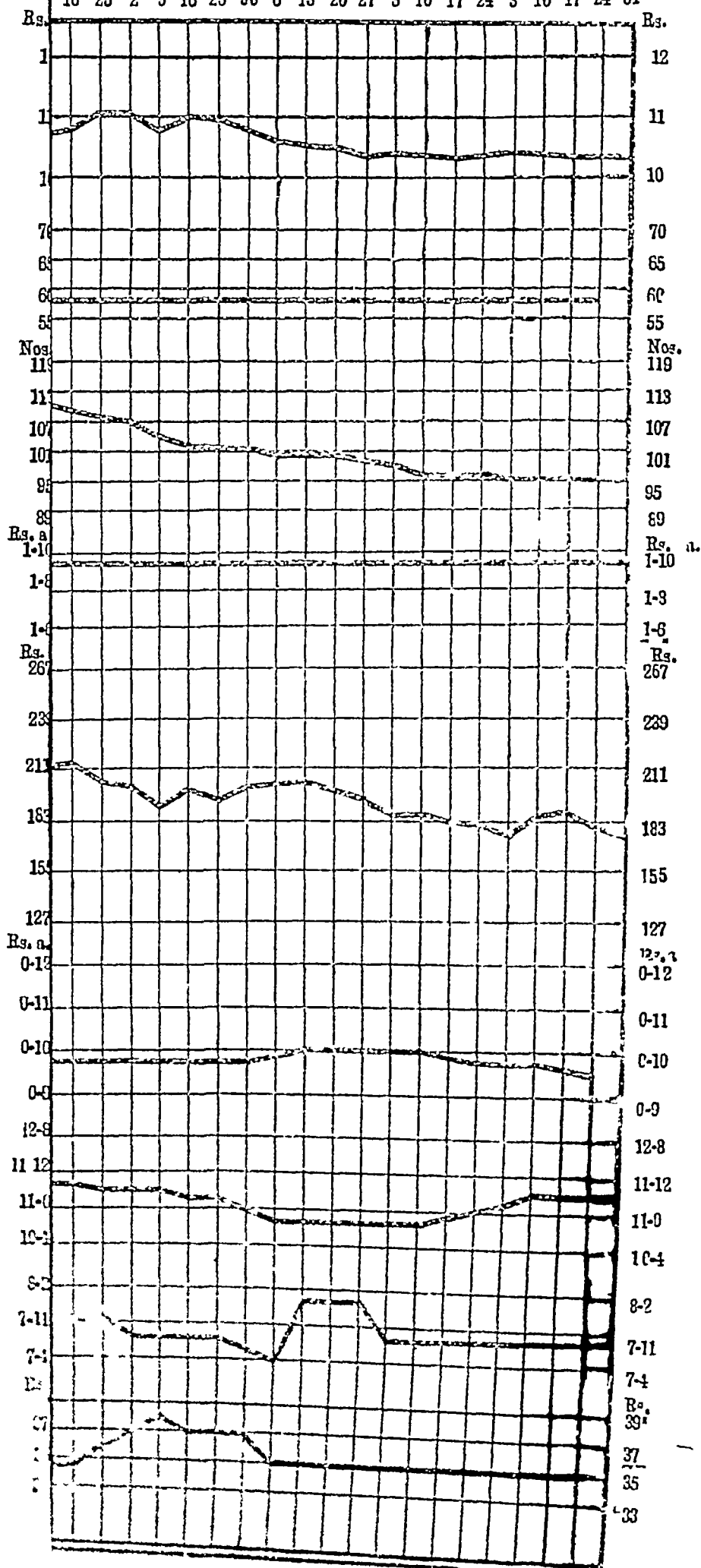
Cotton Raw—M. G.  
P. G., Broach—per  
Candy of 78½ lbs.  
(Bombay).

Cotton—Grey Domestics  
2½×48×10 lbs.—per  
lb (Bombay).

Galvanized Corrugated  
Sheets 24 B. W. G.  
good ordinary quality  
—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Mild Steel Bars "1" and  
up "British Standard  
—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Commercial Best Steel  
—per cwt. (Bombay)





es, etc.

1933

TOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH  
 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 3 10 17 24 31

Rs. a.

Tea Sales Aver  
 lb. (Calcutta)

0-7

0-6

0-5

0-4

2 s 5  
 12-5

11 18

Linseed, Bom  
 ton (London).

11 1

10-4

9-7

Rs. a.  
 7-0

6-8

Linseed—Bold  
 (Bombay).

6-0

5-8

5 0

4-8

Rs. a.  
 4 8

4-3

Linseed—Smal  
 per Ind.  
 outta).

3-14

3-9

3-4

2 s 5  
 16-14

Groundnuts, C  
 (Machined)  
 (London).

15-12

14-10

13-8

12-6

11-4  
 Rs.

43

Groundnuts,  
 decorticated  
 dy of 500 lbs

40

37

34

31

28

25

Rs.

42









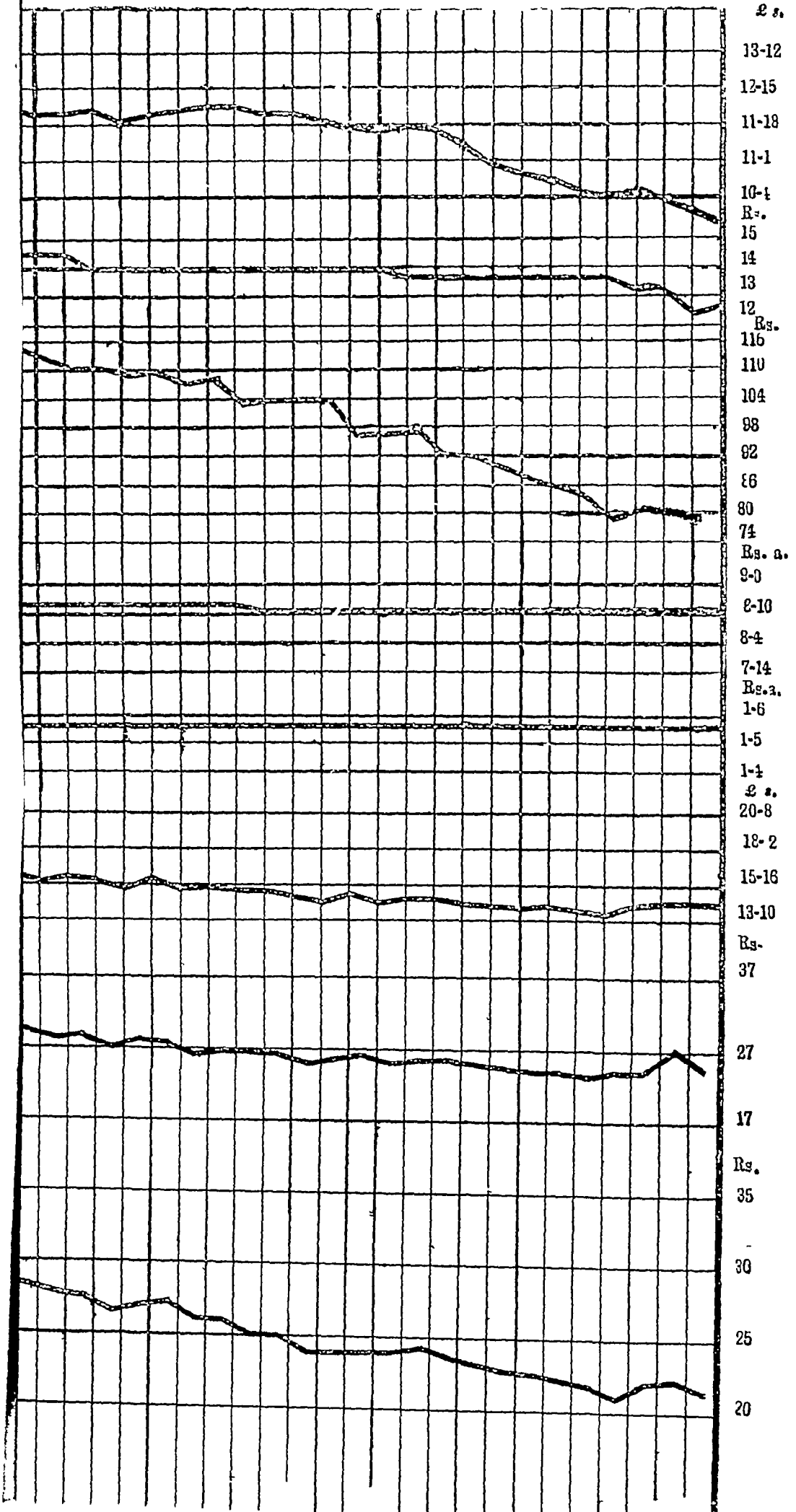




etc.

1933

OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH  
4 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 3 10 17 24 31





1933

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

FEBRUARY

MARCH

1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 3 10 17 24 31

Assian Cloth  
9 x 10—per  
(Calcutta).

ombay best  
light and  
average weight  
7 lbs.—per lb.  
(London).

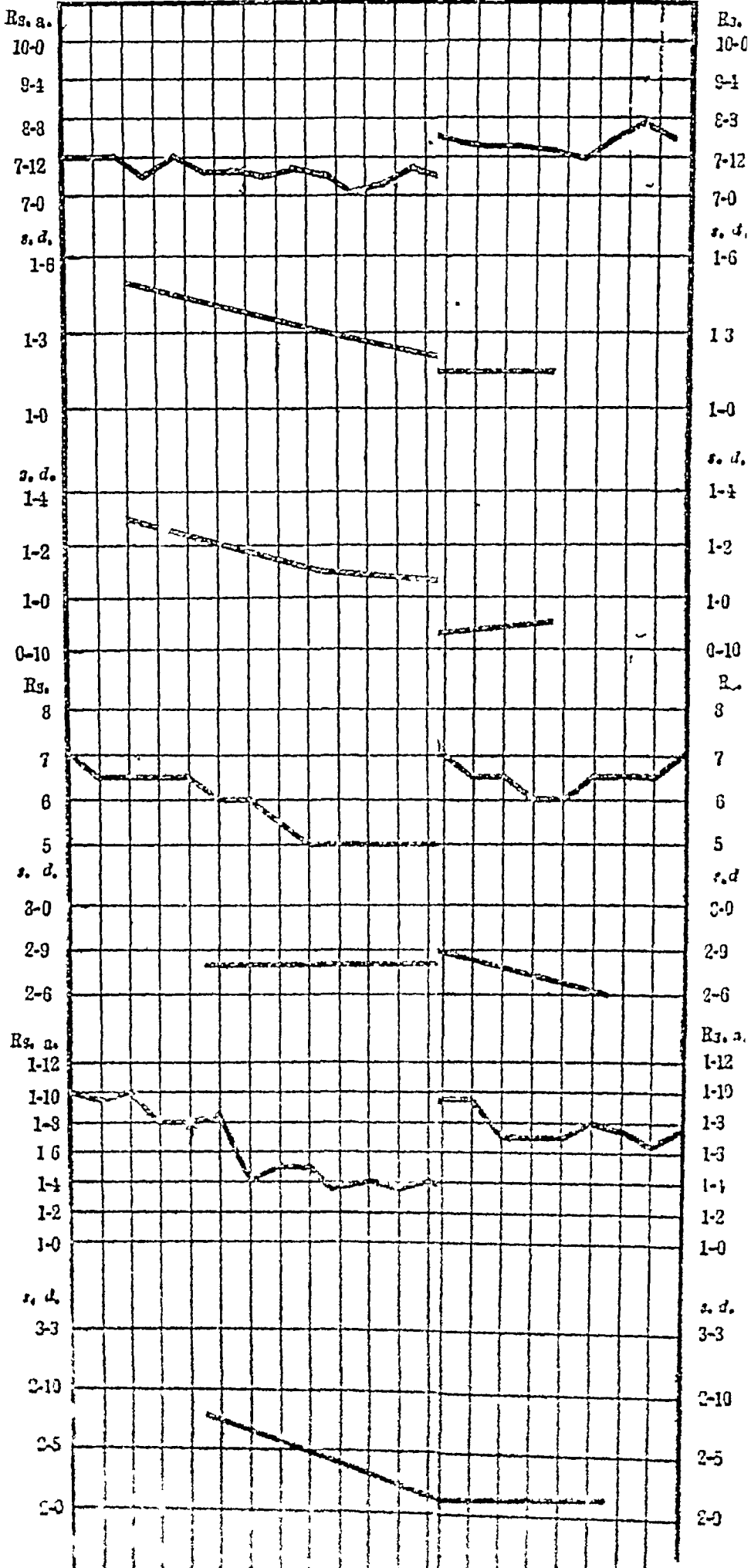
ombay best  
heavy,  
weight 8 to  
—per lb. (Lon-

rsenfo (Cows)  
North Western  
20 lbs. (Cal-

anned Sheep  
r Pirats good  
8-10 lbs.—per  
don).

anned Sheep  
(Madras).

anned Goat  
r Pirats good  
1-10 lbs.—  
(London).





[illegible]

## General.

ber, 1929 By March, 1933 it fell to 60.2 or a fall of over 37 per cent. In this case there was no break in the decline as noticed elsewhere towards the close of 1931 as the United States of America retained its gold standard up till March 1933. The lowest point touched during the year under review was in February 1933 when the index was 59.8. France recently revised its index number series and according to the new series the index dropped from 608 in September 1929 to 390 in March 1933 or a fall of about 36 per cent. As in the case of the United States of America the decline in prices has been more or less continuous in France too. In Canada the fall from September 1929 (97.3) to March 1933 (64.4) was one of about 34 per cent. The index in February 1933 was 63.6, the lowest reached during the year under review. The fall in the Australian index number was 25 per cent up to September 1931. The slight improvement that followed was maintained up till April 1932 after which prices declined again with a break in September of that year when the fall over September 1929 was about 22½ per cent. In February 1933 the index was 133.0 or a fall of over 28 per cent. In Japan as a consequence of the depreciation of the yen commodity prices internally have maintained a comparatively firmer tone. The index dropped from 217.5 in September 1929 to 146.9 in October 1931—a fall of 32 per cent. Thereafter the index gradually rose to 161.4 in February 1932. By June of that year it fell again to 146.4 but improved steadily thereafter reaching 185.0 in January 1933 or a fall of only about 15 per cent. The index in March 1933 was 177.4. Recently there has been a slight tendency generally to a rise in prices and the Indian Calcutta index number also records an increase from 82 in March 1933 to 89 in June 1933 which is a hopeful sign. Apart from the tendency there were few indications, however that the turning point in the world depression had been reached. The index numbers of international gold prices (*Economist*) which are shown in the table below with the *Economist* sterling index numbers as also the Calcutta index numbers converted to a gold basis by allowing for the fluctuations in the rupee-dollar exchange also showed some increase in gold prices after March, 1933.

	<i>Economist</i> Indices (September 18 1931=100)		India, Calcutta (August, 1931=100)	
	Sterling	Gold	Rupce	Gold†
1931—				
End of August			100	98.0
“ September	107.8 (30¼)	94.7	98.0	73.1
“ October	108.4 (28¼)	101.4	104.3	82.4
“ November	106.1 (25¼)	98.0	105.4	75.9
“ December	108.9 (30¼)	94.4	100.5	73.3

American dollar  
† Based on rupee-dollar exchange.



# General.

	<i>Economist</i> Indices (September 18, 1931=100)		India, Calcutta (August, 1931=100)	
	Sterling	Gold*	Rupee	Gold†
1932—				
End of January	108 3 (27th)	93 8	105 4	74 8
„ February	110 9 (24th)	89 6	105 4	75 9
„ March	108 1 (22nd)	86 5	102 2	79 7
„ April	103 8 (20th)	83 6	100 0	75 0
„ May	100 2 (June 1st)	79 8	96 7	72 5
„ June	97 4 (29th)	80 5	93 5	69 2
„ July . .	99 5 (27th)	84 1	94 6	68 1
„ August .	102 5 (24th)	89 3	98 9	71 2
„ September .	106 0 (21st)	89 6	98 9	71 2
„ October .	103 1 (19th)	84 0	98 9	67 3
„ November . .	103 1 (30th)	77 7	97 8	63 6
„ December .	101 2 (28th)	76 9	95 7	66 0
1933—				
End of January	101 3 (25th)	78 0	95 7	67 0
„ February .	99 5 (22nd)	76 9	93 5	66 4
„ March	99 0 (22nd)	80 1	89 1	63 3
„ April	98 7 (19th)	88 7	91 3	70 3
„ May . .	105 3 (31st)	108 5	94 6	77 6
„ June	107 6 (28th)	117 4	96 7	84 1

\* American dollar

† Based on rupee dollar exchange

The comparative falls in prices in the case of raw materials and in the case of manufactured articles in India as given by the prices of exported and imported articles respectively are shown in the two tables below —

TABLE I  
*Indian Index Number Series (1873)*

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929—		
September . . . . .	217	167
1930—		
December . . . . .	138	111
1931—		
December . . . . .	123	151

# General

TABLE I—contd

## Indian Index Number Series (1873)—contd.

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1932—		
January	125	149
February	124	150
March	124	154
April	119	147
May	117	146
June	114	141
July	114	141
August	119	141
September	123	144
October	124	143
November	123	143
December	120	135
Fall in December 1931 as compared with September 1929	43%	10%
Fall in September 1932 as compared with September 1929	42%	14%
Fall in December 1932 as compared with September 1929	45%	19%
Fall in December 1932 as compared with December 1931	24%	10.5%
1933—		
January	119	134
February	119	133
March	115	130
April	111	130
May	114	131
Fall in March 1933 as compared with September 1929	47%	23%
Fall in March 1933 as compared with December 1931	65%	13.9%

TABLE II.

## Calcutta Index Number Series (1914)

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles
1929—		
September	123	150
1930—		
December	85	125
1931—		
December	81	124
1932—		
January	79	124
February	78	125
March	73	123
April	6	121
May	67	119
June	60	117
July	67	116
August	73	117
September	73	117
October	73	117
November	73	117
December	69	115

# General.

TABLE II—contd.

## Calcutta Index Number Series (1911)—contd.

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles.
1933 --		
January . . . . .	70	115
February . . . . .	69	111
March . . . . .	65	110
April . . . . .	66	111
May . . . . .	71	111
June . . . . .	75	113
Fall in December 1931 as compared with September 1929	39%	17%
Fall in September 1932 as compared with September 1929	15%	22%
Fall in December 1932 as compared with September 1929	18%	23%
Fall in December 1932 as compared with December 1931	14 8%	7 2%
Fall in March 1933 as compared with September 1929	51%	27%
Fall in March 1933 as compared with December 1931	19 8%	11 3%

Table I gives the Indian Price Index Number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from January, 1932 and also gives, for purposes of comparison, index numbers for September, 1929, December, 1930 and December, 1931. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta index number series into articles of export and articles of import. It will be noticed from both the tables that up to December, 1931, the decline in the export price level was much heavier than that in the import price level. But according to the Indian Index Number series the position was reversed thereafter. According to this series, the fall on the export side was 43 per cent in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, while that on the import side was only 10 per cent. The fall in March, 1933 on the export side on the same basis was 47 per cent, while that on the import side was 22 per cent. Compared with December, 1931, the fall in the export price level was 6.5 per cent in March, 1933 and that in the import price level was 13.9 in the same month. In the next month, however, the export index number fell by 4 points though the import index number underwent no change. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, the fall in export price level from September, 1929 to December, 1931 was one of 39 per cent and in import price level one of 17 per cent. From 81 in December, 1931, the export index number dropped to 65 in March, 1933 or a fall of 19.8 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The drop on the import side was from 124 to 110, or 11.3 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The export price level improved thereafter, though the import price level remained more or less steady, the respective index numbers being 66 in April and 71 in May on the export side and 111 in both the months on the import side.

The table below gives the Calcutta Index Numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1930 and 1931 and for each month from January, 1932 to June, 1933. It also gives the percentage decline in December, 1930 and 1931, September and December, 1932 and March and June 1933, as compared with September, 1929.

## General

LARRY KURUMA, (JULY 1914-1909)

PLACEMENT DECISION OF THE  
HHS TO LIMIT REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 1929

1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
103	103	104	106	105	104	104	103	92	93	84	87	89	90	92	93	95	101	101	120	120	122	10	12	18	25	29	33	43	46	48
148	148	144	166	147	189	194	181	113	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
1	1	91	91	90	83	86	86	82	84	87	89	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
113	112	112	112	113	113	113	113	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
71	65	65	76	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
56	54	52	61	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
70	70	70	84	8	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
0	20	38	46	50	50	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
1	74	94	11	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86	47	85	86
84	82	82	84	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
June 1933	May 1933.	April, 1933	March, 1933.	February 1933	January 1933.	December 1932	November 1932.	October 1932.	September 1932.	August 1932.	July 1932.	June 1932.	May 1932.	April, 1932.	March, 1932.	February 1932.	January 1932.	December 1931.	November 1931.	October 1931.	September 1931.	August 1931.	July 1931.	June 1931.	May 1931.	April, 1931.	March, 1931.	February 1931.	January 1931.	

## General.

An examination of the above table brings out the main characteristic of the Indian price index numbers during the past few years, *viz.*, the larger fall in agricultural prices as compared with industrial prices. Another noticeable feature is that the distinct improvement in prices of most of the staple commodities, which marked the close of the year 1931 and the beginning of the year 1932, was not in evidence later. Coming to details, it is noticed that the heaviest declines in December, 1930, were in cotton raw, jute raw, wheat and oilseeds, in December, 1931 in oilseeds, tea, hides and skins and rice, in December, 1932 in jute raw, oilseeds and tea, rice, and hides and skins, in March, 1933 in oilseeds, rice and jute raw, hides and skins and tea, and in June, 1933 in oilseeds, jute raw, rice, cotton raw, and hides and skins. It will be thus seen that the heaviest declines have invariably been in raw materials. Among manufactured articles, the slump in prices of jute manufactures was consistently heavier than in the prices of any other manufactured article, cotton manufactures and metals following in order. Of agricultural products, sugar suffered least, largely as a result of the increased import duties on this article.

The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from, British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

### *Imports.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise	1,64,79	1,26,37	1,32,58
Gold and silver	26,71	7,22	2,95
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>1,91,50</b>	<b>1,33,59</b>	<b>1,35,53</b>

### *Exports.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1930 31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise	2,25,64	1,60,55	1,35,63
Gold and silver	2,31	62,61	67,74
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>2,27,95</b>	<b>2,23,16</b>	<b>2,03,37</b>

From these figures it will be seen that, compared with 1931-32, there was a slight improvement—*viz.*, one of Rs. 6,21 lakhs in the imports of private merchandise during 1932-33. The political excitement in the country had practi-

# General

PERCENTAGE DECLINE ON THE  
BASE OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

INDEX NUMBER. (MAY 1914=100)

	September 1929.	December 1930	December 1931.	January 1932.	February 1932.	March, 1932.	April, 1932.	May 1932.	June 1932.	July 1932.	August, 1932.	September 1932.	October 1932.	November 1932.	December 1932.	January 1933.	February 1933.	March, 1933.	April 1933.	May 1933.	June 1933
Cereals—																					
Rice	134	95	74	67	64	63	60	60	63	63	60	58	58	60	56	55	54	52	54	50	65
Wheat	135	78	86	88	84	79	88	89	88	88	89	83	86	89	89	106	107	89	78	89	86
Barley	130	115	88	81	83	67	67	67	61	67	66	68	69	76	63	62	74	70	71	74	64
Oats	278	90	80	81	84	73	71	72	71	71	70	77	76	76	77	78	74	65	65	73	77
Java raw	90	48	36	33	31	31	49	43	38	41	51	50	45	40	38	39	36	35	48	50	45
Cotton, raw	146	60	67	103	106	89	89	81	76	86	105	94	87	94	86	87	79	79	80	84	87
Wool and skins	100	70	61	63	55	54	53	43	37	39	41	53	50	50	59	61	56	54	53	61	63
Java manufactures	132	74	87	85	83	76	71	70	63	71	80	85	77	76	70	71	63	66	76	87	87
Cotton manufactures	281	125	131	134	133	126	137	119	114	114	114	114	113	113	113	113	113	112	112	113	113
Metals	180	169	110	113	109	100	103	104	103	103	104	106	103	104	104	103	93	93	96	94	101
Rubber	164	122	147	146	150	147	147	146	145	146	146	144	149	147	139	134	131	127	129	125	129
All commodities (excluding pig, wheat, etc.)	143	100	98	97	97	94	93	89	85	87	91	91	91	90	89	86	86	83	84	87	89

## General.

An examination of the above table brings out the main characteristic of the Indian price index numbers during the past few years, *viz.*, the larger fall in agricultural prices as compared with industrial prices. Another noticeable feature is that the distinct improvement in prices of most of the staple commodities, which marked the close of the year 1931 and the beginning of the year 1932, was not in evidence later. Coming to details, it is noticed that the heaviest declines in December, 1930, were in cotton raw, jute raw, wheat and oilseeds, in December, 1931 in oilseeds, tea, hides and skins and rice, in December, 1932 in jute raw, oilseeds and tea, rice, and hides and skins, in March, 1933 in oilseeds, rice and jute raw, hides and skins and tea, and in June, 1933 in oilseeds, jute raw, rice, cotton raw, and hides and skins. It will be thus seen that the heaviest declines have invariably been in raw materials. Among manufactured articles, the slump in prices of jute manufactures was consistently heavier than in the prices of any other manufactured article, cotton manufactures and metals following in order. Of agricultural products, sugar suffered least, largely as a result of the increased import duties on this article.

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### *Imports.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise . . . . .	1,64,79	1,26,37	1,32,58
Gold and silver . . . . .	26,71	7,22	2,95
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>1,91,50</b>	<b>1,33,59</b>	<b>1,35,53</b>

### *Exports.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise . . . . .	2,25,64	1,60,55	1,35,63
Gold and silver . . . . .	2,31	62,61	67,74
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>2,27,95</b>	<b>2,23,16</b>	<b>2,03,37</b>

From these figures it will be seen that, compared with 1931-32, there was a slight improvement—*viz.*, one of Rs. 6,21 lakhs in the imports of private merchandise during 1932-33. The political excitement in the country had practi-

## General.

cally died down during the year and the boycott movement was gradually ebbing out and this may explain the slight improvement. But it must be noted that any large improvement in India's demand for imported articles is possible only when the purchasing power of the *ryot* has increased considerably and of such an increase there were no signs in the year under review. On the other hand, the position in this respect was greatly aggravated, as can be seen from the continued fall in prices and the contraction of the export trade in Indian produce.

India, it may once again be mentioned, is mainly an agricultural country and it has been shown above that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen to a much larger extent than those of manufactured goods. This great fall in the prices of agricultural goods has affected India's national income which has shrunk considerably as a result. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, as can be seen from the tables given above and therefore the agricultural income of the various provinces has been affected differently. This is illustrated roughly by the following tables in which the main crops of each of the provinces are taken for the agricultural year 1928-29 the year just before the depression started—and for 1931-32 the latest agricultural year. The crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each of the crops in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce, i.e. more or less the real agricultural income not including transport and other charges has been taken as far as possible. The following tables give the results of the computations—

### TABLE I

*Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Provinces.	1928-29	1931-32.	Change in value in lakhs of rupees	Percentage decrease from 1928-29
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees		
Madras	1,80.78	1,01.25	-79.53	-44.0
Bombay	1,90.52	66.56	-123.96	-65.1
Bengal	1,33.50	1,06.71	-26.79	-20.1
United Provinces	1,40.52	92.21	-48.31	-34.4
Punjab	76.78	37.40	-39.38	-51.3
Burma	63.38	29.20	-34.18	-53.9
Bihar and Orissa	1,33.17	71.03	-62.14	-46.6
Central Provinces	68.77	32.42	-36.35	-52.8
TOTAL	10,18.51	5,30.80	-4,87.71	-47.9



# General.

## TABLE II.

*Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1931-32.*

Crops	1928-29	1931-32.	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1 Rice . . . . .	97,26	61,39	—35,87
2 Cotton . . . . .	11,00	1,33	—6,67
3. Sugarcane . . . . .	6,51	1,55	—1,99
4 Tea . . . . .	1,98	1,57	—41
5. Groundnut . . . . .	31,61	12,77	—21,87
6 Sesamum . . . . .	2,15	1,79	—66
7 Castor . . . . .	65	17	—18
8 Jowar . . . . .	15,51	8,91	—6,60
9 Bajra . . . . .	10,72	5,11	—5,28
TOTAL . . . . .	1,80,78	1,01,25	—79,53

## TABLE III.

*Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1931-32.*

Crops	1928-29.	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1. Cotton . . . . .	15,94	7,07	—8,87
2 Wheat . . . . .	7,94	4,40	—3,54
3 Sesamum . . . . .	75	43	—32
4 Sugarcane . . . . .	5,03	2,88	—2,15
5. Gram . . . . .	2,07	1,60	—47
6. Jowar . . . . .	21,21	9,89	—11,32
7. Bajra . . . . .	9,86	4,35	—5,51
8 Rice . . . . .	31,77	18,77	—13,00
9 Tobacco . . . . .	9,50	7,73	—1,77
10 Groundnut . . . . .	16,45	9,44	—7,01
TOTAL . . . . .	1,20,52	66,56	—53,96

## General.

TABLE IV

*Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops.	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1. Rice	1 71,35	83,00	-88,35
2. Jute	37,25	10,29	-26,96
3. Tea	6,73	3,55	-3,18
4. Sugarcane	5,03	3,87	-1,16
5. Linseed	41	24	-17
6. Sesamum	63	49	-13
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,76	-1 17
8. Wheat	52	32	-20
9. Barley	25	19	-6
10. Gram	63	43	-17
11. Cotton	24	7	-17
12. Tobacco	6,64	2,67	-3,97
TOTAL	2,32,59	1,06,71	-1,25,88

TABLE V

*Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops.	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1. Wheat	35,87	18,31	-17,56
2. Cotton	3,80	1,81	-2,99
3. Sugarcane	18,32	19 40	+1,08
4. Rapeseed	7,32	4 67	-2,65
5. Linseed	1,72	1,60	-12
6. Rice	22,16	22,14	-2
7. Barley	18,06	7,93	-10,13
8. Jowar	4,83	2,68	-2,15
9. Bajra	4,48	1,87	-2,61
10. Maize	8,56	3,54	-5,02
11. Gram	15,40	8,76	-6,64
TOTAL	1 40,52	92,21	-48,31

# General.

## TABLE VI

*Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1 Wheat	35,52	15,50	—20,02
2 Cotton	8,47	4,52	—3,95
3 Sugarcane	4,72	3,83	—89
4 Rapeseed	3,03	1,69	—1,34
5 Barley	2,41	64	—1,77
6 Jowar	1,06	41	—65
7 Bajra	3,40	1,95	—1,45
8 Maize	4,31	1,55	—2,76
9 Gram	9,26	5,51	—3,75
10 Rice (unhusked)	4,60	1,89	—2,71
TOTAL	76,78	37,49	—39,29

## TABLE VII.

*Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1 Rice	56,20	25,61	—30,59
2 Sesamum	88	45	—43
3 Groundnut	1,93	1,33	—60
4 Rubber	57	14	—43
5 Maize	21	7	—14
6 Gram	38	19	—19
7 Tobacco	3,21	1,41	—1,80
TOTAL	63,38	29,20	—34,18

# General.

## TABLE VIII.

*Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops.	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1 Rice	94.63	48.75	-45.87
2. Wheat	8.38	4.17	-3.91
3 Barley	5.92	3.15	-2.77
4 Gram	6.62	3.77	-2.85
5. Sugar	5.40	3.00	-2.40
6. Rapeseed	3.79	1.62	-2.17
7 Linseed	1.97	.89	-1.08
8. Mola	5.11	3.90	-1.91
9 Tobacco	3.05	2.08	-.97
10 Cotton	23	12	-10
TOTAL	1,35.17	71.05	-64.12

## TABLE IX.

*Value of some principal crops in Central Provinces in 1928-29 and 1931-32*

Crops.	1928-29	1931-32	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
	Values in lakhs of rupees	Values in lakhs of rupees	
1 Rice	55.44	16.11	-39.33
2 Cotton	18.53	4.61	-13.91
3. Wheat	7.62	4.57	-3.05
4. Gram	2.13	1.47	-.66
5. Sesamum	1.24	.61	-.63
6. Linseed	.99	.79	-.20
7 Jowar	12.83	4.26	-8.58
TOTAL	88.77	32.12	-56.65

It will be seen that the largest decrease in the agricultural income occurs in the case of Bengal and amounts to over 54 per cent in 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29. Since the close of the agricultural year in 1932 prices of jute have fallen still further and the percentage decrease will be even greater than what is shown above. Burma shows a decline almost as great as Bengal and this is chiefly due to the disastrous fall in rice prices the fall in the case of Burma is only just under 54 per cent. The fall in the case of the Central Provinces is a little under 53 per cent and that in the case of the Punjab a little over 51 per cent. In Bihar and Orissa the fall is 47 per cent and in Madras and Bombay the fall amounts to 41 and 45 per cent

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respectively The United Provinces seems to have suffered least of all the provinces, the decline in this case being only a little under 35 per cent The production of sugarcane which has been increasing rapidly in India in the last two or three years and the prices of which are comparatively fairly remunerative is responsible, to some extent, for the smallness of the decline in the case of the United Provinces Taking these eight provinces together, the fall in the agricultural income amounts to a little over 47 per cent Thus it can be said that the income of the cultivators in India has been reduced by nearly a half in 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29 As the bulk of the population in India lives on agriculture, this has a very important bearing on the purchasing power and the economic welfare of India as a whole It may be remarked, however, that, as far as the foodcrops are concerned, the agriculturist consumes a certain portion of the crop which he grows and, to that extent, it may be held that the fall in prices of foodstuffs does not affect him The proceeds which he obtains from his surplus are, however, reduced by the fall in prices and it is from such reduced proceeds that he has to meet his cash payments which are more or less fixed, *e g*, rent, interests on debts, etc In the end, therefore, the balance left after meeting his fixed cash payments is severely contracted and *ipso facto* his ability to buy industrial goods is considerably reduced

**Imports and exports**—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India during 1932-33 amounted to Rs133 crores and that of exports to Rs136 crores Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of Rs7 crores or 5 per cent in the case of imports, while there was a decline of Rs25 crores or 15 per cent under exports On the import side there was an improvement noticeable in India's demand for foreign textiles The increase recorded under this head amounted to one of Rs12 crores on a total of Rs35 crores recorded in 1931-32 Expressed in percentages, this meant an advance of 34 per cent over the figures for 1931-32 and of 13 per cent over those of 1930-31 The advance under the textile group was primarily the result of larger imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to 1,225 million yards valued at Rs21,26 lakhs as compared with 776 million yards valued at Rs14,67 lakhs in 1931-32 All the principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods participated in this improvement, grey goods increasing by 107 million yards, whites by 133 million yards and coloured by 202 million yards Imports from the United Kingdom as well as Japan recorded advances under all the descriptions Arrivals of cotton twist and yarn also rose from 31.6 million lbs valued at Rs2,99 lakhs to 45.1 million lbs valued at Rs3,79 lakhs There were concurrent advances under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably an increase of Rs1,59 lakhs under silk raw and manufactured, of Rs1,34 lakhs under wool and woollens and of Rs72 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials) Owing to increased finer spinning in the local mills the imports of raw cotton rose still further from 79,000 tons to 85,000 tons Under the metals group there was a decline of Rs5 lakhs Imports of iron and steel fell from 371,000 tons to 326,000 tons in quantity and from Rs6,32 lakhs to Rs5,30 lakhs, in value Under machinery and mill work there was a decline of Rs38 lakhs, although sugar and textile machinery recorded increases The value of hardware imported advanced from Rs2,61 lakhs to Rs2,99 lakhs,

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The year witnessed a further diminution in the imports of motor vehicles from Rs 89 lakhs to Rs 43 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported having fallen from 7,220 to 6,201 and that of omnibuses from 4,302 to 2,676. Concurrently with the reduction under motor vehicles the value of the imports of rubber manufactures also declined from Rs 21 lakhs to Rs 9 lakhs. Mainly as a result of the increased local production under the shelter of the protective duty, India's requirements of foreign sugar of all kinds fell from 556,000 tons valued at Rs 16½ lakhs to 401,000 tons valued at Rs 23 lakhs. Arrivals of mineral oils also declined from 217 million gallons to 188 million gallons and in value from Rs 94 lakhs to Rs 70 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil declined from 85.7 million gallons to 59.5 million gallons, while those of fuel oils advanced from 100.8 million gallons to 104.5 million gallons. Consignments of provisions also contracted from Rs 41 lakhs to Rs 29 lakhs chiefly due to a falling off in the value on vegetable products, condensed milk and farinaceous foods. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded an improvement of 449,000 cwts in quantity and of Rs 6 lakhs in value. Arrivals of wheat fell away from 111,300 tons to 33,500 tons in quantity and from Rs 73 lakhs to Rs 29 lakhs in value.

On the export side the outstanding feature was a further slump in the raw cotton trade due to comparatively high prices of the Indian staples. Despatches of raw cotton fell from 2,369,000 bales valued at Rs 23 crores to 2,063,000 bales valued at Rs 20 crores. Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of Rs 1½ crores and amounted to Rs 3 crores. Exports of twist and yarn receded from 22 million lbs to 15 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 28 lakhs to Rs 79 lakhs in value. Owing to severe competition from Japan in practically all the usual markets abroad shipments of Indian cotton piecegoods dropped from 104.6 million yards worth Rs 24 lakhs to 66.4 million yards worth Rs 9 lakhs. The downward movement in the export trade in jute continued during the year and the decline in the value of raw and manufactured jute exported amounted to one of about Rs 1½ crores. Shipments of raw jute declined from 3,285,000 bales to 3,153,000 bales in quantity and from Rs 119 lakhs to Rs 97 lakhs in value. Exports of gunny bags however advanced from 389 millions valued at Rs 94 lakhs to 415 millions valued at Rs 116 lakhs, while those of gunny cloth shrank from 1,021 million yards worth Rs 46 lakhs to 1,012 million yards worth Rs 24 lakhs. Under foodgrains the value of the shipments declined from Rs 207 lakhs to Rs 160 lakhs and the quantity from 2,614,000 tons to 2,056,000 tons. Exports of wheat which had amounted to 20,000 tons in 1931-32 fell away to 2,000 tons only in 1932-33. Despatches of rice dropped from 2,372,000 tons to 1,887,000 tons in quantity and from Rs 18½ lakhs to Rs 14 lakhs in value. Shipments of tea improved in quantity from 342 million lbs. to 379 million lbs. but on account of the low level of prices the value declined from Rs 44 lakhs to Rs 17½ lakhs. Exports of oilseeds amounted to 733,000 tons valued at Rs 31 lakhs which meant a decline of 28 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The decline was chiefly due to a falling off in the demands for groundnuts from 672,000 tons to 433,000 tons for linseed from 120,000 tons to 72,000 tons and for castor seed from 104,000 tons to 80,000 tons. Rapeseed however recorded an improvement of 61,000 tons in quantity and of Rs 6 lakhs in

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value Despatches of metals and ores declined from 829,000 tons worth R5,47 lakhs to 695,000 tons worth R4,68 lakhs There was a decline in the shipments of hides and skins from 49,300 tons valued at R8,92 lakhs to 41,700 tons valued at R7,43 lakhs Exports of lac amounted to 418,300 cwts valued at R1,24 lakhs which represented a decline of 10 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1931-32 Exports of coffee rose by 18,000 cwts in quantity and by R15 lakhs in value

The total value of re-exports amounted to R3,22 lakhs which represented a decline of R1,44 lakhs in comparison with the value recorded in 1931-32 and of R1,92 lakhs on the basis of that for 1930-31 There were larger re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) which rose from R44 lakhs to R57 lakhs Shipments of raw skins, which normally constitute one of the major items in the re-export trade of India, dropped in quantity from 365 tons to 226 tons and in value from R86 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also decreased from 5,600 tons to 4,000 tons Shipments of raw wool fell away from 9 1 million lbs valued at R37 lakhs to 3 9 million lbs valued at R13 lakhs As was to be expected, this decline in the volume of the re-export trade particularly affected Bombay through which the bulk of the entrepôt trade of India passes Of the total trade Bombay accounted for R1,97 lakhs which meant a decline of R87 lakhs as compared with 1931-32, her percentage share continuing stationary at 61 as in 1931-32.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade —

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Imports	188	187	148	156	181	190	189	157	143	162
Exports	244	250	246	223	248	260	263	235	200	176
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	427	387	389	384	429	450	452	392	343	338

The table above shows a further retrogression from the level of 1931-32, indicating as it does a decline of R5 crores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports) It is significant that the decline was confined to the export side, the imports having shown an increase of R19 crores The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Imports	100	180	158	148	186	133	128	105	88	82
Exports	100	154	162	132	180	127	118	94	78	75

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It will appear from this that prices declined at a higher rate on the import than on the export side in comparison with the preceding year. The margin between the index numbers for imports and exports which was 10 points in 1931-32 further contracted during the year to 7 points. The index numbers of prices of imported articles and exported articles separately which have been given earlier in this report refer to the internal prices. The prices which are considered here are external prices and a comparison with the figures given earlier will only be valid if due allowance is made for the difference between the rates of import duties in the base year 1913-14 and in the year 1932-33. It may be stated however that the index numbers under consideration in this paragraph give only a rough idea of the movements involved.

**Balance of trade**—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1932-33 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 88 crores as compared with Rs 90 crores in 1931-32, Rs 38 crores in 1930-31 and the record figure of Rs 109 crores in 1925-26. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure, amounting to Rs 65 crores as against Rs 55½ crores in the preceding year. Gold showed a net export of Rs 65½ crores and silver a net import of Rs 73 lakhs. Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs 13 lakhs.

**Rupce sterling exchange.**—The year opened with a sluggish movement in the export trade in gold and the Government tenders for the purchase of sterling were small. The opening rate for the year 18½d ruled with minor fluctuations for a month and half and fell on the 13th May to 17½d the lowest rate for the year. The market remained easy till the end of June when the exports improved. Owing to large funds being repatriated from London to India through the sale of Indian sterling stocks, the rate advanced to 18½d on the 15th July. In the beginning of August T T reached 18½d and Government began sterling purchases which had been suspended for three months. The rate remained almost steady for some time till it reached 18½d on 9th September. Government received large tenders for sterling and the rate spurted up to 18½d on the 26th September the highest rate for the year which however was followed by a fall of ½d after a week. The rate stood at this level for five weeks. Pronounced weakness in the London New York cross rate in November caused appreciation in the price of gold, resulting in larger exports thereof. This stimulated the exchange market and it recorded 18½d on the 8th November a figure which was maintained till the 12th January. Thereafter the rate however steadily declined. President Roosevelt's proclamation of the 6th March imposing an embargo on exports of gold and silver from the United States of America had a reactionary effect on the Exchange market and there was a precipitate fall to 17½d on that day. The market showed a remarkable degree of uncertainty and the unsteadiness continued for about two weeks. Gradually however confidence in the Rupee-Sterling exchange was restored and the rate rose to 18½d on the 22nd March. The average rate for the year was 18½d.

**Gold exports.**—The year witnessed a further development of the export trade in gold, the net exports during the year having amounted to Rs 65½ lakhs as compared with Rs 57,98 lakhs in the preceding year. The outward flow of gold on such a heavy scale has been a novel feature of India's external



# GOLD EXPORTS, PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS IN THOUSANDS OF TONS	VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CRORES RUPEES	PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA	RUPES PER 100 S	PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA	VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CRORES RUPEES	QUANTITY OF EXPORTS IN THOUSANDS OF TONS	1933												LONDON N.Y. CROSS RATE	RUPES PER 100 S	PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA	RUPES PER 100 S	PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA	VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CRORES RUPEES	QUANTITY OF EXPORTS IN THOUSANDS OF TONS
							APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT.	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR							
675	7	34	430	315			1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29 5	12 19 26 2 9	16 23 30 7	14 21 28 4 11	13 25 2 9	16 23 30 6	13 20 27 3	10 17 24 3	10 17 24 3	315	430	34	420	33	675	650

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## General.

trade, the exports having begun to assume importance only from October 1931. The table below gives the average monthly price of gold and the quantity and value of gold exported each month —

*Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea*

Month.	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	Exports	
		Quantity	Value
1932—	Rs    s    p.	Fine ounces	R
April	27   2   2 <sup>3</sup>	587,152	1,23,78,391
May	27   15   10 <sup>1</sup>	142,197	3,30,42,415
June	28   1   6	651,902	4,87,01,037
July	28   9   9	809,502	6,17,04,437
August	29   3   1 <sup>1</sup>	781,792	4,51,52,962
September	29   2   6 <sup>7</sup>	811,712	6,56,49,503
October	29   14   1 <sup>1</sup>	714,698	5,67,38,922
November	30   12   11 <sup>1</sup>	823,980	6,71,75,252
December	30   14   0	1,221,101	10,08,19,039
1933—			
January	30   1   6 <sup>1</sup>	592,627	4,76,28,256
February	29   11   3 <sup>1</sup>	627,481	4,95,88,974
March	29   11   6 <sup>7</sup>	628,767	4,98,28,959
April	29   14   1 <sup>1</sup>	573,779	4,55,59,311
May	30   7   1 <sup>1</sup>	642,770	5,21,92,332
June	30   1   6 <sup>7</sup>	691,347	5,62,50,139

It will be seen from the above table that there was comparatively speaking, a lull in the export movement at the beginning of the year and that by May shipments had dwindled down to Rs. 30 lakhs. But the subsequent months witnessed a gradual stimulation of the export movement, which again came to a peak in December with shipments valued at Rs. 10,08 lakhs. Latterly, consignments fell off, the value of the exports in any month up till May 1933 having been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 crores. The causes and implication of these gold exports were discussed in last year's Review. But as the continuance of the gold movement has given rise to a certain amount of controversy it may be worth while in this connection to quote the following from the latest Report of the Controller of the Currency on the subject.—

“There has been considerable controversy as to whether the gold exported since October 1931 has been mostly ‘distress’ gold, that is to say, gold which had to be sold by necessitous holders to meet current expenses, or whether it has been parted with as a business proposition to realise the profit from the prevailing premium. While it is probably true that a certain proportion of the gold exported in recent months has come out because holders had to realise their savings to meet current expenditure owing to the very low prices obtained for primary commodities, it is equally certain that a large proportion, possibly the larger proportion, has been sold as a purely business proposition to realise the premium. It is well-known that bullion dealers all over the country have been very active in collecting gold for sale to the export markets, and in some districts special purchasing agencies were opened by exporters. It is reasonable to infer that many holders who parted with their gold would not have done so but for the allurements of an immediate profit which was pressed on their notice persistently.”

## General

**Imperial Bank of India rate**—Bank rates of most of the important countries of the world were at low levels. The opening rate of the Imperial Bank of India for the year—viz. 6 per cent—continued till the 27th April when it came down to 5 per cent. Slackness in trade and decline in the export of gold gave the market an abundant supply of money. Following the reduction in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England, the Imperial Bank of India rate was reduced to 4 per cent on the 7th July at which level it remained steady till the middle of February, 1933. On the 16th February the rate was further reduced to 3½ per cent which is the lowest point reached since the inception of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921.

**Government of India Paper**—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years —

Year	Price.	Yield.
	Rs. A.	Per cent.
1924	87 0	5.2
1925	87 14	5.2
1926	74 6	4.7
1927	78 11	4.4
1928	75 6	4.6
1929	71 5	4.9
1930	68 14	5.1
1931	63 0	5.5
1932	61 3	5.7
1933	88 4	4.0

**Freight rates**—Compared with the previous year freight rates during the year under review reached further low levels. The rates were more or less steady at the beginning of the year but there was a sharp decline from May to July. Even the seasonal improvement that followed was less pronounced than in the previous year. According to the *Economist* the index number of whole-cargo charter rates calculated with the year 1913 as base was 71.7 in March, 1933 while it was 78.4 and 81.3 in the corresponding months of 1932 and 1931 respectively.

**Tariff changes.**—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1931 and the earlier part of 1932 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then seven Acts have been passed introducing numerous changes in the tariff.

The most important of these Acts is the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act 1932 which gave effect to the tariff changes necessitated by the Trade Agreement made by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa during July—August 1932. Hitherto the Indian tariff was a single-decker one and did not differentiate between imports from different countries except in the case of certain protected classes of iron and steel goods and cotton piecegoods where higher rates of duty on goods manufactured in countries other than the United Kingdom were imposed. Under the Ottawa Trade Agreement India for the first time departed from the single-decker tariff policy and adopted on terms of reciprocity tariff preference for certain classes of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

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The Agreement also provided for the exchange of preference with the non self-governing Colonies and Protectorates.

On the part of India this Agreement involved the grant to the United Kingdom of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent tariff preference on certain classes of motor vehicles (motor cars and motor omnibuses, chassis for motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries and parts and accessories thereof) and a 10 per cent tariff preference on the following classes of goods —

Apparel (excluding hosiery and articles made of silk or artificial silk), certain arms and ammunition, asbestos manufactures, boots and shoes of leather, brushes and brooms, certain building and engineering materials, buttons, certain chemicals and chemical preparations excluding minures, cocoa and chocolate, confectionery, cordage and rope other than of jute and cotton, cork manufactures, cutlery, drugs and medicines except narcotics, earthenware and porcelain, furniture and cabinet-ware, glue, hardware excluding electroplated ware, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof (electric, musical, photographic, scientific and philosophical, surgical, wire and miscellaneous), leather and certain manufactures thereof liquors (ale and beer, spirit in drugs, etc., and perfumed spirit), certain machinery and millwork, metals (aluminium, brass, bronze and similar alloys, copper, German silver, certain classes of iron and steel, lead wrought and wire wrought or manufactured), oils (fish oil, certain essential oils, mineral lubricating oil, petroleum in punts, etc., and vegetable oils other than coconut, groundnut and linseed), oil cloth and floor cloth, engine and boiler packing, certain paints and painters' materials, certain classes of paper and pasteboard, certain kinds of provisions and oilman's stores, rubber manufactures, smokers' requisites, toilet soap, stationery, textiles (haberdashery and millinery), woollen manufactures other than blankets and rugs, toilet requisites, toys and requisites for games and sports, umbrellas and umbrella fittings, vehicles not mechanically propelled and cycles.

In most of these classes of goods the preference was subject to certain specified exceptions and also to the general reservation that it did not extend to—

- (1) commodities to which protective duties are applicable,
- (2) commodities which were free of duty at that time, or
- (3) commodities on which on grounds of national policy a specially low rate of duty had been imposed.

In the class of iron and steel goods, the preference extended only to those commodities which were not subject to protective duties and in the class of machinery only to those articles which paid ordinary revenue rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and not to those which in the interests of agriculture and in industries were free of duty or were subject only to the temporary duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. In the class of textiles it extended only to articles of apparel, haberdashery and millinery which were dutiable at 25 per cent *ad valorem* and to woollen manufactures, with specified exceptions in each case. As regards goods made of cotton, silk or artificial silk, it was agreed that a 10 per cent preference would be extended to these goods with the exception of certain cotton manufactures (twist and yarn, piecegoods, thread for sewing, blankets, handkerchiefs in the piece, hosiery, rope and towels in the piece), silk and artificial silk yarn, piecegoods and thread for sewing, certain goods of silk and artificial silk mixed with other materials (twist and yarn, piecegoods and thread for sewing) and articles on which protective duties might be imposed as a result of the Indian Tariff Board's enquiry which was being conducted at that time.

In the case of Colonies and Protectorates, the Agreement provided for the grant by India of preference to certain staple exports of the Colonial Empire including—

Specified gums and resins, oil seeds, vegetable and essential oils, unground spices, coconuts and coconut products, fish, fruits and vegetables, sago and tapioca, tea, coffee rum and unmanufactured tobacco.

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A Supplementary Agreement regarding iron and steel was entered into between the two Governments in the September following, which provided for the adjustment of the Indian import duty on galvanised sheets as shown below —

Rs 30 per ton on sheet made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar

Rs 3 per ton on sheet made in the United Kingdom from other sheet bar

Rs 3 per ton on sheet not made in the United Kingdom

These revised duties will remain in force till the 31st March 1934

The Tariff Amendment Act mentioned above made necessary changes in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act 1894 with effect from 1st January 1933. The articles subject to the preferential rates of duty are included in two new parts VIII and IX, to Schedule II. Part VIII contains all the articles which were dutiable under Part V at the general revenue duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and which are now liable to the standard rate of 30 per cent and the preferential rate of 20 per cent for British goods. Part IX contains all the articles on the preferential list which were dutiable at special rates that is at rates either higher than or lower than the general revenue rate. In these cases the necessary preference has been provided for either by entirely raising the previous rate or partly by raising and partly by lowering it the standard rate having in no case gone beyond 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

The next Act is the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act 1933 which extended the operation of the protective duties imposed under the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930. These duties were to expire on the 31st March, 1933 but the Amendment Act extended their operation up to 31st October 1933 pending the consideration by the Government of India of the Tariff Board's Report on the Indian cotton textile industry.

The wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act 1933 extended the operation of the temporary customs duty on wheat and wheat flour to 31st March 1934.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act 1933 extended for another year the operation of the 1931 Act subject to certain modifications as recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly. It reduced the additional duty from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  as to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  as per maund and extended its operation to 31st March, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act 1933 fixed (i) a minimum specific duty of 2 as (excluding surcharge) on uppers of boots and shoes not entirely made of leather and (ii) minimum specific duties of 4 as per square yard and 2 as 3 p per square yard respectively with no surcharge on artificial silk piecegoods and silk or artificial silk mixtures. It also rounded off the *ad valorem* duty of  $31\frac{2}{3}$  per cent (including surcharge) on these mixtures to 35 per cent with no surcharge. This Act was passed on the 31st March 1933 but under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931 the tariff changes mentioned above came into force on the 1st of that month.

The Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Supplementary Amendment Act 1933 corrected with effect from the 8th April 1933 a few inaccuracies and discrepancies in the 1932 Act which had been brought to light by a further scrutiny of the schedules to that Act and by practical experience of the new tariffs. The reference to ferrous sulphate was deleted from item No 83 as it had already been specified elsewhere as green copperas. Alum the protective duty on which lapsed on the 31st March was included in the non preferential descriptions of chemicals. The preference inadvertently given to British

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manufactures in respect of moist white lead and newsprinting paper was withdrawn. Copper braziers were grouped with copper sheets liable to preferential rate. Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof were specified separately and were made liable to the ordinary non-preferential rate. The preference to British incandescent mantles was made clear, while, on administrative grounds, the lubricating oil item was re-drafted to include oils other than mineral, pure and mixed, which are not ordinarily used for any purpose other than lubrication. The preferential rate for colonial products was withdrawn in the case of certain glass-making chemicals. Gold and gold-plated pen nibs were specified separately with the United Kingdom preference, while, in the interest of the Indian industry, two glass-making materials, liquid gold and covered crucibles, were given a specially low preferential rate of duty.

The last of the seven Acts is the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1933, which amended sub-items (i) and (ii) in item No 118A relating to galvanized non or steel sheets of British manufacture and made it clear that the preferential rate is applicable only to sheets manufactured from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the ratification of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

The protective duties imposed under the Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, on hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids, alum, aluminium sulphate, copper sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, sodium sulphide and zinc chloride lapsed on the 31st March, 1933, and these became liable to the ordinary duty with or without preference to the United Kingdom manufacture. Magnesium chloride, however, continues to be liable to the protective duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above, the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to non or steel galvanized sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended to 31st March, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly, under section 3 (5) of the above Act, the import duty on Non-British cotton piece goods was increased to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5½ *as* per lb in the case of plain grey with effect from 30th August, 1932. With effect from 7th June, 1933, these rates have been further increased to 75 per cent *ad valorem* and 6½ *as* per lb respectively.

# CHAPTER II

## Imports of Merchandise

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

### Imports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1932-33
Cotton and cotton goods	67 15.16	62,00.88	31,64.57	26,18.81	24,05.63	23.71
Machinery and millwork	12,36.04	18,21.25	14,34.78	10,92.34	10,64.24	7.98
Metals and ores	26,98.84	23,61.91	18,92.32	9,77.65	9,78.49	7.24
Oils	11,53.23	11,68.6	10,92.26	9,78.26	8,00.01	6.03
Flax raw and manufactures	5,00.67	4,52.48	2,90.28	2,72.56	4,22.27	2.27
Sugar	16,08.98	18,77.85	10,98.47	9,16.63	4,22.27	3.19
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	4,91.71	5,38.20	4,77.47	2,60.20	2,84.77	2.98
Vehicles	11,00.60	10,84.73	7,30.53	4,48.47	2,81.94	2.23
Hardware	5,23.25	4,06.05	2,90.28	2,60.91	2,94.22	2.23
Wool raw and manufactures	5,01.87	4,28.45	2,31.11	1,08.04	2,08.47	1.21
Provisions and other stores	6,21.84	5,83.61	4,97.79	2,41.24	2,92.67	2.21
Paper and pasteboard	2,29.95	2,72.21	2,65.74	2,60.24	2,65.46	2.16
Chemicals	2,47.81	2,78.74	2,61.22	2,58.97	2,71.25	2.04
Dyes	2,83.21	2,42.21	2,59.00	2,07.64	2,40.48	1.80
Leathers	3,57.8	2,76.63	2,31.76	2,26.84	2,25.70	1.70
Rubber	2,94.12	2,22.67	2,08.24	2,22.25	1,99.94	1.40
Drugs and medicines	2,02.12	2,26.12	1,93.94	1,91.11	1,55.83	1.49
Spices	2,94.03	3,25.75	2,64.94	2,08.22	1,72.50	1.38
Glass and glassware	2,27.4	2,81.22	1,64.78	2,21.97	1,42.47	1.07
Fruits and vegetables	1,68.39	1,82.67	1,48.59	1,34.47	1,16.57	.88
Tobacco	2,74.80	2,49.71	1,51.16	94.24	94.84	.73
Fabrics and painters materials	1,44.20	1,46.25	1,12.00	87.53	92.18	.68
Apparel	1,62.99	1,71.24	1,11.18	81.70	84.21	.63
Precious stones and pearls, uncut	1,16.32	1,09.63	59.74	43.00	82.84	.63
Soap	1,48.10	1,66.68	1,11.98	84.72	82.82	.63
Salt	1,46.82	1,20.20	1,14.97	71.99	78.96	.60
Building and engineering materials	1,31.96	1,34.44	1,09.88	52.78	77.25	.58
Stationery	1,01.89	1,08.06	81.25	64.03	72.26	.54
Grazing, palm and fur	10,72.81	5,42.06	2,81.62	1,17.61	70.65	.54
Haberdashery and millinery	1,24.07	1,04.22	72.08	54.29	67.98	.51
Toilet requisites	64.61	72.68	52.87	47.90	54.14	.44
Bettling for machinery	82.11	90.21	62.82	50.11	52.66	.40
Machinery	72.57	96.66	67.43	28.01	52.69	.40
Boots and shoes	62.12	87.51	64.05	64.92	51.77	.39
Wood and timber	53.46	1,02.64	56.22	60.69	51.44	.38
Earthenware and porcelain	72.08	72.21	48.16	28.26	49.86	.38
Tea chests	67.47	80.24	62.03	60.22	47.77	.35
Toys and requisites for games	66.69	84.24	49.76	27.04	47.23	.35
Books, printed, etc.	64.28	71.22	60.91	52.25	49.28	.32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	78.04	84.44	54.02	52.45	44.14	.32
Tea	74.22	63.00	45.85	42.67	24.62	.27
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	18.62	28.25	20.31	19.18	24.42	.24
Robbers	22.08	20.84	42.99	31.91	22.57	.22
Umbrellas and Mitts	57.19	42.60	31.00	20.18	27.77	.21
Tallow and tallowine	14.62	21.02	27.22	20.79	21.65	.19
Onion	24.27	41.41	26.04	20.66	24.27	.18
Gums and resins	23.28	41.94	31.07	24.25	22.62	.18
Paper making materials	41.51	44.22	22.07	22.96	22.09	.17
Furniture and cabinet ware	28.96	27.64	27.73	20.11	17.65	.14
Flax raw and manufactures	22.45	22.22	21.85	17.75	16.78	.15
Animals, living	22.71	22.22	20.84	42.04	14.79	.11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	22.78	22.21	22.64	12.42	12.66	.10
Jute and jute goods	22.54	4.20	12.27	12.78	12.49	.10
Clocks and watches and parts	27.91	22.47	16.84	11.21	12.78	.09
Coal and coke	29.10	48.55	31.69	14.25	6.22	.05
Matches	17.22	10.89	4.11	2.02	6.22	.01
All other articles	15,24.61	14,22.69	10,52.6	9,64.98	10,21.72	7.78
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	222,20.60	240,74.69	164,79.27	128,97.14	122,22.42	100



## Cotton Manufactures

**Cotton Manufactures (R26,83 lakhs)**—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R26,83 lakhs as against R19,15 lakhs in the preceding year and R25,26 lakhs in 1930-31. Thus it will be seen that the imports under this head revived considerably as compared with the preceding year and even exceeded the figure of 1930-31. As compared with 1929-30, however, there was still much leeway to be made up, the value of the imports in that year having amounted to R59,49 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 15.1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs as against 31.6 million lbs. valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1931-32. Thus there was an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. or 13 per cent in the imports under this head. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 1,225 million yards valued at R21,26 lakhs as compared with 776 million yards valued at R14,67 lakhs in 1931-32 and 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase in yardage as compared with the preceding year was, therefore, 450 million yards and even compared with 1930-31 that was 335 million yards. Compared with the last normal year, 1929-30, however, the imports were 694 million yards less.

It will be seen from the above figures that the import trade in cotton manufactures showed a distinct improvement as compared with the preceding year or even with 1930-31. Compared with 1929-30, the last normal year, however, the trade was still considerably smaller. The improvement in the year under review was of considerable magnitude and it will be worth while examining the causes of this upward movement. The first cause which suggests itself is a probable revival in the demand for piecegoods, the consumption of which had fallen off considerably in the previous two years. It will be seen from the table on page 31 that the amount available for consumption was 333 and 364 crores of yards in 1930-31 and 1931-32 respectively as compared with 419 crores of yards in 1929-30, 365 crores of yards in 1928-29 and 413 crores of yards in 1927-28. Thus the postponement of demand which was the result of the peculiar conditions of the two previous years may have led to a better demand in the year under review. A second cause which also improved the demand was the considerably lower prices of piecegoods which ruled in the year under review. The declared values of all classes of piecegoods touched lower levels, the fall being greater in the cases of white and coloured goods. The Calcutta index number in the case of cotton manufactures, which is an index of internal prices, fell much further than in the previous years. The index was 127 in April, 1931, and in spite of a very slight fall in the end of the year 1931-32 it remained at 127 in April, 1932. By April, 1933, however, the index had fallen to 112. This fall in the prices of cotton manufactures certainly encouraged their consumption, especially as this fall tended to reduce, to some extent, the wide disparity between the fall in the agricultural incomes of the masses and the fall in the cost of the imported goods which they bought. The chief cause of the fall in prices of cotton piecegoods was the selling of cotton piecegoods in India by Japan at very low rates. The depreciating *yen* exchange helped Japan in this respect and even the additional duty placed on these imports in the middle of the year did not stem the tide, as the Japanese manufacturers' advantage increased with the further depreciation of the rupee-yen exchange. The very low prices at which Japanese goods were offered greatly increased their consumption and the

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prices of competing goods of other than Japanese origin had also to be lowered to keep pace. These lower prices created a better effective demand for piecegoods and consequently the consumption as well as imports improved considerably. This has been one of the most important causes of the improvement in piecegoods imports. A third cause of the increase in imports is to be found in the comparative weakness of the boycott agitation in the year under review. Owing to the measures adopted by Government the agitation had been considerably weakened and the trade in imported piece goods became profitable again. These causes led to an increase in imports both from Japan and the United Kingdom but owing to the low prices which Japan would take her share increased far more than that of the United Kingdom. The effects of these causes on the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan may be studied in the first instance. The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the four years 1929-30 to 1932-33 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries.

*Imports of cotton twist and yarn*

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
From—	<small>lbs. (1,000)</small>	<small>lbs. (1,000)</small>	<small>lbs. (1,000)</small>	<small>lbs. (1,000)</small>	<small>Rs (lakhs)</small>	<small>Rs (lakhs)</small>	<small>Rs (lakhs)</small>	<small>Rs (lakhs)</small>
United Kingdom	20,113	10,315	11,913	13,357	2.96	1.27	1.33	1.33
Japan	10,570	6,395	6,304	18,149	1.64	.64	.63	1.61
Other countries	12,900	11,930	13,444	12,597	1.60	.97	.64	.54
TOTAL	43,583	28,640	31,671	44,103	6.00	2.08	2.60	3.48
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	<small>Rs. p. 1-6-10</small>	<small>Rs. p. 1-0-11</small>	<small>Rs. p. 0-15-8</small>	<small>Rs. p. 0-13-6</small>

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn increased very considerably in the year under review amounting to 45.1 million lbs. as compared with 31.6 million lbs. in the preceding year and 20.1 million lbs. in 1930-31 and these exceeded even the imports during 1929-30 the last of the normal years by 1.2 million lbs. The value of the imports, however though higher than in 1931-32 and 1930-31 was considerably less than that of 1929-30 owing to the great fall in the declared value per lb., which amounted to 13 as 5 p in 1932-33 as compared with 15 as 2 p in the preceding year and Rs 1 6-10 in 1929-30. The increase in the quantity of imports shows that the trade under this item had more or less regained its old position and that the rigour of the boycott against foreign yarn had weakened considerably. The table further shows that the increase in imports was the largest in the case of Japan, the share of which country increased from 6.2 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 18.1 million lbs. in 1932-33 an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom did not show such a striking increase and amounted to only 13.4 million lbs. as compared with 11.9 million lbs. in the preceding year while imports from other countries were almost of the same dimensions as in the preceding year. Japan had penetrated the market in this trade to a larger degree in the year under review and the increase in the total imports of cotton manufactures as com-

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pared with the preceding year can be attributed very largely to the increase of imports from Japan

In spite of the large imports of foreign yarn the home production did not show any signs of falling off. The total production of yarn during 1932-33 amounted to 1,016 million lbs as compared with 966 million lbs in the preceding year. It will be noticed that the figure of yarn production is creating a new record every year, the figures for the last three or four years being all records on the previous figures.

Imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased from 776 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,225 million yards in 1932-33, an increase of 58 per cent. Compared with 1929-30, however, the imports were still 36 per cent lower. The table below gives the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three main heads, grey, white and coloured for the four years from 1929-30 —

[ In millions of yards ]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1929-30 . . . . .	926	474	483	1,910
1930-31 . . . . .	365	272	246	890
1931-32 . . . . .	249	280	223	776
1932-33 . . . . .	356	413	425	1,225

These figures yield the following percentage variations. Imports of grey goods in 1932-33 increased by 43 per cent as compared with 1931-32 but were 62 per cent lower when compared with 1929-30. Imports of white goods in the year under review increased by 48 per cent as compared with the preceding year but were 13 per cent below the figure in 1929-30. The increase in the case of coloured goods as compared with 1931-32 was 91 per cent, but as compared with 1929-30 the figure had fallen by 12 per cent. The total increase in the quantity of imports of piecegoods in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to 449 million yards. As compared with the year 1929-30, however, the imports fell short by 694 million yards.

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. By 1931-32 they had fallen to 60 million yards, a decline of 461 million yards. There was some revival of the trade with the United Kingdom which in the year under review amounted to 111 million yards. These imports, though considerable as compared with the preceding year, are extremely small as compared with those in 1929-30. Imports from Japan which were 394 million yards in 1929-30 had dropped to 185 million yards in 1931-32. In the year under review, however, they increased to 244 million yards or by nearly a third as compared with the preceding year. From these figures it will be seen that Japan has improved her position in relation to the United Kingdom and now has a predominant share in this trade.

As regards white goods the imports from the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 281 million yards as compared with 207 million yards in the preceding year and 436 million yards in 1929-30. Thus there

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in the subsequent four months and ranged about 47-48 points. By September the gap had increased to 61 points. In the three subsequent months the gap was round about 50 points and it remained more or less at this level, except in January when it amounted to 59 points. As regards coloured goods, the gap was 106 points in April 1932. It remained about this level for the subsequent five months. In October however it widened to 126 points. There was a slight narrowing down of the difference in the subsequent months, but the difference remained about 118 to 120 points throughout the period. These relative prices of goods from various countries have a most important bearing on the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree as has been the case in India in the last three or four years.

The fall in the imports of piecegoods as compared with the year 1929-30 was to some extent counterbalanced in several ways. The production of Indian mills in 1932-33 increased even over the large figure of the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills, month by month from April 1929

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	198,970	213,077	226,048	277,864
May	157,033	213,220	240,003	41,380
June	160,766	215,162	246,537	253,282
July	176,777	211,127	246,349	203,300
August	191,332	187,111	231,031	253,871
September	203,377	193,018	258,697	277,203
October	221,575	191,429	233,846	268,300
November	220,219	203,130	227,779	231,538
December	239,456	236,604	375,797	204,970
January	228,366	240,153	249,206	63,542
February	206,401	226,624	281,181	230,087
March	212,714	226,268	271,277	248,271
TOTAL	2,412,681	2,561,133	2,982,821	3,162,609

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1932-33 was 3,170 million yards as compared with 2,990 million yards in 1931-32 and 2,561 million yards in 1930-31 thus showing an increase of 180 million yards and 609 million yards respectively. This larger production filled the gap due

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to the fall in the imports as compared with the year 1929-30. The stocks of piecegoods with the Indian mills however on the 1st April 1933 were about 501 million yards, an increase of 219 million yards over those on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

It may be remarked that the mills out-side Bombay Island accounted for the whole of the increase in total production. As far as Bombay Island was concerned, there was a slight decrease of 6 million yards in the production of the year as compared with the preceding year. This may have been due to the long drawn out communal riots in the City from May to July of the year under review. The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India separately.

(in thousands of yards.)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	81,281	91,593	102,811	57,121	63,157	67,820	71,376	78,231	87,210
May	57,275	98,611	83,101	51,181	62,281	67,113	72,181	79,410	87,712
June	83,631	105,115	85,782	53,001	60,132	70,041	72,912	81,100	87,957
July	82,167	102,919	100,402	51,851	60,693	69,913	77,101	81,700	92,005
August	61,023	97,671	118,905	48,011	55,356	67,727	71,631	80,001	97,180
September	62,926	118,980	100,976	50,411	61,581	75,165	71,051	85,021	91,851
October	67,002	88,671	112,020	51,550	61,131	67,031	72,077	80,538	88,616
November	73,291	85,908	111,810	60,362	81,011	76,016	71,173	77,719	93,711
December	83,420	103,602	111,513	68,333	80,701	65,632	73,851	88,115	97,770
January	99,016	103,817	96,670	63,115	59,683	72,311	77,992	85,677	91,820
February	89,147	100,560	82,771	61,967	60,810	67,102	71,720	81,031	86,212
March	87,177	108,120	82,933	62,171	71,839	71,619	76,117	88,319	91,689
Total	907,586	1,216,896	1,210,598	691,594	781,236	859,807	901,953	991,709	1,099,411

It will be observed from the above table that, except in the middle of the year, the mills in Bombay Island were manufacturing goods at a lower rate than in the preceding year. The production for 1932-33 in the Bombay Island was 1,211 million yards as against 1,217 million yards in the preceding year, showing a small decline of 6 million yards. On the other hand, the Ahmedabad mills produced 860 million yards in the year under review as compared with 781 million yards in the preceding year and 692 million yards in 1930-31. Thus, in two years the production in Ahmedabad increased by 168 million yards or 24 per cent. Production in 1932-33 for the rest of India amounted to 1,099 million yards as compared with 992 million yards in the preceding year and 902 million yards in 1930-31. In two years the production for these mills increased by 197 million yards or 22 per cent. Apart from Bombay Island, therefore, there was an increase in production in all the other centres.

The details given below show that the figures of imports of piecegoods throughout the year under review were larger than those of the year 1931-32. The imports were heavy for the four months from June to September. There

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was a setback, however, from October to February, but imports seem to have revived in the last month of the year. The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods excluding fante in millions of yards

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	213	164	71	91
May	164	134	54	83
June	100	01	90	106
July	111	73	63	110
August	171	73	62	120
September	100	48	65	121
October	131	42	63	90
November	148	36	48	90
December	132	46	48	82
January	104	63	71	91
February	157	45	63	80
March	170	67	72	103

There were some *hartals* during the year due to the resumption of the civil disobedience movement at the beginning of 1932. There were also further troubles in Bombay as regards selling in one or two markets. The civil disobedience movement however was not so strong even in Bombay as in preceding years and except in the first half of the year there was little or no disturbance of trade in the year under review. The communal riots from May to July however affected the production in Bombay City and led to restricted dealings on the markets in that City.

The lower purchasing power of the consumers in India was still an important factor in discouraging the consumption of cotton piecegoods on as large a scale as would have been justified by the low prices ruling in the market. As has been pointed out in Chapter I the fall in the prices of India's staple products continued almost throughout the year under review and very seriously affected the purchasing power of the *ryot* thereby to a great extent reducing the demand for such imports as are more of the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities. As explained in Chapter I the value of India's exports which go to pay for her imports was reduced considerably in the year under review. Thus the decline in the value in the case of exports of raw cotton was Rs 3 crores as compared with the lean year 1931-32 and Rs 45 crores as compared with the last normal year 1929-30. Similarly raw jute showed a decline of nearly Rs 17½ crores as compared with 1929-30, though only a decrease of Rs 1½ crores as compared with 1931-32. Exports of jute

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manufactures were down by over R30 crores as compared with 1929-30, though as compared with 1931-32 the fall was only R22 lakhs. Exports of grains, pulse and flour showed a decline of R18½ crores as compared with 1929-30, and even compared with 1931-32 the decline was over R4 crores. Tea showed a decline of a little under R9 crores as compared with 1929-30, oilseeds of over R15 crores, raw hides and skins R5 crores and lac nearly R6 crores. The total decline in the values of exports of these articles, therefore, amounts to over R145 crores as compared with 1929-30. Without any shadow of doubt this vital change was bound to affect the purchasing power of the *ryot* most seriously and he had, therefore, no alternative but to reduce his purchases as compared with those in 1929-30, among which cotton piecegoods occupy an important position.

Tariff changes affected the imports of cotton piece goods only to a small extent, the only change effected during the year under review being in the rates of duty applicable to cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture. These duties were introduced in the middle of the year and were applicable to the imports from Japan and other countries. In the case of Japan, however, the effect of the tariff change was completely nullified by a further depreciation of the *yen*, and it may be concluded that the tariff changes caused little actual reduction in the imports of the year under review.

The uncertainty about the prices of raw cotton affected the cotton industry both in England and in India. From the middle of April 1932 till the beginning of June prices of American middling were generally on the decline and fell from 5d per lb on the 15th April to 4 09d on June 10th. From then till the first week of September prices were generally on the increase and on the 2nd of September the highest quotation of the year, 6 57d, was recorded. From that time onwards till the first week of March 1933 prices were generally on the decline and this long spell of falling prices was not favourable to the cotton industry. The price recorded on 3rd March was 4 79d but there was a rally during the month and the year closed with 5 15d.

As is generally the case cotton prices in India followed prices in England. As in the case of Liverpool prices, from the first week of April till the beginning of June prices in India generally were on the decline. From then till the beginning of September they were increasing, the highest quotation of the year, R244-8-0, being recorded on September 2. From that date till the beginning of March prices declined and on March 3 the quotation was R175-4. On March 17 the quotation had gone up to R187-8, but by March 31 it again receded to R174-8. These falling prices for the greater portion of the year made buyers of cotton piecegoods unwilling to place orders as naturally they expected the price of piecegoods to come down with falling raw cotton prices.

A factor, which was referred to in last year's Review in explaining the smaller dimensions of imports under cotton piecegoods was that the coloured, printed and dyed goods were being replaced, to some extent, by piecegoods of artificial silk. It was remarked that Japan had been exporting to India very large quantities of artificial silk piecegoods at phenomenally low prices. This factor was also in operation during the year under review and Japan increased the imports under artificial silk by a considerable extent in 1932-33. Imports under this head from Japan amounted to 115 million yards as com-

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parcel with 75 million yards in the preceding year and 38 million yards in 1930-31. These imports to some extent replaced coloured cotton piece-goods and this factor has, therefore to be taken into account in explaining the lower figure of imports of cotton piecegoods as compared with the normal year 1929-30.

The table below gives the annual quantity of mill made cotton piecegoods available for consumption in each of the last 30 years and also the annual per capita consumption in yards (allowing for the variation in population) from year to year.

*Consumption per capita of mill made cotton piecegoods in India*

	Net imports		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
	Yards (Crores)	Yards	Yards (Crores)	Yards	Yards (Crores)	Yards
1903-04	104	6.43	58	1.73	248	8.28
1904-05	223	7.18	80	2.85	283	9.31
1905-06	239	7.84	61	2.09	300	9.94
1906-07	228	7.38	63	2.08	290	9.41
1907-08	247	7.99	74	2.48	321	10.38
1908-09	194	6.84	74	2.48	268	8.83
1909-10	214	6.84	87	2.78	301	9.82
1910-11	224	7.11	94	2.88	318	10.69
1911-12	237	7.80	108	3.25	345	11.44
1912-13	298	8.58	113	3.48	408	13.01
1913-14	318	9.80	107	3.29	425	13.89
1914-15	243	7.08	107	3.28	350	10.84
1915-16	211	6.68	138	4.19	344	10.53
1916-17	163	5.77	132	4.17	315	9.84
1917-18	147	4.68	143	4.47	290	8.89
1918-19	101	3.17	130	4.09	231	7.19
1919-20	90	3.10	144	4.52	243	7.61
1920-21	145	4.65	143	4.48	328	9.82
1921-22	101	3.17	187	5.87	329	9.83
1922-23	158	4.88	180	5.50	306	9.13
1923-24	145	4.53	164	5.09	290	8.85
1924-25	177	5.32	170	5.28	354	10.78
1925-26	183	5.57	170	5.34	392	11.81
1926-27	178	5.31	208	6.08	389	11.80
1927-28	104	3.09	219	6.48	418	12.11
1928-29	181	5.54	174	5.04	353	10.53
1929-30	190	5.68	220	6.48	410	12.04
1930-31	87	2.43	246	7.01	333	9.48
1931-32	78	2.17	258	7.33	341	9.64
1932-33	120	3.32	310	8.61	430	11.84

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods increased from 76 crores of yards in 1931-32 to 120 crores of yards in 1932-33. The net available mill production also increased from 288 crores of yards in the previous year to 310 crores of yards in 1932-33. The total yardage available for consumption in 1932-33 amounted to 430 crores which compares favourably with the peak years 1912-13 and 1913-14 as well as 1927-28 and 1929-30. The consumption per capita amounted to 11.94 yards which though not a record figure compares quite favourably with earlier figures of high consumption. It must be remarked, however that the above calculation neglects the position of stocks and, as has been remarked above, stocks of Indian mill made goods have been piling up in the year under review and to this extent, some part of the rise in consumption is more apparent than real.



## Cotton Manufactures.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards

*Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards*

	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1902-03	2,071	12	3	8	..			13	2,107		
1903-04	1,997	13	4	6				13	2,033	.	
1904-05	2 251	13	4	4				16	2 288	678	2,906
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10				17	2,463		
1906-07	2,276	16	5	8				13	2,318		
1907-08	2,487	16	7	4				18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09	1,941	23	4	9	6			10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10	2,141	23	4	10	5			10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11	2 252	22	8	8	6			12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12	2,379	23	7	9	4	1		15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13	2,942	26	12	16	5	6		16	3,023	1,220	4,243
1913-14	3,104	25	23	10	6	9		20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15	2,378	21	10	12	3	16		6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16	2,049	21	13	17	4	39		5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19	867	1	1	11	1	238		3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20	976	8	1	10	2	76		8	1,081	1,640	2,721
1920-21	1,292	13	16	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23	1,453	13	2	8	3	103	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,793
1925-26	1 287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	2	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28	1,543	20	26	23	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	13	12	1,937	1,893	3 830
1929-30	1,218	21	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,913	2,499	4 333
1930-31	523	13	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,531	3,451
1931-32	383	7	11	19	8	340	4	4	776	2,960	3,766
1932-33	597	5	8	20	10	580	1	4	1,225	3,170	4,395

The table shows that in 1932-33 imports from the United Kingdom increased as compared with the preceding year and were higher than in 1930-31. Compared with pre-depression years, however, the imports show a very considerable decline. On the other hand, imports from Japan are a record

## Imports

figure for that country and exceed the earlier record figure of 562 million yards in 1929-30 Indian mill production is also a record figure.

The values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-War year, 1913-14 are set forth below

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.29	6.00	3.08	2.99	2.79
Rice goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	5.18	20.19	20.93	6.5	3.92	8.07
White (bleached)	11.29	15.33	13.27	6.20	8.33	7.33
Coloured printed & dyed	17.56	17.38	18.15	8.83	5.05	3.34
Fents of all descriptions	81	94	90	16	37	82
<b>TOTAL RICEGOODS</b>	<b>34.14</b>	<b>53.81</b>	<b>50.25</b>	<b>20.63</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>21.26</b>
Hosiery	1.20	1.45	1.44	83	48	67
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	16	17	5	2	8
Thread	39	71	81	60	54	54
Other sorts	1.23	83	83	59	45	49
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60.30</b>	<b>87.24</b>	<b>80.49</b>	<b>35.25</b>	<b>19.13</b>	<b>28.84</b>

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 45.1 million lbs. in quantity and R3.79 lakhs in value in 1932-33 as compared with 31.6 million lbs and R2.99 lakhs in 1931-32. The quantity of yarn imported in the year under review increased by 13.5 million lbs. as compared with the previous year the increase in value being R80 lakhs. As compared with 1929-30 the last normal year there was an increase in the quantity of imports in the year under review by 1.2 million lbs. In value however there was a decline of R2.21 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was 13 as 5 p as compared with 15 as 2 p in the previous year. R10-11 in 1930-31 and R15-10 in 1929-30. Of the total imports 18.1 million lbs. came from Japan, the largest supplier 13.4 million lbs. from the United Kingdom and 13.3 million lbs. from China. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 10.9 million lbs. 20.1 million lbs and 10.6 million lbs. respectively. Thus, as compared with 1929-30 the imports from the United Kingdom had shrunk by 6.7 million lbs. whereas imports from Japan and China had gone up by 7.2 million lbs. and 2.7 million lbs. respectively. It is obvious therefore that Japan had considerably improved her position in this trade as compared with the preceding year or with 1929-30. The position of Japan is even stronger than is shown merely by the imports from Japan as the mills in China are largely owned by Japanese interests.

## Cotton Manufactures

and imports from China have also shown considerable increase since 1929-30. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Switzerland (66,000 lbs) and Italy (5,000 lbs) Imports from other countries amounted to 201,000 lbs

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years

	Imports	Indian mill pro- duction
	lbs	lbs
	(1,000)	(1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09 . . . . .	38,573	641,776
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war period) . . . . .	41,794	646,757
„ „ „ 1918-19 (war period) . . . . .	34,063	666,227
„ „ „ 1923-24 . . . . .	44,681	662,512
„ „ „ 1928-29 . . . . .	50,626	734,034
Year 1913-14 (pre-war) . . . . .	44,171	682,777
„ 1917-18 . . . . .	19,400	660,576
„ 1918-19 . . . . .	38,095	615,041
„ 1919-20 . . . . .	15,097	635,760
„ 1920-21 . . . . .	47,333	660,003
„ 1921-22 . . . . .	57,125	693,572
„ 1922-23 . . . . .	59,274	705,894
„ 1923-24 . . . . .	44,575	617,329
„ 1924-25 . . . . .	55,907	719,390
„ 1925-26 . . . . .	51,688	686,427
„ 1926-27 . . . . .	49,425	807,116
„ 1927-28 . . . . .	52,345	808,940
„ 1928-29 . . . . .	43,766	648,296
„ 1929-30 . . . . .	43,882	833,560
„ 1930-31 . . . . .	29,140	867,279
„ 1931-32 . . . . .	31,575	966,373
„ 1932-33 . . . . .	45,103	1,016,418

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review amounting to 1,016 million lbs This surpassed the preceding year's record figure of 966 million lbs by 50 million lbs This continuous increase in the production of yarn has been due to two causes First-

## Imports

ly, the Swadeshi movement was directed even against piecegoods produced in India from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly owing to the same movement, imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced and in order to meet the demand the mills in India increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years.

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1925-26		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
No. 1 to 20	1,354	492,692	1,047	463,362	454	512,759	308	562,057	901	899,412
" 21 to 24	896	123,996	290	181,245	251	186,344	227	155,827	311	177,343
" 25 to 30	1,656	42,909	394	90,579	217	93,141	323	105,008	737	120,160
" 31 to 40	23,857	19,712	20,050	46,363	14,753	80,747	14,308	71,072	29,908	77,155
Above No. 40	7,856	2,699	9,013	15,279	4,373	27,311	5,252	24,002	6,429	26,594
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	12,053	—	9,178	—	10,925	—	16,766	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819 (a)	679	24	6,710	10	5,703	19	5,218	21	5,675
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,171</b>	<b>622,777</b>	<b>42,522</b>	<b>523,500</b>	<b>29,140</b>	<b>567,279</b>	<b>31,575</b>	<b>906,373</b>	<b>45,103</b>	<b>1,016,418</b>

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April 1937

Comparing 1932-33 with the previous year imports of counts 1-20 increased from 308 000 lbs. to 901 000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts in the Indian mills increased from 562 million lbs. to 899 million lbs. which is a record figure and surpasses the previous record of 1926-27 by nearly 83 million lbs. In counts 21-25 imports amounted to 311 000 lbs. as compared with 227 000 lbs. in the preceding year. Production of these counts however was reduced from 186 million lbs. to 177 million lbs. In counts 26-30 the imports showed an increase from 523 000 lbs. to 757 000 lbs., the increase in the case of production being from 108 million lbs. to 120 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 imports had gone up from 14 million lbs. to 21 million lbs. and production rose from 71 million lbs. to 77 million lbs. Similarly in counts above 40 the increase in production was from 34 million to nearly 37 million lbs. whereas imports increased by a million lbs. to 6 million lbs. It may be remarked that most of the production figures are record figures. As regards two-folds (doubles) the imports increased from 11 million lbs. to a little under 16 million lbs. Table No 15-C summarises the position of the countries from

## Cotton Piecegoods.

which imports are derived in the four main classes, viz. 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn decreased from 38 per cent in 1931-32 to 30 per cent in 1932-33. Compared with the share of 46 per cent in 1929-30 the decline was very considerable. On the other hand, Japan's share in the year under review amounted to 40 per cent as compared with 20 per cent in the preceding year. China's share decreased from 42 per cent to 30 per cent. As was remarked in the previous Reviews, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management. If the surmise is correct, imports from sources controlled by Japan would amount in the year under review to 70 per cent, which is 8 per cent more than the corresponding figures of the preceding year and is higher than the record figure of 65 per cent in 1925-26. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below —

*Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.*

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	86	37	31	41	39	53	40	35	38	30
Japan	2	57	65	54	32	17	25	24	20	40
China (including Hongkong)				2	25	20	24	40	42	30

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below —

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898	21,458	31,570
White (bleached)		3,751	4,082	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975	3,640	1,054
Coloured	18,265	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,801	4,320	1,732	1,403	1,668
Mercerised		2,815	4,189	5,305	4,077	5,722	3,528	5,050	7,774

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased from 776 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,225 million yards in 1932-33, an increase of 449 million yards or 58 per cent. As compared with 1929-30, however, there was still a deficit of 694 million yards in yardage. The value of the imports increased from Rs 117 crores to Rs 213 crores, an increase of Rs 6.6

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crores The value figure in the year under review is however considerably less than in 1929-30 when it amounted to Rs50 crores. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports of 1932-33 were less by 1 973 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table —

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
Year	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	798.2	831.8
" 1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
" 1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	947.0	536.8	454.9
" 1917-18	825.5	503.3	393.6
" 1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.2
" 1919-20	533.3	232.0	208.2
" 1920-21	580.3	431.8	489.2
" 1921-22	635.6	306.2	139.2
" 1922-23	931.0	402.5	243.8
" 1923-24	704.0	418.2	347.6
" 1924-25	845.5	548.9	407.0
" 1925-26	709.1	465.1	365.8
" 1926-27	748.4	571.0	447.4
" 1927-28	875.5	556.5	504.8
" 1928-29	828.6	554.1	506.9
" 1929-30	925.5	473.6	483.5
" 1930-31	365.0	271.6	245.7
" 1931-32	249.4	279.7	223.2
" 1932-33	356.0	412.7	424.8

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods increased from the low figure of the previous year and amounted to 356 million yards as compared with 249 million yards in 1931-32. Compared, however with 1929-30 the imports are seen to be of relatively small dimensions. The imports of plain grey goods amounted to 218 million yards in 1932-33 as compared with 166 million yards in 1931-32 and 423 million yards in 1929-30. Imports of bordered grey goods amounted to 138 million yards as compared with 83 million yards in the preceding year and 502 million yards in 1929-30. These figures show that the trade under this item, though showing some signs of revival as compared with the preceding year was still far behind the figure of 1929-30. Imports of white goods increased considerably in the year under review from 280 million yards in 1931-32 to 413 million yards an increase of 133 million yards. Even compared with 1929-30 the imports of the year under review were only less by 61 million yards. Coloured goods increased from 223 million yards in 1931-32 to 425 million yards in 1932-33 an increase of 91 per cent. Compared with 1929-30 the imports fell short by only 49 million yards. As far as values are concerned the imports of grey goods showed an increase of Rs1 15 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and amounted to a little over Rs5 crores. The value of the imports in 1929-30 was however Rs21 crores. The value of white goods increased from Rs5 33 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs7 33 lakhs an increase of Rs2,00 lakhs. Compared with 1929-30 however, the fall in value in the year under review amounted to Rs5 95 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods showed an increase of

## Cotton Piecegoods.

R3,29 lakhs from R5,05 lakhs to R8,34 lakhs Compared with 1929-30, however, the fall in value was of R6,81 lakhs The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 as 7 p in 1929-30 to 2 as 6 p in 1931-32 and to 2 as 3 p in 1932-33 The decline in the case of white goods was from 4 as 6 p in 1929-30 to 2 as 11 p. in the year under review, whereas for the same period, coloured goods fell from 5 as to 3 as 2 p The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three classes of goods for a number of years —

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Grey (unbleached)	0 3 8 0	5 5 0 1	1 1 1 0	4 2 0 4	3 1 1 0	3 1 0 0	3 7 0 3	0 0 2 6	0 2 3 0	2 3 0 2
White (bleached)	0 3 1 1	0 5 1 1	0 5 6 0	4 1 1 0	4 5 0 4	4 5 0 4	4 6 0 3	8 0 3 1	0 2 1 1	2 1 1 0
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5 0	7 1 0 6	1 1 0 6	2 0 6 0	7 0 5 0	6 0 5 0	0 0 4 5	0 3 8 0	3 8 0 3	2 2 0 3

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1925-26 are set forth below —

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods	166 9	6,55	176 8	6,13	235 3	7,53	244 4	7,41
Total dyed goods	106 8	4,88	157 0	6,17	158 3	5,61	155 6	5,62
Total woven coloured goods	92 1	4,49	113 6	4,92	111 2	4,38	106 9	4,32

	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods	199 9	5,77	106 5	2,61	104 9	2,08	237 0	3,97
Total dyed goods	151 0	4,92	93 1	2,69	93 0	2,29	147 7	3,37
Total woven coloured goods	132 5	4,47	46 1	1,52	25 4	68	40 1	1,00

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines increased considerably as compared with the preceding year, the increase being largest in the case of printed goods Even as compared with 1929-30, the figures showed a considerable decline only in the case of woven coloured goods, whereas in the case of printed goods it actually showed an increase Under printed goods the quantity imported was 237 million yards as compared with 105 million yards in the previous year and 200 million yards in 1929-30 Imports of dyed goods amounted to 148 million yards as compared with 93 million yards in 1931-32 and 151 million yards in 1929-30 Thus the imports of the year under review were only 3 million yards less than in 1929-30 Imports of

## Imports.

woven coloured goods rose from 25 million yards in 1931-32 to 40 million yards in 1932-33 but compared with 1929-30 there was a decrease of over 92 million yards. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards —

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhuti, saris and scarves	806.1	501.1	171.0	83.6	138.6
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	180.4	53.0	19.3	23.7	26.8
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	240.1	166.3	133.8	182.8
Sheetings	3	14.7	4.1	3.7	5.1
Drills and jeans	21.3	13.4	2.4	2.9	1.3
Other sorts	10.8	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,534.2</b>	<b>925.5</b>	<b>365.0</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>356.0</b>

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhuti, saris and scarves	104.3	45.5	15.4	1.9	3.6
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307.9	219.7	135.2	155.2	229.2
Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	104.1	71.9	79.8	109.7
Nainsooks	204.7	53.1	25.9	21.5	30.9
Drills and jeans	5.7	6.6	3.8	4.1	4.4
Cheeks, spots and stripes	16.1	13.0	3.7	3.8	7.9
Twills	8.3	16.8	7.7	3.7	11.4
Other sorts	21.0	15.8	8.0	9.7	15.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>793.3</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>412.7</b>

Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhuti, saris and scarves	115.2	33.0	19.1	8.7	18.2
Cambrics, etc.	112.6	43.5	20.3	19.7	40.8
Shirtings	152.6	103.6	54.7	62.0	115.0
Prints and chints	209.7	61.3	33.7	23.0	50.5
Drills and jeans	30.0	86.6	33.3	32.9	71.4
Cheeks, spots and stripes	10.7	26.2	13.5	5.1	13.8
Twills	21.4	29.6	16.0	17.8	22.0
Other sorts	159.6	90.7	55.9	53.1	93.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>463.5</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>411.8</b>

Under greys nearly every item showed increases as compared with the preceding year though there were big gaps to be made up as compared with 1929-30. Imports under dhutis went up from 81 million yards to 139 million yards. In 1929-30 however imports under this head were 501 million yards. Similarly under longcloth and shirtings there was an increase of 49 million yards to 183 million yards as compared with the preceding year but compared with 1929-30 there was a decrease of 167 million yards. Jaconets also showed a small increase from 24 million yards to 27 million yards. In 1929-30 the figure under this head was 53 million yards. Under white goods all the items showed increases as compared with the preceding year





## Imports

some signs of revival in the year under review. As regards white goods, has been making considerable progress in the last four years. In 1929-30 her share in white goods was under 3 per cent. By 1930-31 it had risen to over 10 per cent. In 1931-32 it had gone up to 21 per cent and in the year under review it was a little over 29 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 92 per cent in 1929-30 to 68 per cent in 1932-33. In coloured goods also Japan is fast capturing the Indian market from the United Kingdom and in the year under review Japan has overtaken the United Kingdom from the position of the largest supplier of these goods. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 58 per cent in 1929-30 to 46 per cent in 1932-33, whereas Japan's share went up from 32 per cent in 1929-30 to over 50 per cent in 1932-33. The percentage shares of principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below —

*Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.*

	1913-14	1922-23	1924-25	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	97.1	85.8	84.5	83.3	82.0	78.2	75.2	65.0	58.8	49.4
Japan	2	5.2	9.5	11.9	13.6	16.4	18.4	29.2	36.1	43.8
United States	2	5	6	10.0	9	14	14	17	10	25.8
Netherlands	8	7	6	11	17	10	10	11	16	9
Other countries	13	18	18	17	24	30	33	48	30	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The outstanding feature of the table as was noted in the Reviews for last three years, is the definite and continuous trends in opposite directions: the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the nine years. Japan increased her share from 4.4 per cent in 1931-32 to 43.8 per cent in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, further declined from 49.4 per cent to 48.7 per cent. Thus the share of United Kingdom was reduced from 97 per cent in 1913-14 to a little under 49 per cent in 1932-33 whereas Japan from a position of no importance has now over increased her share enormously and is now responsible for almost half the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported 27 per cent was received in Bombay as compared with 22 per cent in the previous year. The shares in Bengal and Madras continued stationary at 29 and 8 per cent respectively. That of Sind which amounted to 28 per cent in 1931-32 stood at 25 per cent in the year under review. Similarly there was a decrease in the share of Burma to 11 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 13 per cent in the preceding year.

The total quantity of tents imported into India increased from 1.7 million yards in 1931-32 to a little under 3.2 million yards in 1932-33. The figure was however smaller by nearly 5 million yards as compared with 1929-30. The value of tent imports in the year under review amounted to Rs 52 lakhs as compared with Rs 37 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 90 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom supplied 10.7 million yards or about one-third of the total imports, whereas the United States of America sent 19.1 million yards or a little under two-thirds of the imports.

## Silk.

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2,073,000 lbs valued at Rs56 lakhs as compared with 1,871,000 lbs valued at Rs54 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion, amounting to 1,791,000 lbs valued at Rs49 lakhs.

**Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs4,33 lakhs).**—The imports of raw silk increased from 1.6 million yards valued at Rs62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 3.2 million yards valued at Rs1,17 lakhs in 1932-33. The predominant supplier of raw silk was China, including Hongkong, which supplied 2.9 million lbs or 92 per cent of the total imports into India. Imports from Japan, the only other source worth mentioning, increased from 34,000 lbs to 165,000 lbs. Imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from 1.7 million lbs valued at Rs51 lakhs in 1931-32 to 3 million lbs valued at Rs88 lakhs in 1932-33. Japan's increase in this trade was phenomenal, her share increasing from 116,000 lbs valued at Rs5 lakhs in the preceding year to 1,187,000 lbs valued at Rs40 lakhs in the year under review. Italy was the second largest supplier, her share amounting to 862,000 lbs valued at Rs24 lakhs as compared with 622,000 lbs valued at Rs19 lakhs. Imports from China and the United Kingdom increased from 313,000 and 62,000 lbs to 418,000 and 260,000 lbs respectively, but the imports from Switzerland declined from 289,000 lbs to 96,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods increased very greatly in quantity from 20 million yards to 35 million yards. This figure is better by 12 million yards as compared with even 1929-30. The value of the imports in the year under review amounted to Rs1,81 lakhs as compared with Rs1,26 lakhs in the previous year. As in the case of cotton and artificial silk, the rise of Japan in this trade was the feature of the year, her share increasing from 11.7 million yards valued at Rs72 lakhs in 1931-32 to 26.8 million yards valued at Rs1,33 lakhs in 1932-33. China's share remained almost at the same level as in the preceding year, amounting to 7.9 million yards valued at Rs45 lakhs as compared with 7.8 million yards valued at Rs50 lakhs. Thus these two countries between them supplied nearly the whole of the imports under this head. The shares of other countries which were insignificant showed decreases in the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a great increase in the year under review and amounted to 10.1 million yards valued at Rs43½ lakhs as compared with 5.1 million yards valued at Rs30 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports in 1929-30 were a little under 3 million yards. Thus, in three years the imports had increased by 7 million yards. As in the case of silk piecegoods, Japan was the largest single supplier and her position as compared with the previous year improved considerably. Imports from Japan amounted to 8.4 million yards valued at Rs28 lakhs as compared with 4.1 million yards valued at Rs18 lakhs in 1931-32. The imports in 1929-30 amounted to 2 million yards valued at Rs19 lakhs. It is clear, therefore, that Japan had reduced her prices very considerably as, although the quantity imported from that source had more than quadrupled as compared with 1929-30, the total declared value had gone up by 50 per cent only. Imports from the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy increased from 185,000, 170,000 and 31,000 yards in 1931-32 to 250,000, 258,000 and 85,000 yards respectively.

## Imports

in 1932-33. On the other hand, the share of France fell slightly from 54,000 to 47,000 yards.

**Artificial Silk (Rs. 16 lakhs)**—The trade under this head continued to increase both in quantity and value as compared with the preceding two years but as compared with 1929-30 there was only an increase in quantity but not in value. It may be mentioned that the increase in quantity has been of much greater magnitude than that in value as the average declared value of piecegoods has been falling constantly since 1929-30 when it was 8 as 11 p per yard to 4 as 9 p in 1931-32 and 3 as 11 p in the year under review. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to 11 million lbs valued at Rs. 93 lakhs as compared with 8 million lbs valued at Rs. 82 lakhs in the preceding year. The largest increase in imports has been from Italy whose share increased from 3.9 million lbs to 5.6 million lbs. Japan also sent 1.8 million lbs as compared with 0.4 million lbs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom went up from nearly a million lbs to 1.7 million lbs. On the other hand, imports from the Netherlands, France and Switzerland showed some decline.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as noted in the previous Reviews, was the enormous growth of the imports from Japan under this head. The total import of such piecegoods in the year under review was 125 million yards valued at Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with 85 million yards valued at Rs. 52 lakhs in the previous year. The share of Japan in the total imports was 115 million yards or 92 per cent. Japan's share in the previous year was 75 million yards and in 1930-31 only 38 million yards.

As has been remarked in the last year's Review Japan was exporting to India cloth made entirely of artificial silk in bright colours and attractive designs at prices as low as 3 as to 4 as per yard. At such prices artificial silk piecegoods were replacing the better type of printed and dyed cotton goods. It may be interesting to note that the declared value per yard of Japanese piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed was 3 as 6 p in the year under review as compared with 4 as 6 p in the preceding year, 6 as 4 p in 1930-31 and 8 as 11 p in 1929-30. As against this the declared value of the Italian imports under the same head was 7 as 9 p in 1932-33, 4 as 11 p in the preceding year and 7 as 2 p in 1929-30. Similarly the declared value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 7 as 7 p in the year under review as compared with 9 as 4 p in the preceding year and 8 as 6 p in 1930-31. As a result of the low and attractive prices of imports from Japan the other countries were more or less ousted from the market. The share of Italy declined from 5.2 million yards to 4.5 million yards and the share of Switzerland from nearly 2 million yards to a little under a million yards. The United Kingdom however increased her share from 1.6 million yards to 3.6 million yards.

**Wool raw and manufactured (Rs. 96 lakhs)**—There has been a very considerable increase in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The increase has been general and was shared by all the sub-heads under this head except carpets and rugs. Imports of raw wool increased from 6.7 million lbs valued at Rs. 31 lakhs to 7.3 million lbs valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in 1932-33. Australia was the largest supplier with

## Wool.

3 million lbs valued at R18 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 2.9 million lbs valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her share very considerably from a little under a million lbs valued at nearly R9 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2.1 million lbs valued at R18 lakhs in 1932-33. Thus, the United Kingdom ousted Persia as the second largest supplier of raw wool to India. The share of the latter country amounted to 1.3 million lbs valued at R3 lakhs as compared with nearly 2 million lbs valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarns for weaving increased from 568,000 lbs valued at R9 lakhs in 1931-32 to 912,000 lbs valued at R15 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of knitting wool went up from 739,000 lbs valued at R14 lakhs to 996,000 lbs valued at R18 lakhs.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1932-33 increased by over 8 million yards as compared with the preceding year and even exceeded the imports of 1929-30

Woollen piecegoods	by about a million yards. Imports in the year under review amounted to 13.9 million yards as compared with 5.5 million yards in the preceding year and 12.6 million yards in 1929-30. The value of the imports of 1932-33 amounted to R1.61 lakhs as compared with R69 lakhs in 1931-32 and R2.33 lakhs in 1929-30. The countries which accounted for the great rise in imports under this head in the year under review were France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. The shares of the first three countries amounted to 4.6, 3.6 and 1.4 million yards as compared with 2, 1.4 and 0.1 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom also went up from 1.3 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 2.8 million yards valued at R52 lakhs. The other countries, except Netherlands, also showed increases in their shares. The average declared value per yard of the French, Italian and Japanese supplies were R0-12-0, R1-2-8 and R0-8-9, whereas that of the imports from the United Kingdom was R1-13-11.
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There was a considerable increase in the number of shawls imported. These amounted to 338,000 pieces valued at R11 lakhs as compared with 164,000 pieces valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports in 1929-30, however, were 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs. As usual, Germany was the largest single source of supply, her share going up from 114,000 pieces to 186,000 pieces. Imports from the United Kingdom and from other countries also showed considerable increases.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs declined from 267,000 lbs valued at R5 lakhs in 1931-32 to 188,000 lbs valued at R4 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1929-30 the imports were 604,000 lbs valued at R10 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were the highest, amounting to 81,000 lbs valued at R1.8 lakhs as compared with 76,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Persia receded considerably from 146,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs in 1931-32 to 78,000 lbs valued at R80,000 in 1932-33. The declared value per lb of the United Kingdom supplies was R2-2-10 and those from Persia R1-0-4. Imports under the head 'blankets and rugs other than floor rugs' increased from 2.4 million lbs valued at R19 lakhs in 1931-32 to 4.2 million lbs valued at R34 lakhs in 1932-33.

**Metals and Manufactures thereof (R9.73 lakhs)**—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 23,000 tons or 5 per cent in

## Imports.

quantity from 418 000 tons in 1931-32 to 395 000 tons in 1932-33 and by Rs 4 lakhs or less than 1 per cent in value from Rs 77 lakhs to Rs 73 lakhs. Iron and steel represented Rs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  crores of this total as compared with Rs  $6\frac{1}{2}$  crores in 1931-32 and as in the preceding year occupied the fifth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first four being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, mineral oils and raw cotton. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate Rs 32 crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, usually the most important group among India's imports, amounted to Rs 38 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for Rs  $32\frac{1}{4}$  crores while the textile head totalled Rs 27 crores.

**Iron and steel (Rs 30 lakhs).**—The world's production of pig iron in 1932, estimated at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  million tons, was 30 per cent less than in 1931 and steel output estimated at 49 million tons, was 28 per cent less. The biggest declines were registered in the United States, Germany and France, while the decrease in the case of Belgium and Luxemburg was comparatively small. In the United Kingdom the production of pig iron fell by only 5 per cent from 3.77 million tons in 1931 to 3.57 million tons in 1932, but steel output recorded a small increase of 1 per cent from 5.20 million tons to 5.26 million tons. Considering the prevailing world depression, it is surprising that the British manufacturers maintained their output to this remarkable extent in spite of the fact that the export trade, particularly with India, suffered from the severe competition from Continental producers.

In India the imports of all classes of iron and steel, including pig iron and old iron or steel in 1932-33 were even lower by 13 per cent than the poor record of the preceding year and amounted to 326 000 tons as compared with 371 000 tons in 1931-32 and 614 000 tons in 1930-31. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the principal sources of supply—

### Pig iron

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy
1933—				
April	150			
May	20			
June				
July	35			
August	6			
September	100			
October	130			
November				
December				
1932—				
January	100			
February	105			
March	80			
TOTAL	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">1932-33</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">1931-32</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">1930-31</div> </div> <div> <div>746</div> <div>231</div> <div>3,067</div> </div> </div>	42		

# Iron and Steel.

*Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron)*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	
1932—				
April . . . . .	29,50	12,78	3,47	
May . . . . .	27,71	12,47	4,24	
June . . . . .	22,17	20,70	6,90	
July . . . . .	21,49	11,42	1,42	
August . . . . .	18,26	10,17	4,00	
September . . . . .	16,66	8,05	3,67	
October . . . . .	17,37	9,68	2,57	
November . . . . .	18,46	10,34	3,31	
December . . . . .	19,82	9,76	3,10	
1933—				
January . . . . .	23,93	6,32	3,92	
February . . . . .	25,65	6,04	3,12	
March . . . . .	29,14	5,43	2,70	
TOTAL . . . . .	1932-33	2,70,16	1,23,16	45,42
	1931-32	3,39,11	1,53,37	44,81
	1930-31	5,66,51	2,71,03	75,37

Imports of pig iron advanced from 400 tons in 1931-32 to 750 tons in 1932-33, the entire quantity being consigned from the United Kingdom, while those of ferro-alloys, drawn chiefly from Germany, declined from 1,400 tons to 500 tons. The price of pig iron, Cleveland No 3 Foundry G M B, which was quoted at £2-18-6 in January 1931, remained unchanged till about the end of January 1933, when the price quoted rose to £3-2-6. For years past the Cleveland iron makers had fixed their prices by agreement, but during the year under review they found themselves compelled to quote below the official prices in order to meet the formidable competition in this market which was once considered to be their own. As a result, there has been a wider gulf between the official market quotation and the average net realised price of No 3 Cleveland G M B. The figure for 1932 works out at £2-12-2, or about 6 s per ton less than the price officially quoted.

The total imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron) further declined by 12 per cent in quantity from 369,000 tons in 1931-32 to 324,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 16 per cent in value from R6,31 lakhs to R5,29 lakhs. Galvanised sheets represented 23 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and

## Imports

steel imported in 1932-33 as compared with 26 per cent in the preceding year and showed a decline from 84 000 tons valued at R1,66 lakhs to 73 000 tons valued at R1 23 lakhs. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 the imports had been much higher amounting to 258 000 and 147 000 tons respectively. Not only has there been a lack of purchasing power in India consequent on the sharp fall in prices of primary commodities during the past two years but locally produced materials are being substituted thus reducing the demand for the imported articles to very small dimensions. Of the total imports in 1932-33 the United Kingdom supplied 50 000 tons or 69 per cent and Belgium 21 000 tons or 29 per cent as compared with 55 000 tons (65 per cent) and 27 000 tons (32 per cent) respectively in the preceding year. Imports of tin plates fell from 7 600 tons valued at R20 lakhs

Tin plates.

to 7 000 tons valued at R19½ lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied 6 900 tons to the value of R19 lakhs as against 7 400 tons valued at R19½ lakhs in 1931-32. It may be remarked that the United Kingdom practically acquired a monopoly in this line as the only competitor viz the United States of America was out of the market owing to the high dollar exchange with the result that the imports from that country ceased altogether from August 1931. Imports of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned were well maintained and amounted to 22 000 tons as in 1931-32 but the value showed a small

Sheets and plates not galvanised.

decline from R28½ lakhs to R27 lakhs. There were larger arrivals from the United Kingdom amounting to 19 000 tons as against 17 000 tons in 1931-32 while those from Belgium dropped from 5 000 tons to 3 000 tons. Steel bars other than cast steel recorded a decrease from 72 500 tons valued at R65 lakhs to 69,200 tons valued at R57 lakhs. Belgium and Luxemburg together supplied 49 000 tons and France 4 800 tons as compared with 54 000 tons and 5 000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Receipts from the United Kingdom, which had fallen from 20 000 tons in 1930-31 to 11 000 tons in 1931-32 improved to 11 500 tons in 1932-33. German supplies were also better by 1 400 tons than in the preceding year and amounted to 2 800 tons. Imports of iron bars and channels declined slightly from 1 300 tons to 1 200 tons

Bars and channels.

of which Sweden sent 600 tons, the United Kingdom 350 tons and Belgium 230 tons as compared with 500, 430 and 300 tons respectively in 1931-32. Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates receded from 4 600 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 1 700 tons valued

Rails, chairs and fish plates.

at R4½ lakhs there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom also accounted for a drop from 5 600 tons to 3 400 tons in the imports of sleepers and keys of iron or steel. Consignments from Belgium showed an improvement from 310 tons to 1 400 tons while those from the United Kingdom shrank from 5 000 tons to 2 000 tons. Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework showed a decline from 36 000 tons to 16 000 tons. The shares of the United Kingdom

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

and Belgium fell to 6 000 tons in each case from 11 000 and 9 000 tons respectively in 1931-32. France and Germany also reduced their supplies and sent 3 000 tons and 1 000 tons respectively as against 6 000 tons each in 1931-32. Imports



## Iron and Steel.

of cast iron pipes and fittings advanced from 1,700 tons to 2,100 tons. There was a decrease in the receipts from the United Kingdom from 1,600 tons to 1,300 tons. Japan, assisted by the depreciation in her currency, entered the market and sent 700 tons in 1932-33. Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings declined in quantity from 23,800 tons to 23,500 tons and in value from Rs 71 lakhs to Rs 62 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom decreased from 11,600 tons to 9,800 tons. All the Continental countries together supplied 10,500 tons or 2,700 tons more than in 1931-32. Imports from Japan amounted to 500 tons as compared with 600 tons in 1931-32 and 300 tons in 1930-31. In hoops and strips, imports of which were well maintained at 24,000 tons valued at Rs 28 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 11,000 tons to 8,000 tons, while that of Belgium increased from 7,500 tons to 10,100 tons. Imports of bolts and nuts showed a decline from 7,000 tons to 6,500 tons to which Belgium contributed 3,300 tons or 400 tons less than in 1931-32 and the United Kingdom 1,000 tons as against 2,000 tons in the preceding year. Among other items nails, rivets and washers and wire rope showed decreases, while wire nails, iron angle, tee, bolt and rod and wire, other than fencing wire, recorded increases.

Table No 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country —

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	2	1	22	2.2	12	1.3	1,018
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	2	3	113	15.9	15	2.0	712
1921-22	280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	429	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	5	18	2.4	26	3.7	756
1924-25	439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	16	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	869
1925-26	489	55.3	69	7.8	229	25.9	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	884
1926-27	406	48.1	79	9.3	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	845
1927-28	685	57.2	79	6.6	316	26.4	48	4.0	16	1.4	53	4.4	1,197
1928-29	650	55.5	70	6.0	338	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	486	49.9	58	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	66	6.8	973
1930-31	269	43.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	8.2	614
1931-32	164	44.2	26	7.0	118	31.8	16	4.3	5	1.4	42	11.3	371
1932-33	140	43.0	22	6.7	104	31.9	12	3.7	2	0.6	46	14.1	326

It will be observed that the year of maximum importation was 1927-28 when 1,197,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel were received. Since then the imports have been steadily declining with a corresponding decrease in the share of the United Kingdom except in 1931-32, when as a result of

## Imports

her departure from the gold standard the portion of the United Kingdom in the total trade was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In 1932-33 however there was a set-back and the share of the United Kingdom stood at 43 per cent as compared with 44.2 per cent in 1931-32 and 43.8 per cent in 1930-31. There were also similar decreases in the case of France and the United States of America. On the other hand the shares of Belgium and Germany were well maintained being approximately 32 and 7 per cent respectively as in 1931-32. The efforts made by these two Continental countries to retain the ground in the Indian market led them to cut prices to an extent sufficient to overcome not only the effect of the depreciation of sterling but also the additional duties levied on certain classes of iron and steel materials of Non British origin.

**Other metals (Rs. 42 lakhs)**—Imports of metals other than iron and steel rose from 47,000 tons valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in 1931-32 to 69,000 tons valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in 1932-33 there being an increase under each description of non ferrous metals with the exception of aluminium and lead. During the past few years the demand for aluminium has been on the decline and imports fell from 128,300 cwts. valued at Rs. 101 lakhs in 1930-31 to 39,400 cwts. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1931-32 and 24,600 cwts. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1932-33. Wrought circles which form the bulk

**Aluminium.** of these imports recorded a decline from 119,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and 33,500 cwts. in 1931-32 to 16,900 cwts. in the year under review with a corresponding decrease in value from Rs. 92 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs in 1932-33. Apart from the general trade depression, the competition of brass utensils has seriously affected the Indian aluminium hollowware industry with the result that consumption of aluminium circles the main raw material for the industry has greatly declined. Of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 8,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 9,000 cwts. in the preceding year and 23,000 cwts. in 1930-31. Prior to 1931-32 the United States of America had been the foremost supplier to India but she is at present unable to compete in the Indian market at prices offered by the British and Continental manufacturers forming the European Aluminium Cartel. In 1931 the Cartel was re-organised and after the adherence of Canada its position was strengthened considerably. Imports from the United States of America which is outside the Cartel had declined from 53,000 cwts. in 1930-31 to 4,000 cwts. in 1931-32 and to 550 cwts. only in 1932-33. Imports from Japan which had dwindled down to only 22 cwts. in 1931-32 from 9,000 cwts. in 1930-31 however improved to 8,700 cwts. in 1932-33. Wrought sheets imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,200 cwts. to 1,500 cwts. and other manufactures consisting chiefly of wire and utensils advanced from 5,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs to 6,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium were insignificant, amounting to 161 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,600 in 1932-33.

Imports of brass advanced from 313,000 cwts. to 571,000 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 12.8 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 85 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1932-33 recorded an increase from 298,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 10.6 lakhs to 483,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 14.9 lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply

## Other Metals.

her consignments rising from 179,000 cwts. to 237,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan advanced from 72,000 cwts and 40,000 cwts to 150,000 cwts and 96,000 cwts respectively. Imports of other brass manufactures also rose from 44,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs to 85,000 cwts valued at R30 lakhs owing to larger receipts of rods, tubes and wire, brass sheets, however, registered a decrease. Imports of unwrought brass were small, being valued at R77,000 in 1932-33.

Imports of copper rose from 204,000 cwts valued at R85 lakhs in 1931-32 to 325,000 cwts valued at R1,15 lakhs in 1932-33. Both wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, etc., and unwrought copper, *i.e.*, ingots, blocks, etc., recorded increases, the former from 195,000 cwts to 316,000 cwts and the latter from 3,700 cwts. to 5,600 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1932-33 Germany supplied 192,000 cwts and the United Kingdom 72,000 cwts as compared with 67,000 cwts and 64,000 cwts respectively in 1931-32. Imports from France and the United States of America, however, declined from 31,000 cwts and 18,000 cwts to 3,000 cwts and 13,000 cwts respectively. Imports of unwrought copper were chiefly drawn from the United Kingdom and, to a less extent, from the United States of America, their respective contributions in 1932-33 being 4,800 cwts and 500 cwts as against 3,000 cwts and 700 cwts in the preceding year.

Imports of lead further declined from 30,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Both wrought sheets and sheets for lining tea-chests were less in demand, imports having amounted to 8,000 cwts and 900 cwts. in 1932-33 as compared with 12,000 cwts and 3,000 cwts respectively in the preceding year. Lead pipes and tubes, however, showed an increase from 6,600 cwts to 6,800 cwts.

The scheme for a curtailment of production by the principal producers of tin which had begun in March, 1931, continued and was intensified during the year under review, as it had so far failed to achieve the desired object of maintaining the prices. Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., which had fallen from 54,800 cwts valued at R54½ lakhs in 1930-31 to 45,400 cwts valued at R41½ lakhs in 1931-32, however, improved to 48,400 cwts valued at R47 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the Straits Settlements.

The demand for unwrought zinc from the Indian galvanising industry continued to be strong and imports rapidly increased during the past few years. In 1932-33 the imports totalled 299,000 cwts as compared with 180,000 cwts in 1931-32, 170,000 cwts in 1930-31 and 143,000 cwts in 1929-30. All the principal supplying countries, *viz.*, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Canada and the United States of America increased their contributions. Imports of wrought zinc also improved from 26,000 cwts to 27,000 cwts.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 13,600 cwts valued at R9½ lakhs to 17,500 cwts valued at R12¾ lakhs. To the imports in 1932-33 Italy contributed R5 lakhs, the United Kingdom R2½ lakhs and Austria and Switzerland R2 lakhs each.

## Imports

Imports of quicksilver rose from 218 000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs to 302 000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. Arrivals in 1932-33 included 256 000 lbs. valued at R8½ lakhs from Italy and 27 000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh from the United Kingdom.

**Machinery and millwork (R11.16 lakhs)**—The value of the imports of machinery and millwork declined by 4 per cent from R11 57 lakhs in 1931-32 to R11 16 lakhs in 1932-33. The trade however, showed a noticeable expansion in some directions, notably under sugar textile and tea machinery while in most other branches depressed conditions prevailed. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork according to classes during the last five years —

	1928-29 R (lakhs)	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	3.04	4.12	2.74	1.56	1.00
Electrical	2.57	2.41	2.39	2.16	1.56
Boilers	1.15	1.09	.97	.56	.45
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	.34	.36	.30	.19	.13
Mining	.80	.61	.74	.66	.33
Oil crushing and refining	.40	.43	.40	.35	.10
Paper mill	.35		.7	.6	.3
Refrigerating	.23	.20	.23	.10	.9
Rice and flour mill	.21	.24	.22	.10	.9
Saw mill	.7	.9	.7	.3	.2
Sewing and knitting	.69	.85	.69	.61	.46
Sugar machinery	.18	.9	.14	.20	1.51
Tea machinery	.40	.28	.17	.11	.21
Cotton machinery	2.16	2.10	1.78	1.83	2.03
Jute mill machinery	1.30	1.44	.81	.32	.36
Wool machinery	.2	.6	.1	.1	.3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	.32	.26	.25	.13	.7
Printing and lithographing presses	.24	.22	.14	.15	.9
Belting for machinery	.83	.60	.64	.50	.63

Imports of prime-movers fell by R56 lakhs from R1 56 lakhs to R1 00 lakhs, there being decreases of R36 lakhs and R4 lakhs under railway locomotive engines, and oil engines including parts imports of which were valued at R32 lakhs and R50 lakhs respectively in 1932-33.

**Electrical machinery** Imports of electrical machinery receded from R2 16 lakhs to R1 56 lakhs, although there was an improvement in the demand for transformers and turbo generating sets. The United Kingdom supplied to the value of R1.21 lakhs the United States of America R16 lakhs and Germany R10 lakhs as against R1 50 lakhs, R36 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of textile machinery which had fallen from R2.83 lakhs in 1930-31 to R2.48 lakhs in 1931-32 improved to R2.68 lakhs in 1932-33. All branches of the trade experienced a better year. Cotton machinery recorded

**Textile machinery** an increase from R1 93 lakhs to R2 08 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed R1 81 lakhs or 88 per cent as compared with R1 67 lakhs or 87 per cent in 1931-32. Imports of jute machinery advanced from R32 lakhs to R36 lakhs and those of wool machinery from R1½ lakhs to nearly R3 lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery

## Motor Vehicles.

showed a remarkable expansion and were valued at Rs. 1.53 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with Rs. 30 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 14 lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total imports in 1932-33, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 91½ lakhs or 59 per cent as against Rs. 26 lakhs or 87 per cent in 1931-32, while the remainder came from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. A great impetus has been given to Indian sugar production by the passing of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the number of new factories erected during the year under review totalled 27 with an estimated annual output of 100,000 tons. As the present tariff is guaranteed for 7 years and there is a provisional undertaking to extend it for another 8 years, the erection of further factories to increase the output is anticipated. There was a substantial increase in the imports of tea machinery which rose from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 21½ lakhs. Imports of other classes of machinery showed decreases. For instance, boilers declined from Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs, metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs, mining machinery from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 38 lakhs, oil crushing and refining machinery from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs, refrigerating, and rice and flour mill machinery from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs each. The number of sewing and knitting machines, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, declined from 45,300 to 39,100 and their value from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs. Imports of typewriters in 1932-33 were also smaller than in the preceding year, numbering 3,900 valued at Rs. 6 lakhs as against 7,300 valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1931-32.

Imports of belting of all descriptions rose by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular trade advanced from Rs. 32 lakhs or 65 per cent to Rs. 35 lakhs or 67 per cent in 1932-33.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work —

*Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.*

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7.41	90	14.49	74.9	11.21	74.4	8.12	70.2	8.23	73.7
United States	27	3	1.01	9.9	1.76	11.6	1.37	11.8	.90	8.1
Germany	46	6	1.84	9.6	1.24	8.2	1.18	10.2	1.04	9.3
Belgium			10	1.0	17	1.1	.27	2.3	.39	3.5
Other Countries	13	1	92	4.7	75	4.7	63	5.5	60	5.4
TOTAL	8.26	100	19.35	100	15.13	100	11.57	100	11.16	100

The United Kingdom continued to enjoy supremacy in this trade, her share having increased from 70 per cent to 74 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a decline in the share of the United States of America which fell from 12 per cent to 8 per cent. The combined share of Germany and Belgium rose slightly from 12.5 per cent to 12.8 per cent.

**Motor vehicles (Rs. 2.43 lakhs).**—As might be expected from the state of general trade and the income of the people, the use of motor vehicles was greatly restricted during the year. There was, therefore, a continuation of the decrease in the imports of motor vehicles into India, but of these reduced imports, the percentage share

Motor cars

## Imports.

of the United Kingdom showed a noticeable expansion. The improvement in the British proportion in the total importation which was in evidence since the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in September 1931 was greatly accentuated during 1932-33, especially in the latter half of the year. The total imports of motor cars in 1932-33 numbered 6 201 valued at R1,29 lakhs as compared with 7 220 valued at R1 48 lakhs in 1931-32 and 12 601 valued at R2 58 lakhs in 1930-31. The number of British cars advanced from 2 178 or 30 per cent (valued at R50½ lakhs) in 1931-32 to 3 958 or 64 per cent (valued at R80 lakhs) in 1932-33 of which no fewer than 3 076 cars were imported during the second half of the year. The number of cars imported from the United States of America declined from 3 368 valued at R65 lakhs to 1 201 valued at R28½ lakhs and of those from Canada fell from 676 valued at R10 lakhs to 296 valued at R6 lakhs. The combined imports from these two countries represented only 24 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1932-33 as compared with 56 per cent in 1931-32 and 68 per cent in 1930-31. This decrease in the purchases of American cars was due to the exchange handicap and to the growing insistence of buyers for greater economy in the cost of maintenance and operation. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was R2 023 from the United States of America R2 374 and from Canada R2 080 as compared with R2 312 for the British, R1 939 for the American and R1 538 for the Canadian made car in the preceding year. Italy sent 226 cars Germany 146 and France 84 as against 510 212 and 161 respectively in 1931-32. Arrivals from other countries included 76 cars from Java 40 from the Straits Settlements 35 cars from the Netherlands, 16 from Belgium and 37 cars from the Union of South Africa. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during each year since 1919-20 compared with those for the pre-War year and the War averages —

*Number of motor cars imported.*

—	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1912-14 (pre-War)	1,669	803		111	7	25	2 600
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	577	1,681		49	23	23	2,317
Year 1919-20	448	9,354	20	2	17	84	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,933	102	218	423	15,431
" 1921-22	790	802	576	168	223	347	2,505
" 1922-23	449	1 380	1,818	61	151	450	4,223
" 1923-24	1,005	2,685	3,900	152	370	301	7 934
" 1924-25	1 682	3,106	2,950	215	235	186	9,350
" 1925-26	2,399	4 143	4 775	267	860	213	12,757
" 1926-27	2,516	4 030	4 476	807	1 416	122	13,197
" 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	638	1,367	150	15,121
" 1928-29	2,816	10 145	4,260	277	967	167	19,667
" 1929-30	2,753	9 620	2,318	381	1 150	189	17,329
" 1930-31	2,835	8 093	3,350	261	917	190	12 001
" 1931-32	2,178	3,303	676	161	510	227	7,220
" 1932-33	3,953	1 201	296	84	226	436	6,201

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

## Motor Vehicles.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review, 2,525 cars (3,325) were received in Bombay, 1,634 (1,801) in Bengal, 1,004 (860) in Madras, 642 (824) in Sind and 396 (410) in Burma, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 16 per cent from 926 in 1931-32 to 782 in 1932-33. As usual, there was a preponderance of British motor cycles which numbered 699 and represented 89 per cent of the total as compared with 808 or 87 per cent in 1931-32. The remainder came chiefly from Germany and Ceylon (probably re-exported) which supplied 17 and 10 as compared with 66 and 5 respectively in 1931-32. Only 1 motor cycle was imported from the United States of America in 1932-33 as against 8 in the preceding year and 53 in 1930-31.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries, etc. imported which had receded from 8,913 valued at Rs 1,42 lakhs in 1930-31 to 4,302 valued at Rs 67 lakhs in 1931-32 further declined to 2,676 valued at Rs 11 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total imports in 1932-33, 93 per cent or 2,484 represented chassis with a total value of Rs 38 lakhs as against 62 per cent or 2,685 valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1931-32. Here again the share of the United Kingdom improved at the expense of the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United States of America fell from 3,236 valued at Rs 12 lakhs to 1,793 valued at Rs 25 lakhs and those from Canada from 598 valued at Rs 9 lakhs to 338 valued at Rs 6 lakhs. The combined share of these two countries in the total trade dropped from 89 per cent in 1931-32 to 80 per cent in 1932-33. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased her share from 435 or 10 per cent to 517 or 19 per cent with a decline in value from Rs 14 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was Rs 1,984 as compared with Rs 1,381 for the American and Rs 1,728 for the Canadian make. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs 3,158 for the British, Rs 1,454 for the American and Rs 1,503 for the Canadian chassis. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March 1933 —

*Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1933.*

Provinces	Motor cars, including taxi cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	30,801	5,108	4,724	40,633
Bombay City (a)	8,550	496	932	9,978
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind) (a)	10,208	775	46	11,029
Madras City	13,006	3,168	2,094	18,268
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) (a)	7,251	1,493	5,091	13,835
United Provinces (b)	12,117	2,041	4,831	19,089
Punjab	5,415	1,058	4,741	11,214
Burma (a) (b)	9,842	1,165	5,738	16,745
Bihar and Orissa	11,085	1,495	2,680	15,260
Central Provinces (a)	3,077	623	1,658	5,358
Sind	2,046	408	463	2,917
Delhi	6,811	1,241	1,657	9,709
North-West Frontier Province	3,649	1,509	2,700	7,858
Ajmer-Merwara	742	195	202	1,139
Assam (b)	1,947	193	1,606	3,751
Total	133,216	21,033	39,772	194,021

(a) Actually running

(b) Figures relate to the year ending 31st December 1932.

## Imports

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1923-24. It will be observed that there has been a steady decline in the trade in motor vehicles since the peak year 1929-30.

Likewise, the imports of rubber manufactures which had attained the record value of Rs 30 lakhs in 1929-30 were steadily on the decline since that

Rubber manufactures. year The value of the imports of rubber manufactures amounted to Rs 98 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with Rs 31 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs 57 lakhs in 1930-31. All the descriptions of rubber manufactures showed decreases with the exception of pneumatic cycle tubes which recorded a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value. The following table shows the imports of each description of rubber manufactures during the last three years —

### Imports of rubber manufactures

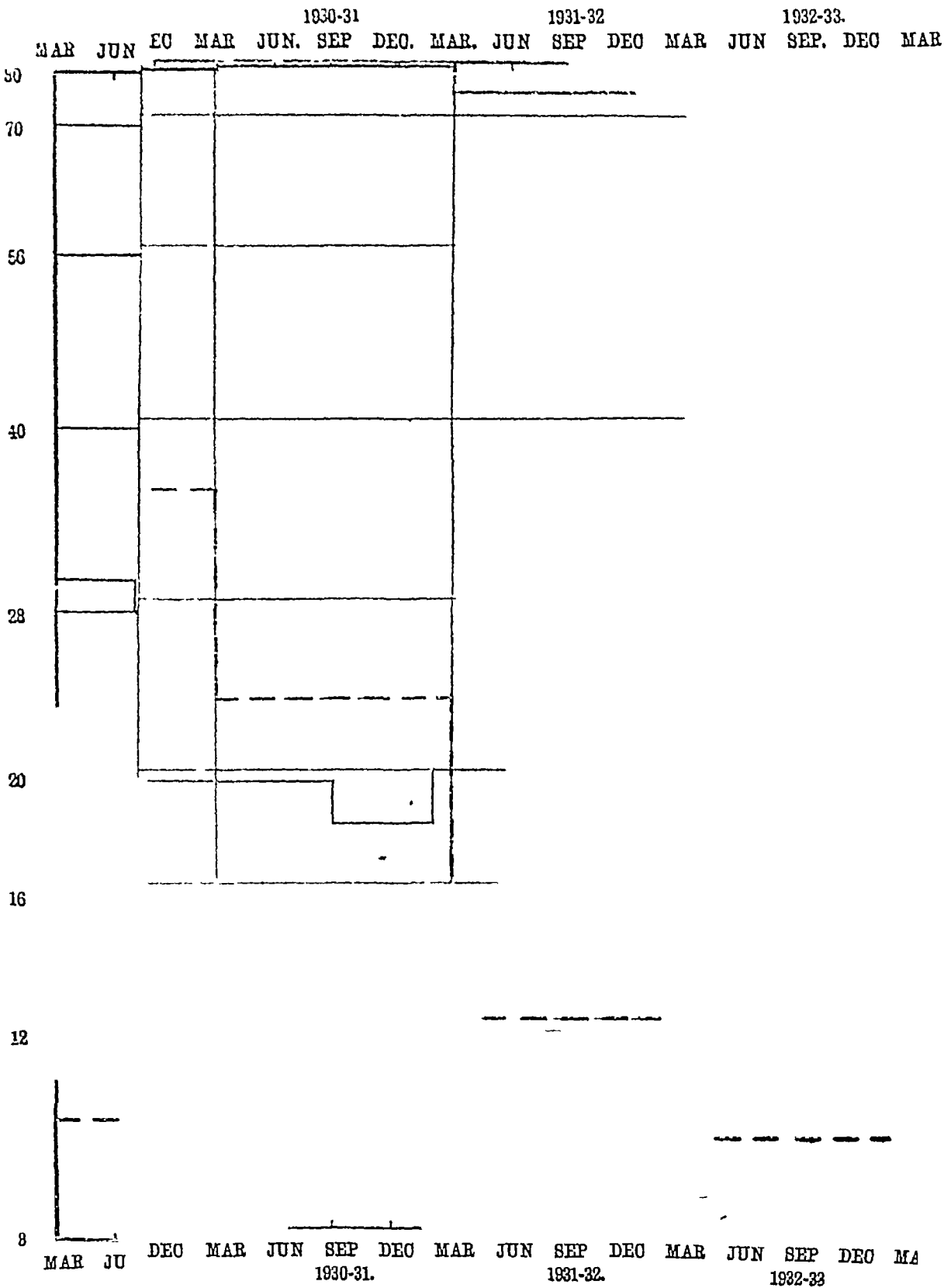
(In thousands.)

	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	270	1,67.83	348	1,34.83	292	1,23.73
"    cycle	9	1.03	9	1.06	8	81
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,090	18.12	1,324	24.72	1,362	18.31
"    motor tubes	366	28.40	389	20.18	278	17.93
"    cycle	16	40	14	38	10	23
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,307	11.04	1,331	13.24	1,779	9.60
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	4	4.64	3	3.75	3	3.14

The number of motor covers imported the biggest single item under rubber normally representing over 60 per cent of the total value of all rubber manufactures, declined by 16 per cent from 348 000 in 1931-32 to 292 000 in 1932-33. Imports from the United Kingdom rose in number from 87 000 to 108 000 while those from the United States of America and Canada fell from 159 000 and 24 000 to 87 000 and 12 000 respectively. It may be observed that the competitive power of Great Britain was greatly improved during the year by the high dollar exchange which placed the American manufacturers in an unfavourable position in the Indian market. Germany and France supplied 16 000 and 15 000 covers as against 18 000 and 23 000 in 1931-32 while consignments from Italy advanced from 30 000 to 32 000. In pneumatic motor cycle covers imports of which numbered 5 300 in 1932-33 as against 8 900 in the preceding year the United Kingdom curtailed her supplies from 1 600 to 3 200. There were also smaller receipts from the United States of America, France and Canada, while those from Italy showed a small increase. Both pneumatic motor tubes and motor cycle tubes were less in demand the imports falling from 339 000 and 11 000 to 275 000 and 10 000 respectively. The former is supplied mostly by the United Kingdom and the United States of America and, to a less extent by France, Canada and Germany. With the exception of the United Kingdom, consignments from which rose from 93 000 to 107 000, all the other countries reduced their supplies. In pneumatic motor cycle tubes the share of the United Kingdom receded from 7 700 (51 per cent) to 5 400 (52 per cent) while the share of the United States of America increased



in India during the ten years ending 1932-33.



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## Hardware

from 1,200 (9 per cent) to 1,500 (15 per cent) Imports of pneumatic cycle covers declined in number from 1,631,000 to 1,369,000 of which the United Kingdom supplied 771,000 as against 956,000 in 1931-32 Consignments from France and Germany also fell from 172,000 and 240,000 to 86,000 and 15,000 respectively Arrivals in 1932-33 also included 367,000 pneumatic cycle covers from Japan which had supplied only 20,000 covers in 1931-32 The increasing competition of Japan was also a noticeable feature in the imports of pneumatic cycle tubes which recorded a small increase in number from 1,731,000 to 1,779,000 with a decrease in value from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs Japan supplied the largest number, *viz*, 858,000 (18 per cent) at prices which defied all competition, as compared with 308,000 or 18 per cent in 1931-32 and 57,000 or 1 per cent in 1930-31 On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom which had risen to 878,000 or 51 per cent in 1931-32 from 537,000 or 41 per cent in 1930-31 shrank to 685,000 or 39 per cent in 1932-33 The participation of Germany and of France was also on a reduced scale, the receipts from those countries numbering 30,000 and 75,000 as against 215,000 and 237,000 respectively in 1931-32 The number of solid tyres for motor vehicles imported declined from 3,500 to 2,900 The United Kingdom maintained her supplies at 1,800 as in the preceding year while consignments from the United States of America and Germany fell from 839 and 600 to 778 and 300 respectively

**Hardware (R2,99 lakhs)**—The value of the total imports of hardware which had fallen from R3,60 lakhs in 1930-31 to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32 improved, in 1932-33, to R2,99 lakhs which was still below the pre-War average of R3,17 lakhs The following table compares the values of the different items included in hardware during the last five years —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	14	14	0	6	6
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	77	71	49	35	35
Builders' hardware	35	40	33	25	27
Domestic hardware	13	13	10	8	9
Enamelled ironware	12	32	24	15	23
Metal lamps	82	78	52	31	41
Metal lamps, parts	9	10	5	4	5
Stoves	9	10	6	5	4
Safes, etc	2	2	1		
Gas mantles	7	8	6	4	9
Other sorts	2,33	2,29	1,65	1,27	1,40

It will be seen that not only in the aggregate but in most individual items (with the exception of stoves, safes and strong boxes) there was an increase in 1932-33 over the preceding year, the increase being more substantial in the case of metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' hardware and gas-mantles The imports of agricultural implements, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R6½ lakhs as compared with R5½ lakhs in 1931-32, while those of other implements and tools were valued at R35 lakhs, as in the preceding year, to which the United Kingdom contributed R18 lakhs and the United States of America and Germany R7 lakhs each The number of metal lamps imported advanced from 2,459,000 valued at R31 lakhs to 3,083,000 valued at R41 lakhs Imports were, as usual, mostly from

## Imports

Germany which sent 2 787 000 valued at R36 lakhs as against 1 922 000 valued at R23 lakhs in 1931-32. The remainder came chiefly from Austria and the United Kingdom both of which increased their supplies. The United States of America sent less. The value of parts of metal lamps imported mainly from Germany also increased from R4½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware which had declined from R24 lakhs in 1930-31 to R15 lakhs in 1931-32 rose to R23 lakhs in 1932-33. Japan supplied to the value of R16 lakhs as against R9 lakhs in 1931-32 and R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small being valued at R2 lakhs and R1½ lakhs respectively. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware) which is imported chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom showed a small increase from R8½ lakhs to R8¾ lakhs. In builders' hardware there was an improvement of R2 lakhs from R25 lakhs to R27 lakhs the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (36 per cent) Sweden (21 per cent) and the United Kingdom (18 per cent). Among other articles included in this group gas mantles (chiefly drawn from Germany the United States of America and the United Kingdom) recorded an increase of R5 lakhs from R4 lakhs to R9 lakhs, while stoves and safes and strong boxes registered a small decline. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade —

### Imports of hardware

	1918-19 (Pre-War Year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	87	39	36	36	36	37	32
Germany	18	31	22	33	30	29	24
United States	10	12	12	12	13	10	6
Japan	1	4	5	6	0	6	10
Other countries	14	12	18	15	16	18	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that there has been a remarkable expansion in the shares of Germany and Japan at the expense of the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R24 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1931-32 and R26 lakhs in 1930-31. The shares of Germany and the

Cutlery (R24 lakhs).

United Kingdom rose by R1 lakh each to R11 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively.

Electro-plated ware  
(R2 lakhs).

Electro-plated ware, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R3 lakhs in 1931-32 to R2 lakhs during the year under

#### REVIEW

**Mineral oils (R6 70 lakhs)**—The world's output of crude oil in 1932 was lower than in the preceding year. For the second year in succession the United States of America followed the policy of restriction effectively enough to reduce her production by as much as 7.5 per cent. No great change was recorded in other producing fields with the exception of Russia which for

## Mineral Oils.

the first time since the Five-year Plan began showed a slight decline in output, and Roumania, which was able to increase her production by 7 per cent. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India declined from 216.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 9.01 lakhs in 1931-32 to 187.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 6.70 lakhs in 1932-33. This represented a fall of 13 per cent in quantity and of 26 per cent in value. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India.

### *Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries*

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Gals (1,000)	Gals (1,000)	Gals (1,000)	Gals (1,000)	Gals (1,000)	Gals (1,000)
Fuel oil . . . . .	7,766	103,695	110,203	106,350	100,829	104,528
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . . . .	52,976	99,772	101,756	88,745	77,081	58,263
In tins . . . . .	15,874	4,888	4,701	10,148	8,609	1,231
<b>TOTAL KEROSENE .</b>	<b>68,850</b>	<b>104,660</b>	<b>106,457</b>	<b>98,893</b>	<b>85,690</b>	<b>59,494</b>
Lubricating oils . . . . .	14,953	27,323	26,700	25,681	16,047	17,274
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc . . . . .	37	168	4,655	8,836	12,742	5,117
Paints, solutions and compositions . . . . .	1	23	27	18	34	36
Other kinds . . . . .	3,416	6,036	4,726	2,711	1,289	1,335
<b>TOTAL MINERAL OILS</b>	<b>95,023</b>	<b>241,905</b>	<b>252,768</b>	<b>242,489</b>	<b>216,631</b>	<b>187,784</b>

Imports of kerosene oil decreased by 31 per cent in quantity from 85.7 million gallons to 59.5 million gallons and by 41 per cent in value from Rs. 4.33 lakhs to Rs. 2.54 lakhs. It may be observed that during the year under review an agreement was reached among the various oil interests—American, British, Dutch and Roumanian—for limitation of exports of the contracting parties to the requirements of their markets on an approved quota basis. Russia stands outside this agreement and imports of kerosene from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, were well maintained and amounted to 40.9 million gallons as compared with 41.4 million gallons in 1931-32. Roumania, owing to her freedom from restriction in the earlier months of the year, was able to increase her share to 6.3 million gallons in 1932-33. In the preceding year imports from that coun-

# Imports.

try had been small,

IMPORTS OF KEROSENE  
OIL.  
United States of America  
Rumia, Georgia and  
Azerbaigian  
Persia  
Borneo, Sumatra and  
Celebes  
Straits Settlements  
Other countries

TOTAL

ports of kerosene  
gallons in 1931-32  
also the imports from

Petrol.

lakhs were imported  
New Guinea into  
million gallons valued  
at R73 lakhs in

Fuel oils.

lakhs to R2 03½  
her consignments  
quantity imported  
Supplies from B  
million gallons to

Imports of fuel  
lakhs to 9 million

Lubricating oils

R1 10 lakhs  
United States of  
3 4 million gallons  
respectively  
the United States  
the total quantity  
78 per cent in  
Kingdom

Sugar (R4)  
beginning of the  
place the visible  
and the invisible  
of January 1932  
sugar stocks a  
year before  
sooner or later  
turning point

1913-14 pre-war year	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
42,311	21,290	20,392	2,875
1 079	47,014	41,441	40,984
2,303	18,214	18,543	6,559
20,815	11,830	4,417	2,079
2,240	430	15	
2		883	6,287
68,840	68,963	65 690	50 494

amounting only to 883 000 gallons Consignments from other countries however declined the United States of America showing a decrease from 20·4 million gallons to 3·7 million gallons Persia from 18·6 to 6·6 million gallons and Netherlands India from 4·4 to 2·1 million gallons The details are given in the margin. The coastwise import from Burma to India proper advanced from 126 million to 128 million gallons in 1932-33 In regard to petrol from foreign countries showed a sharp decline. Over 5 million gallons of petroleum, dangerous flashing below 76°F, including petrol benzine and benzol, valued at R37 lakhs, chiefly from Sumatra and to a less extent, from Dutch British India during 1932-33 as compared with nearly 13 lakhs in 1931-32 and 9 million gallons valued at R1 06 lakhs in 1931-32 Imports of fuel oils registered an increase from 100·8 million gallons to 104·5 million gallons in quantity but the value showed a slight fall from R2,01 lakhs. Persia continued to be the largest supplier although declined from 69·2 million gallons or 68 per cent of the total in 1931-32 to 65·6 million gallons or 63 per cent in 1932-33 Borneo and Roumania however increased from 24 and 1 million gallons respectively

Batching oils advanced from 7 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs to 8 million gallons valued at R50 lakhs, while those of other lubricating oils recorded a decrease from 9 million gallons valued at R1 11 lakhs to 8 million gallons valued at nearly R1 11 lakhs The trade in batching oils is practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo which supplied 5·3 million gallons and 3·4 million gallons respectively in 1932-33 as against 3·4 million gallons and 3·5 million gallons respectively in the preceding year As regards other lubricating oils the United States of America contributed 6 million gallons or 72 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 as compared with 7 million gallons or 78 per cent in 1931-32, while the remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom

(3 lakhs) —The statistical position of the sugar industry at the year under review was distinctly promising In the first place the stocks of sugar in the world were slowly but steadily falling and the invisible stocks were also believed to be at a low level. At the end of January 1932 for the first time since the year 1927 the world's total visible stocks showed a decrease from those on the corresponding date of the year 1927. This engendered the hope that the stocks would be reduced and that this would lead to an improvement in prices. Thus a year before the stocks were reached in the upward trend of stocks from year to year was rendered even more hopeful by the estimates of production



## Sugar

and consumption made for the year. Sugar outturn for the year 1932-33 was estimated by Dr. Mikusch at 26.1 million metric tons against an estimated consumption of not less than 26.5 million metric tons which was thus nearly half a million tons in excess of production. Thus 1932-33 was the first year since 1926-27 in which the current supply was expected to be less than the world's requirements for consumption. This was another significant factor in the sugar situation, since it created a hope that a radical change in the relation between production and consumption would be visualised as a result of the prospective reduction of the accumulated surplus stocks which had been depressing the market very considerably. The statistical position was thus full of promise. These hopes, however, were not fully realised during the year under review. In the first place, world consumption of sugar was affected by a variety of causes, chief among them being the deepening of the world's economic depression. Political disturbance in China and a freer use of glucose in the United States also affected consumption. As a result while the stocks of sugar in Europe declined as compared with 1931, those in Java and Cuba became heavier. Prices under pressure of the accumulated stocks in the two chief sugar producing countries took a downward turn. During the year under review the International Sugar Council pursued its task of trying to smooth out one new difficulty after another. The Chadbourne Plan (which was fully explained in last year's Review) was intended to bring about a resuscitation of the sugar market through a gradual elimination of the accumulated stocks. As a means thereto, provision was made for a limitation of the exports of the participants during the existence of the Agreement. When the contract was drawn up it was not anticipated that the world consumption would decrease to such an extent that the export quotas established could not be disposed of. Cuba claimed to increase her export quota to non-American destination during the remaining years of the Plan. The reason advanced for this was that the consumption of sugar in the United States, which took most of the Cuban sugar, decreased considerably. Apprehensions were also entertained regarding the possible defection of Cuba and this was naturally a further disturbing factor. The difficulty was got over by conceding to Cuba increased quotas in respect of her exports to countries other than the United States. Certain changes were made as regards the quotas of other countries also and in this manner the original agreement was patched up to some extent. But the large stocks in Cuba and Java constituted a source of danger to the fundamental position of the industry. So far as the import trade of India in sugar was concerned the outstanding feature has been the continuous reduction of the volume of that trade in the last two years, the reason being the growth of the Indian sugar industry which has been increasing its production behind a high protective tariff. Foreign sugar is being rapidly replaced by Indian produced sugar and consequently imports have been declining. In 1930-31 imports of foreign sugar amounted to over 1 million tons. In 1931-32 they amounted to only 556,000 tons and in the year under review they dropped to 401,000 tons only. The reduction in the imports was chiefly due to the growth of Indian produc-

## Imports.

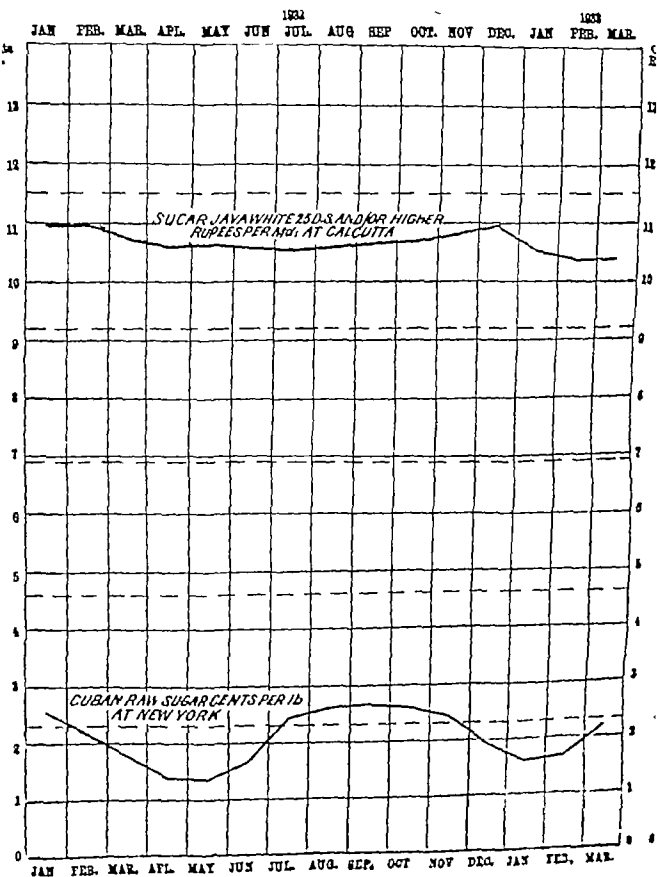
tion which ousted the foreign imported sugar. Apart from this factor the economic depression had affected the purchasing power of the Indian *ryot* and even at low prices the *ryot* could not afford to buy more sugar. The piling up of stocks in Java and the vagaries of the exchange also upset the market for foreign sugar in India. It was estimated that on April 1 1932 stocks in Java amounted to 1,600 000 tons against 702 000 tons on the same date in 1931. All these factors affected prices considerably and, moreover during the closing months of the year prices were further adversely affected by the offers of European beet sugar at rates much lower than the direct Java quotations.

These adverse conditions in the sugar market were clearly reflected in the course of prices in India. The improvement in the tone of the market that was visible in the closing months of 1931-32 disappeared very early in 1932-33. In the Bombay market the quotation for Java white granulated, T M O quality opened at R14-15-6 per cwt. For the first three weeks of April there was hardly any business forward buying being deferred pending receipt of definite information concerning Java's new crop and the way in which the Trust was going to deal with its large holdings of old crop sugar. Throughout May also the situation was unchanged. At the beginning of June bullish advices from New York regarding Cuban raws led to a sharp advance in prices to R15-1-6 on the 2nd June. After a short set-back in the next week prices firmed up again to R15-2-0 owing to a good demand and small stocks. There was an easier tendency in July, but as a result of the sound stock position and absence of heavy arrivals, prices firmed up again to R15-2-6 in the middle of August. With minor fluctuations prices were continually on the increase until the peak was reached on the 14th October when the quotation stood at R15-7-6. Thereafter a reaction set in and by the first week of November the quotation dropped to R15. The market after a short rally for three or four weeks, again pursued its receding course in anticipation of a reduction in price as a result of the adoption of a new Single-Seller Plan in Java. By the 6th of January the price had dropped to R14-11-0. Prices improved in course of the subsequent weeks of January and in the first two weeks of February owing to a better stock position. Again there was a set-back owing to rumours that the existing surcharge on sugar in the Indian import tariff would be abolished on March 1 but when it became definitely known that the surcharge would not be removed the prices firmed up again the closing quotation of the year being R14-13-0.

The Calcutta market moved practically in sympathy with Bombay. The price of Java white D S 25 and above per maund was fluctuating round R10-9-0 during the month of April 1932 and throughout May it remained steady at about R10-10-0. This was due to the low stock position. The next six weeks saw prices at a slightly lower level round about R10-9-0. As it was felt that Java had heavy stocks and was contemplating a reduction in price the dealers adopted a policy of wait and see which caused a further decline in price during July bringing it down to R10-7-0 on the 29th. August however saw a change for the better and prices began to rise until the quotation reached R10-12-3 on September 2. Later in September however owing to poor demand a set-back in prices ensued. October and November saw prices rise with occasional set backs and in the first week of December they reached



Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D S and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1932 to March 1933.



## Sugar.

the highest quotation of the year, viz. R11-1-0, mainly as a result of the extremely low stock position. From the middle of December prices again began to fall and by the middle of February they dropped down to R10-5-6. The principal cause of this decline is ascribed to the pressure of sales of large quantities of Indian sugar and *guni* at cheap rates.

In the chart on the opposite page the price of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all cane, equal in colour to 25 D S and above, are compared. At the beginning of April 1932 Cuban raw sugar was quoted at 0 60 cent per lb. With slight fluctuations, the prices dropped down to 0 57 cent at the beginning of June. By the middle of the month, however, prices had risen to 0 80 cent, at which level they remained till the end of the month. In the first three weeks of July prices were increasing sharply and on the 21st of July the quotation recorded was 1 10 cents per lb. With a slight setback in the next week, prices went on increasing till by the 18th of August the quotation had risen to 1 18 cents. It remained at this level for four weeks, but on the 15th of September it receded to 1 10 cents. By the end of the month it had again gone up to 1 18 cents. The first week of October saw a slight relapse, but on the 13th of the month the highest quotation of the year viz. 1 20 cents was recorded. From that time, however, prices were more or less continually on the decline till the beginning of February when the quotation dropped to 0 66 cent. Prices increased, to some extent, in February and March and by the 16th of March the quotation had gone up to 1 cent.

Imports of sugar all sorts, excluding molasses, decreased from 516,000 tons in 1931-32 to 370,000 tons in 1932-33, thus showing a decline of 146,000 tons or 28 per cent. The decline in value was from R6,01 lakhs to R4,12 lakhs or 31 per cent. The imports in the year 1929-30 were 940,000 tons valued at R15,52 lakhs. Imports of sugar 23 D S and above decreased from 365,000 tons valued at R4,42 lakhs in 1931-32 to 327,000 tons valued at R3,67 lakhs in 1932-33. The main fall was in the imports from Java, which amounted to 295,000 tons as compared with 336,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom went up from about 4,000 tons to 12,000 tons.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1932-33 were as follows —

Bengal . . . .	86,000 tons	(149,000 tons)	or 29 per cent
Bombay . . . .	87,000 "	( 67,000 " )	" 29 "
Sind . . . . .	57,000 "	( 55,000 " )	" 19 "
Madras . . . .	41,000 "	( 69,000 " )	" 14 "
Burma . . . .	24,000 "	( 27,000 " )	" 9 "

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 41,000 tons valued at Rs 42 lakhs as compared with 118,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 19,000 tons valued at R23 lakhs in 1931-32 to 23,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Russia, on the other hand, went down from 68,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs. Imports from Poland dried up completely and those from Germany amounted to 249 tons only as compared with 15,000 tons and 11,000 tons in the preceding year. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar

## Imports

during the year was received in Sind and Bombay. The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a series of years —

*Imports of sugar all kinds (excluding molasses)*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	450	4,900	59,300	8,400	23,900
Ceylon	100	2,900	4,000	2,900	5,700	100
Java	553,000	622,300	550,800	731,100	809,700	355,800
Mauritius	139,500					294,800
Straits Settlements	2,900	1,300	900	800	800	400
China and Hongkong	1,500	2,100	2,100	5,100	5,100	5,000
Egypt	100					2,200
Japan	100	100	300	500		100
Germany	700	1,500	300	15,300	11,700	15,400
Austria		300		1,400		400
Hungary	74,000	2,300	2,100	22,500	18,500	900
Netherlands		700	1,000	2,500	600	500
Belgium		400	800	1,800	200	2,300
France			800	11,900		
Czechoslovakia		1,100	400	9,700	600	1,100
Italy		300				
United States		500	200	300	300	
Other countries	100	15,900	200	9,300	44,800	101,200
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>803,000</b>	<b>725,800</b>	<b>553,300</b>	<b>939,000</b>	<b>901,200</b>	<b>549,600</b>
<b>Value Rs (lakhs)</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>15.95</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>6.81</b>

The import of molasses almost wholly from Java declined from 40 000 tons valued at Rs16 lakhs in 1931-32 to 32 000 tons valued at Rs11 lakhs in 1932-33.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 5 000 tons valued at Rs10½ lakhs in 1931-32 to 4 000 tons valued at Rs5 lakhs in 1932-33. The share of Arabia went up from 1 300 tons to nearly 1 450 tons whereas the share of Kenya Colony including Zanzibar and Pemba came down to under 400 tons as compared with 1 050 tons in the preceding year. There were no exports to Persia in 1932-33. The share of other countries was almost the same as in the preceding year amounting to nearly 3 200 tons.

The total area under sugar cane in India was 3 305 000 acres in 1932-33 as against 2 972 000 acres in 1931-32 or an increase of 11 per cent. The total production of raw sugar (*gur*) was estimated at 4 651,000 tons the highest figure on record, as compared with 3 970 000 tons in 1931-32 or an increase of 17 per cent. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1931-32 amounted to 228 000 tons as compared with 153 000 tons in 1930-31. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review slightly increased as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 1 250 tons as compared to a little under 1 000 tons in the preceding year. This included 319 tons of unrefined sugar. There was an increase in the export of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 710 tons to 810 tons. Of this 91 per cent were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to a little over 700 tons.

**Provisions (Rs2.93 lakhs)**—The value of imported provisions declined by Rs18 lakhs from Rs3.41 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs2.93 lakhs in 1932-33. A part of the decline was due to the fall in prices and many items included under this head e.g. bacon and hams confectionery butter farinaceous foods in bulk, etc. recorded increases in quantity with decreases in value. Canned

## Chemicals.

and bottled provisions, representing about 28 per cent of the value of total provisions imported in 1932-33, showed a decline from R1,12 lakhs in 1931-32 to R82 lakhs in the year under review. To this decline, vegetable products alone, mostly drawn from the Netherlands, contributed R29 lakhs the imports having amounted to 37,000 cwts valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33 as against 117,000 cwts valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. Both tinned fish and canned fruits, imports of which were valued at R9 lakhs and R8 lakhs respectively registered increases of 21 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in comparison with 1931-32, while other canned and bottled provisions increased in quantity from 112,000 cwts to 119,000 cwts but declined in value from R56 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Similarly, farinaceous and patent foods registered an increase in quantity from 337,000 cwts to 343,000 cwts with a decline in value from R72 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Of these, farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly, sago, tapioca, etc. imported from the Straits Settlements and, to a small extent, from Hongkong and Java) were received to the value of R26 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom were valued at R19 lakhs as compared with R30 lakhs and R23 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of condensed milk amounted to 172,000 cwts valued at R49 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 186,000 cwts valued at R57 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals during the year included 72,000 cwts from the Netherlands and 21,000 cwts from the United Kingdom as against 88,000 cwts and 20,000 cwts respectively in 1931-32. The other sources of supply were Norway (20,000 cwts), Italy (16,000 cwts.), Denmark (11,000 cwts) and Switzerland (10,000 cwts). Imports of biscuits and cakes amounting to 36,000 cwts valued at R28 lakhs registered a small decrease both in quantity and value, while those of confectionery amounting to 20,000 cwts valued at R15 lakhs recorded a slight increase in quantity with a decrease in value. These were consigned chiefly from the United Kingdom. Imports of cocoa and chocolate declined from 1,000 cwts valued at R3½ lakhs to 3,300 cwts valued at R2¾ lakhs, while those of cheese, pickles and chutneys and jams and jellies showed slight increases in value. Among other articles bacon and hams and butter showed increases in quantity with decreases in value, while vinegar and ghee decreased, both in quantity and value.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imported provisions advanced from 44 per cent in 1931-32 to 48 per cent in 1932-33, although the actual value recorded dropped from R1,51 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands shrank from R57 lakhs to R35 lakhs and correspondingly there was a decrease in her share from 17 per cent to 12 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous food and to a less extent of goods in transit from Australia, further declined from R24½ lakhs to R20 lakhs while direct supplies from Australia rose from R13 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America and China were valued at R18½ lakhs and R8 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in 1931-32.

**Chemicals (R2,71 lakhs)** —The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) in 1932-33 were valued at R2,71 lakhs, an increase of R14 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32. Sodium compounds accounted for 47 per cent of the total

## Imports

imports of chemicals as in 1931-32 and amounted to 1 639 000 cwts valued at Rs.28 lakhs as compared with 1 515 000 cwts. valued at Rs.21 lakhs in the preceding year Imports of sodium carbonate amounted to 1 103 000 cwts. (Rs65 lakhs) as compared with 1,016 000 cwts (Rs62 lakhs) the United Kingdom, as usual, remaining the chief source of supply The total consignments of caustic soda, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom, Russia and the United States of America rose from 261 000 cwts valued at Rs32 lakhs to 285,000 cwts, valued at Rs4 lakhs Among other descriptions of sodium compounds the quantities of sodium bichromate sodium sulphide and borax showed increases part of which was counterbalanced by decreases under sodium silicate, sodium cyanide and sodium bicarbonate Imports of acids further declined from 29 000 cwts to 26 000 cwts in quantity and from about Rs½ lakhs to Rs7½ lakhs in value There was a considerable reduction in the imports of nitric acid which fell from 10 800 cwts to 2 500 cwts Imports of sulphuric acid expanded from 5 800 cwts in 1931-32 to 6 800 cwts in 1932-33 Among other descriptions of acids acetic acid showed a decline of 1 500 cwts. and

### Acids.

oxalic acid an increase of 1 000 cwts., the actual quantities imported in 1932-33 having been 2 800 and 2 100 cwts. respectively Under ammonia and ammonium salts there was an improvement from 33 400 cwts to 40 600 cwts. Ammonia and ammonium salts. Bleaching materials showed a further increase in quantity from 131 400 cwts. to 151 100 cwts. but

without any corresponding gain in value which remained fairly steady at over Rs10 lakhs Imports of both alum, and aluminous sulphates showed a further decline from 26 000 cwts. and 48 700 cwts in 1931-32 to 21 000 cwts. and 29 300 cwts. respectively in the year under review Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 364 500 cwts. valued at Rs20 lakhs as against 311 700 cwts valued at Rs16 lakhs in 1931-32 Supplies from Italy fell from

### Others.

233 000 cwts to 206 000 cwts. but those from Germany rose from 21 000 cwts. to 38 000 cwts. There was an increase under glycerine from 7 700 cwts valued at Rs2½ lakhs to 10 000 cwts. valued at Rs3 lakhs in 1932-33 Imports of calcium carbide lead compounds, potassium compounds copperas and copper sulphate showed increases in quantity in comparison with the preceding year but magnesium and zinc compounds showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals —

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-10 (war average)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	70.4	55.4	59.4	57.2	54.0	54.6	51.0
Germany	13.4	7	1.5	16.7	15.7	18.3	18.1	14.9
United States	3	5.5	3.3	4.7	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.4
Italy	5.2	2.8	6.7	5.8	7.6	7.3	5.0	5.0
Kenya Colony		3	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.6
Norway	5	5	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	2	2
Japan	1.5	16.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	4.9
Other countries	5.4	3.1	7.5	7.8	8.3	9.6	12.0	1.7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



## Paper and Pasteboard.

As will appear from the above table, Japan and the United States of America improved their positions at the expense of the United Kingdom and Germany.

**Drugs and medicines (R1,86 lakhs)**—The total value of drugs and medicines imported recorded a fall of 3 per cent from R1,91 lakhs in 1931-32 to R1,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of camphor fell from 1,933,000 lbs valued at R29 lakhs to 1,753,000

Camphor

lbs valued at R25 lakhs. Supplies from Germany amounted to 452,000 lbs as compared with 568,000 lbs in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy reduced their supplies from 325,300 lbs and 479,100 lbs to 154,500 lbs and 377,700 lbs respectively, while receipts of natural camphor, mostly from Japan, amounted to 748,000 lbs as compared with 451,000 lbs in 1931-32. Arrivals in 1932-33 also included 15,600 lbs from the Straits Settlements and 2,600 lbs from the United Kingdom. About 103,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported as compared with 111,000 lbs in the preceding year.

Quinine salts

The value recorded under proprietary and patent medicines decreased from R46 lakhs to R38 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R15 lakhs, Germany R7 lakhs, France R6 lakhs and the United States of America R5 lakhs. Imports of codliver oil advanced from 70,900 lbs in 1931-32 to 127,600 lbs during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied only 392 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,159 ounces and 471 ounces of morphia out of a total of 598 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R93,000 as compared with R70,000 in the preceding year.

**Paper and pasteboard (R2,86 lakhs)**—The total imports of paper and pasteboard increased from 2,191,000 cwts valued at R2,50 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2,640,000 cwts valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1932-33,

Printing paper

of which 2,220,000 cwts (R2,49 lakhs) represent paper of all kinds as against 1,915,000 cwts (R2,24 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of printing paper amounted to 679,000 cwts valued at R83 lakhs as compared with 616,000 cwts valued at R80 lakhs in 1931-32. Both news-printing and other kinds of paper recorded increases the former rising from 399,000 cwts valued at R45 lakhs to 457,000 cwts valued at R47½ lakhs and the latter from 217,000 cwts valued at R35 lakhs to 223,000 cwts valued at R36 lakhs. Norway regained her predominant position in the Indian market by increasing her supplies of printing paper from 131,000 cwts (R15 lakhs) to 230,000 cwts (R24 lakhs), while Austria reduced her contribution from 200,000 cwts (R23 lakhs) to 152,000 cwts (R17 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom fell from 50,000 cwts valued at R10 lakhs to 44,000 cwts valued at R8¾ lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium also decreased, these having totalled 102,000 cwts in 1932-33 as against 121,000 cwts in the preceding year. There were increased supplies from Sweden, Finland and Japan amounting to 62,000 cwts, 66,000 cwts and 3,000 cwts respectively as compared with 56,000 cwts, 31,000 cwts and 400 cwts in 1931-32.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes declined from 159,000 cwts valued at R44 lakhs to 150,000 cwts valued at R39 lakhs. The principal countries recording decreases were the United Kingdom (from 42,000 cwts to 33,000 cwts), the Netherlands (from

Writing paper.

## Imports

15 000 cwts to 12 000 cwts.) and Germany (from 12 000 cwts to 11 000 cwts) On the other hand, Norway and Sweden increased their supplies from 28,000 cwts and 10 000 cwts. to 39,000 cwts and 10 500 cwts. respectively Imports from Japan also advanced from 4 000 cwts to 12 000 cwts

Imports of packing paper increased from 205 000 cwts. to 325 000 cwts in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R45 lakhs in value. Sweden's position as the principal supplier remained unassailed and imports from that country rose from 91 000 cwts valued at R13 lakhs to 173 000 cwts valued at R23½ lakhs. Norway raised her supplies from 8 000 cwts to 26 000 cwts There were also increased supplies from Austria and Czechoslovakia amounting to 21 000 cwts. and 22 000 cwts as against 16 000 cwts and 14 000 cwts respectively in 1931-32 Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 42 000 cwts and those from the United Kingdom to 19 000 cwts. as compared with 43 000 cwts. and 20 000 cwts respectively in 1931-32

Imports of old newspapers showed an advance from 837 000 cwts to 917 000 cwts of which the United Kingdom supplied 824 000 cwts as against 666 000 cwts in 1931-32 The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 80 to 87 while that of the United States of America receded from 20 to 13

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 19 000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 25 000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs The United Kingdom as usual was the principal supplier and sent consignments having an aggregate value of R5 lakhs in 1932-33 Imports of pasteboard millboard and cardboard of all kinds increased from 276 000 cwts valued at R26 lakhs to 420 000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 300,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India —

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.*

	1912-13 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	44.2	37.3	27.8	31.2	30.3	27.6
Norway	8.1	11.2	14.2	15.0	10.3	16.3
United States	2.8	2.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	2.8
Sweden	2.5	7.4	1.3	10.4	11.3	14.3
Netherlands	2.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.4	4.9
Japan	1.0	2.2	2.8	3.9	2.8	1.6
Germany	17.2	13.2	15.0	8.7	11.0	10.5
Austria	8.2	9.2	9.1	10.2	14.3	10.1
Other countries	8.6	9.2	9.6	8.0	8.1	9.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Norway practically regained the ground she had lost as a result of her labour troubles in 1931-32 Sweden and Japan also advanced their respective positions But the participations of the United Kingdom and Central European countries such as Germany Austria and the Netherlands showed decline.

## Liquors.

In 1932 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, *viz*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore

State

Pulp of wood      The aggregate production of the Indian mills in 1932 amounted to 40,606 tons as compared with 40,714 tons in 1931 and 39,817 tons in 1930 Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, in 1932-33 amounted to 15,600 tons valued at R22 lakhs as compared with 22,100 tons valued at R36 lakhs in 1931-32 Norway and Sweden together accounted for 10,700 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1931-32, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Finland and Austria

**Liquors (R2,26 lakhs)** — Imports of liquors in 1932-33 did not show any great variation in comparison with the preceding year and totalled 5.4 million gallons valued at R2,26 lakhs as against 5.7 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs in 1931-32 Compared with 1930-31, the imports showed a much greater decline, being less by 25 per cent in quantity and by 32 per cent in value As in the preceding year, Bombay took the largest quantity, *viz*, 1.8 million gallons valued at R70 lakhs, Bengal coming next with 1.5 million gallons valued at R65 lakhs Imports into Sind, Madras and Burma were comparatively small, being valued at R38½ lakhs, R25 lakhs and R28 lakhs respectively

Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 69 per cent, spirit for 28 per cent and wines for only 3 per cent Imports

of ale, beer and porter remained almost unchanged at

Ale, beer and porter      3,718,000 gallons Of these, beer imported in bulk (mainly for the use of troops) amounted to 1,189,000 gallons as against 1,352,000 gallons in 1931-32 and was drawn mainly from the United Kingdom which supplied 1,160,000 gallons or 98 per cent Bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,403,000 gallons in 1932-33 as compared with 2,245,000 gallons in the preceding year came largely from the United Kingdom (48 per cent), Germany (21 per cent), Japan (17 per cent) and the Netherlands (11 per cent) Imports of stout and porter in 1932-33 amounted to 127,000 gallons as in the preceding year and were, as usual, consigned chiefly from the United Kingdom

Imports of spirit, all sorts, totalled 1,524,000 gallons valued at R1,33 lakhs as compared with 1,769,000 gallons valued at R1,35 lakhs in 1931-32

The details of the principal kinds of spirit imported into British India are shown below —

	1931-32		1932-33	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy . . . . .	153,100	19	113,900	17
Gin . . . . .	80,900	7	86,100	7
Rum . . . . .	22,400	1	2,100	
Liqueurs . . . . .	12,500	2	7,700	2
Whisky . . . . .	315,400	53	331,400	55
Spirit, present in drugs . . . . .	102,900	31	102,500	33
„ perfumed . . . . .	7,800	6	5,000	5
„ denatured . . . . .	1,052,400	10	856,800	8
„ other sorts . . . . .	22,000	7	18,800	7

Quantitatively the most important single item included in the above table is denatured spirit, which is almost entirely received from Java, while judging from the point of view of the declared value, the most important line is whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, which is consigned from the United

## Imports.

Kingdom Gin is imported chiefly from this latter source although supplies are drawn to a far less extent from the Netherlands as well. Brandy is almost entirely imported from France with the exception of small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 463 000 gallons valued at R83 lakhs to 476 000 gallons valued at R84 lakhs in 1932-33. The supplies from France decreased from 157 000 gallons to 122 000 gallons in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value. Imports from Java amounted to 857 000 gallons in quantity valued at R8 lakhs against 1 069 000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs in 1931-32. The receipts from the United States of America amounted to 48 000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 46 000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. German supplies declined to 11 000 gallons.

The total imports of wines in 1932-33 stood almost on the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 165 000 gallons, valued at R16 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (58 000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs) the United Kingdom (45 000 gallons valued at R6 lakhs) and Italy (28 000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

**Salt (R79 lakhs)**—The imports of foreign salt by sea into British India advanced by 21 per cent in quantity from 451 000 tons in 1931-32 to 544 000 tons in 1932-33 and by 10 per cent in value from R72 lakhs to R79 lakhs. With the exception of Aden the principal source of supply almost all the other countries sent more than in the preceding year. Of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 nearly 285 000 tons or 52 per cent came from Aden as compared with 314 000 tons or 70 per cent of the total in the preceding year. It may be mentioned that salt manufactured outside India continued to be liable to an additional custom duty of 4 *as* 6 *ps* per maund during the year under review. The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act 1933 further extended the date of operation of the temporary additional custom duty on non Indian salts but reduced the rate from 4 *as* 6 *ps* to 2 *as* 6 *ps* per maund. Germany raised her supplies from 26 000 tons to 57,000 tons Spain from 4 000 tons to 28 000 tons and Italian East Africa from 67 000 tons to 103 000 tons. There were also larger receipts from Egypt which amounted to 40 000 tons as against 15 000 tons in 1931-32 while the United Kingdom slightly reduced her supplies from 26 000 tons to 25 000 tons. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment.—

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salts*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	33.2	36.0	26.3	69.5	62.4
Egypt	13.9	18.6	16.3	19.1	3.4	7.3
United Kingdom	22.5	11.2	12.0	6.2	5.7	4.3
Spain	15.0	9.6	10.8	9.1	6	3.1
Germany	8.8	10.4	9.8	13.8	8.7	10.5
Italian East Africa	8.1	8.3	10.6	21.0	14.9	19.0
Other countries	1.6	8.5	3.6	3.1		1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)</b>	<b>607,300</b>	<b>614,700</b>	<b>612,500</b>	<b>703,643</b>	<b>451,000</b>	<b>544,100</b>

## Other Articles.

Foreign salt is largely consumed in Bengal and, to a less extent, in Burma. The former took 462,000 tons or 85 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 and the latter 82,000 tons or 15 per cent as compared with 89 and 11 per cent respectively in 1931-32. A fair quantity of Indian sea salt is also imported, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, for consumption in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 115,300 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 97,500 tons in 1931-32. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1932-33, month by month, at Calcutta —

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Rashafun Fine (ex-golah)	Aden Fine (ex ship)	Bombay (ex golah)
1932—	R	R	R	R
April . . . . .	67	19(Dk.)	66	11—14
May . . . . .	67	54	66	41—47
June . . . . .	68	54	66	38—47
July . . . . .	68	11	66	38—45
August . . . . .	68	11		37½—44
September . . . . .	58	14	66	37—41
October . . . . .	58	40*	66	36—40
November . . . . .	58	35*	55	35—38
December . . . . .		33*	50	34½—38½
1933—				
January . . . . .	58		55	36—38
February . . . . .	58	39	55	41
March . . . . .	58		57	40

\*Ex-ship price

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group —

	1913-14 (pre war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,82	4,92	5,38	4,77	3,69	3,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,83	2,43	2,59	2,68	2,50
Spices	1,73	2,94	3,26	2,55	2,08	1,72
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,37	2,52	1,65	1,22	1,42
Tobacco	75	2,75	2,70	1,51	94	97
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,17	1,10	60	45	84
Cement	66	68	64	55	41	29
Coal and coke	11	39	46	35	14	10

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed an improvement, the total value recorded having risen from R3,69 lakhs in 1931-32 to R3,85 lakhs. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus rose by R11 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her usual position as the principal source of instruments and apparatus (R3,85 lakhs).

## Imports.

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*Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salts*

	1913 14 (pre-war year)	1923 20	1929 30	1930-31	1931-32	1932 33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	10.1	33.2	36.0	28.3	69.5	62.1
Egypt	12.9	18.6	16.3	19.1	3.4	7.3
United Kingdom	22.5	11.2	12.0	5.9	5.7	4.5
Spain	15.0	9.6	10.8	9.1	5	5.1
Germany	8.8	10.4	9.8	13.8	5.7	10.5
Italian East Africa	8.1	8.5	10.6	21.9	14.9	19.0
Other countries	12.6	8.5	3.6	3.1		1.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607 300	614 700	613 850	703,643	451,000	544 000

## Other Articles.

Foreign salt is largely consumed in Bengal and, to a less extent, in Burma. The former took 162,000 tons or 85 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 and the latter 82,000 tons or 15 per cent as compared with 89 and 11 per cent respectively in 1931-32. A fair quantity of Indian sea salt is also imported, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, for consumption in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 115,300 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 97,500 tons in 1931-32. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1932-33, month by month, at Calcutta —

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Rashafun Fine (ex-golah)	Aden Fine (ex ship)	Bombay (ex golah)
1932—	R	R	Rs	R
April . . . . .	67	58(Dk.)	66	11—14
May . . . . .	67	54	66	11—17
June . . . . .	68	54	66	18—17
July . . . . .	68	11	66	38—45
August . . . . .	68	11	..	37½—44
September . . . . .	58	11	66	37—41
October . . . . .	58	40 <sup>a</sup>	66	30—40
November . . . . .	58	35 <sup>a</sup>	55	35—38
December . . . . .	.	33 <sup>a</sup>	50	31½—38½
1933—				
January . . . . .	58	.	55	30—38
February . . . . .	58	39	55	11
March . . . . .	58	.	57	10

<sup>a</sup>Ex-ship price.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group —

	1913-14 (pre war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,82	4,92	5,38	4,77	3,69	3,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,83	2,43	2,59	2,08	2,50
Spices	1,73	2,94	3,26	2,55	2,08	1,72
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,37	2,52	1,65	1,22	1,42
Tobacco	75	2,75	2,70	1,51	94	97
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,17	1,10	60	45	84
Cement	66	68	64	55	41	29
Coal and coke	11	39	46	35	14	10

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed an improvement, the total value recorded having risen from Rs3,69 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs3,85 lakhs. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus rose by Rs11 lakhs to Rs2,34 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her usual position as the principal source

## Imports

of supply for electrical apparatus for the Indian market and the value of her total consignments rose from the previous year's low record of R1 15 lakhs to R1 22 lakhs. There was a marked expansion in the supplies from Japan viz, from R5 lakhs in 1931-32 to R17 lakhs. Germany and Italy also slightly increased their shares which were valued at R34 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively. But there were decreases in the contributions of the other principal supplying countries notably of the United States of America which lost R1 lakhs worth of trade in comparison with the preceding year. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years —

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	26	19	22
wires and cables	1,05	60	50
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	59	51	55
Batteries	13	11	12
Carbons, electric	3	3	3
Accumulators	15	9	9
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	9	8	8
Meters	7	7	10
Electro-medical apparatus, including X ray apparatus.	3	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	3	3
Unenumerated	60	41	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,11</b>	<b>2,23</b>	<b>2,34</b>

All other descriptions of instruments and apparatus e.g., musical optical scientific instruments and cinematographic films recorded increases. Musical instruments showed a slight recovery viz from R23 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Imports of optical instruments were valued at R7 lakhs as against R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Scientific instruments imported were valued at R15 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in 1931-32. Cinematographic films both raw and exposed showed increases. Imports of raw films (i.e. those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 25.6 million feet (R11 lakhs) as compared with 22.3 million feet (R9 lakhs) in 1931-32. Foreign made exposed films were imported to the extent of 9.5 million feet valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 9 million feet valued at R17 lakhs in 1931-32. The imports of photographic appliances however did not show any appreciable variation and were valued at R31 lakhs as compared with R31½ lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of surgical instruments remained stationary at R14 lakhs. Imports of wireless apparatus consisting mainly of products of United Kingdom origin, were valued at R10 lakhs as against R9 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1932-33 was valued at R1 91 lakhs (50 per cent) as compared with R1 83 lakhs (50 per cent) in 1931-32 and those of the United States of America



## Other Articles.

and Germany were valued at R53 lakhs (14 per cent) and R65 lakhs (17 per cent) respectively during the year under review

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decline, the total value amounting in 1932-33 to R2,50 lakhs, a decrease of R18 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32 and of R9 lakhs in comparison with

1930-31

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,50 lakhs) Coal-tar dyes, representing the bulk of the imports under this head, showed a decrease from

17.9 million lbs valued at R2,33 lakhs to 13.0 million lbs valued at R2,17 lakhs. This set-back was due almost entirely to a decrease in the imports of dyes other than alizarine, from 15 million lbs to 10.6 million lbs in quantity and from R2,15 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs in value. Imports under this head represented 84 per cent of the total imports of coal-tar dyes as against 83 per cent in 1931-32. Imports of alizarine dyes showed a decline of about 910,000 lbs in comparison with the imports of the previous year, which had been returned at 3.2 million lbs, but the value recorded declined slightly from R18 lakhs to R17 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years —

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS			VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom	724	858	535	4	5	5
„ Germany	2,369	2,354	1,728	12	13	13
„ United States	107	.		.	..	
„ Belgium		..		.	.	.
„ Netherlands	1	..	..	.	..	
„ Switzerland	40	.	34	..	..	..
„ Other countries		..	5		..	..
TOTAL	3,241	3,212	2,302	16	18	18
<i>Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom	833	1,587	1,565	12	20	28
„ Germany	9,947	10,741	6,831	1,48	1,57	1,23
„ United States	1,156	985	697	14	11	8
„ Belgium	59	138	49	1	2	1
„ Netherlands	28	57	60	1	1	1
„ Switzerland	503	617	576	20	16	17
„ Other countries	794	539	877	11	8	21
TOTAL	13,320	14,664	10,655	2,07	2,15	1,99

## Imports

It will be seen from the above table that the decline in the case of imports of alizarine dyes was due to a heavy falling off in receipts from Germany from 2 354,000 lbs to 1,728 000 lbs. The share of the United Kingdom also declined from 858 000 lbs. to 535 000 lbs. Under coal tar dyes other than alizarine there was a heavy decline both in the quantity and the value of the consignments received from Germany her share amounting to 8 831 000 lbs. valued at R1 23 lakhs as compared with 10 741 000 lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a decline from 1 587 000 lbs. to 1 565 000 lbs. but the value of the shipments increased from R20 lakhs to R28 lakhs.

There was a slight increase in the imports of spices, the quantity of which in 1932-33 amounted to 1,272 000 cwts. as against 1 270 000 cwts in 1931-32.

The value however showed a further decline from R2 08 lakhs to R1 72 lakhs. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1 101 000 cwts to 1,117 000 cwts. but the value fell off from R1 45 lakhs to R1 19 lakhs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements amounted to 996 000 cwts. and those from Ceylon to 100 000 cwts. as compared with 989 000 cwts and 98 000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Imports of pepper also improved from 10 000 cwts. to 13 000 cwts. in quantity but declined in value from R6 lakhs to R5½ lakhs, the Straits Settlements alone contributing 10 000 cwts (R5 lakhs). The improvement noticed in 1931-32 in the imports of cloves proved to be short-lived and receipts during the year under review fell off from 84 000 cwts. valued at R42½ lakhs to 69,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs. Of the total imports under the head Kenya Colony Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 61 000 cwts (R3½ lakhs) as against 67 000 cwts (R4½ lakhs) in 1931-32.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,42 lakhs as compared with R1,22 lakhs in 1931-32. Almost all the important

descriptions under this head recorded improvements. Of the principal countries participating in this trade Japan retained the foremost position and the value of her supplies advanced to R65 lakhs in 1932-33 from R13 lakhs in 1931-32 and R55 lakhs in 1930-31. Belgium and Austria also improved their respective positions, the value of their shares being R15 and R2 lakhs as against R13 lakhs and R1 lakh a year ago. Consignments from the United Kingdom Germany and Czechoslovakia were valued at R12 R18 and R23 lakhs as compared with R13 R20 and R23½ lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of glass bangles showed an increase from R34½ lakhs to R40 lakhs and those of beads and false pearls from 15 600 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs to 22 700 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles were as usual, Czechoslovakia and Japan, the share of the former being R16 and R4 lakhs and of the latter R22 and R6 lakhs under the two respective heads. Imports of soda water bottles received as usual chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 29 000 gross (R16 lakhs) as compared with 38 000 gross (R9 lakhs) in 1931-32, while bottles of other descriptions amounted to 781 000 gross (R18 lakhs) as against 123,000 gross (R15 lakhs) in the preceding year. Glass sheet and plate imported measured 19 million square feet and were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 16 million square feet valued at R20 lakhs in 1931-32. Supplies from Belgium,

## Other Articles.

consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R14 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities of goods, remained almost stationary, being valued at R3 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware and of funnels, globes, etc., each of which recorded a decrease.

As anticipated in the preceding year's Review, the Indian tobacco industry was able to recover from the crisis of 1930-31 under conditions which proved to be more favourable than a year ago. Imports of

Tobacco (R97 lakhs)

unmanufactured tobacco which had improved from

1.6 million lbs in 1930-31 to 2.8 million lbs in 1931-32 advanced further to 5.1 million lbs in the year under review and exceeded those in 1929-30 by half a million lbs. Supplies from the United States of America accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 as against 87 per cent in the preceding year and totalled 4.7 million lbs as compared with 2.5 million lbs in 1931-32. Consignments from the United Kingdom also increased to 350,000 lbs from 147,000 lbs in 1931-32 and 17,000 lbs in 1930-31. Foreign cigarettes continued to be imported in smaller quantities, the receipts falling from 1.4 million lbs valued at R53 lakhs to about 1 million lbs valued at

Cigarettes

R29 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the

largest supplier but the imports from that country declined from 1,190,000 lbs to 721,000 lbs. Receipts from China and the United States of America also fell from 204,000 lbs and 16,000 lbs to 57,000 lbs and 12,000 lbs respectively. Of other descriptions of tobacco, cigars and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded decreases, imports having amounted to 15,000 lbs and 49,000 lbs as against 21,000 lbs and 129,000 lbs respectively in 1931-32.

The trade in precious stones and pearls showed signs of a slight recovery, the value of the consignments having risen from the abnormally low level

Precious stones and pearls (R84 lakhs)

*viz*, R45 lakhs recorded in 1931-32 to R84 lakhs in 1932-33. Of these, diamonds accounted for R71 lakhs and pearls, unset, for R10½ lakhs as compared

with R32 lakhs and R10¾ lakhs respectively in 1931-32. The imports of other precious stones were comparatively small, being valued at R2½ lakhs in 1932-33 as against R2 lakhs in the preceding year. This improvement was chiefly in the consignments from Belgium, the shares of other countries having been more or less stationary at the level touched in the preceding year. Belgium, which constitutes the principal source of supply for precious stones, had her contribution increased from R29 lakhs to R69 lakhs. The Netherlands curtailed her supplies to a little below R1 lakh, which was less than a quarter of what she had realised in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom which had dropped from R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2 lakhs in 1930-31 showed no improvement in 1932-33. The value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, remained almost unchanged at R5½ lakhs in 1932-33 and of those from Arabia at R5 lakhs.

Imports of cement showed a further decline from 88,000 tons to 83,000 tons in quantity and from R41 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value. The largest share

Cement (R29 lakhs)

in the imports went to the Madras Presidency, the requirements of this province, however, decreased

## Imports.

from 32 400 tons in 1931-32 to 29 300 tons in 1932-33. Burma which prior to 1931-32 held the foremost place among the importing provinces reduced her off take from 30 000 tons to 22 000 tons during 1932-33. The bulk of the consignments during the year came from Japan, supplies from which source amounted to 39 000 tons (Rs lakhs) as against 29,000 tons (Rs½ lakhs) in 1931-32. There was a further falling off in the contribution of the United Kingdom from 45 000 tons valued at Rs25 lakhs to 34 000 tons valued at Rs17 lakhs. Among other countries Denmark, Italy and Germany also showed noticeable decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years —

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	61,200	45,200	34,300	36	25	17
Germany	3,100	1,300	900	1	1	
Belgium	1,900	800	200	1		
Italy	1,200	1 400	100		1	
Japan	36,800	29,000	39,300	13	9	8
Other countries	5,800	10,100	7,900	4	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>87,900</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>

Imports of foreign coal declined by 37 per cent in quantity from 56 000 tons in 1931-32 to 35 000 tons in 1932-33 and by 42 per cent in value from Rs11½ lakhs to Rs6½ lakhs. Bombay the largest consumer of imported coal, reduced her takings from 28 000 tons to 11 000 tons. Sind and Madras also curtailed their requirements the former from 13 000 tons in 1931-32 to 12 000 tons in 1932-33 and the latter from 8 000 tons to 3 000 tons. Burma received 8 000 tons as against 5 000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past five years —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	39,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	16,000
Natal	103,000	197,000	121,000	23 000	14,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Portuguese East Africa	21,000		5,000		
Australia	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	2,000

As will be seen from the above table the imports from Natal were considerably reduced with the result that the United Kingdom had the largest share in the total importations for the past two years.

# CHAPTER III.

## Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

### Exports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32	1932 33	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1932 33
Jute, raw	32,31.03	27,17.36	12,65.47	11,18.81	9,73.03	7.35
Jute manufactures	50,90.19	51,02.63	31,89.44	21,92.12	21,71.18	16.19
Cotton, raw and waste	60,69.10	65,00.35	40,72.65	23,74.19	20,60.95	15.63
Cotton manufactures	7,79.50	7,16.07	5,21.51	4,91.83	3,29.11	2.19
Tea	20,60.14	20,00.04	23,51.03	19,13.74	17,15.23	12.00
Grain, pulse and flour	33,09.42	31,79.16	20,68.10	20,17.18	16,07.69	12.14
Seeds	29,02.62	20,10.70	17,88.18	14,53.83	11,30.63	8.54
Leather	9,14.32	8,10.24	6,39.11	5,35.20	4,76.13	3.60
Metals and ores	8,01.03	10,33.98	7,94.04	5,47.10	4,68.18	3.54
Hides and skins, raw	9,55.93	7,98.27	5,19.61	3,65.71	2,76.87	2.09
Paraffin wax	2,41.51	3,17.69	2,81.53	2,31.74	2,01.68	1.52
Oilseeds	3,81.18	3,11.02	2,08.01	2,00.68	1,90.51	1.48
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,90.71	5,37.54	3,23.25	3,30.73	1,91.10	1.44
Rice	8,61.26	9,90.73	1,11.71	1,83.91	1,24.24	0.94
Coffee	1,60.15	1,15.10	1,91.86	1,41.50	1,09.81	0.83
Tobacco	1,39.17	1,06.13	1,03.65	85.12	77.11	0.58
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,18.03	1,11.57	1,08.23	81.91	75.41	0.57
Spices	1,53.60	1,00.30	1,27.19	87.25	72.33	0.55
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,14.93	1,18.61	76.76	75.14	70.19	0.53
Fruits and vegetables	19.15	90.12	79.75	90.32	69.51	0.53
Ginseng	1,00.37	1,01.65	88.68	75.58	61.34	0.45
Wood and timber	1,76.60	1,80.07	1,11.17	78.17	70.18	0.52
Oils	20.03	72.33	17.24	57.24	51.19	0.41
Fish (excluding canned fish)	79.24	73.61	68.33	54.24	47.71	0.35
Coal and coke	71.83	72.60	19.35	54.91	41.10	0.31
Bones for manufacturing purposes	62.13	75.27	71.21	45.14	31.52	0.26
Provisional and oilman's stores	64.15	60.20	10.95	39.75	31.63	0.23
Hemp, raw	87.53	68.73	31.30	24.99	17.16	0.14
Mica	90.17	1,01.03	67.59	9.16	11.12	0.08
Drugs and medicines	11.01	18.15	20.92	21.19	11.16	0.08
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25.92	25.11	25.51	21.11	21.02	0.16
Manures	51.81	29.65	51.59	11.11	13.99	0.10
Bristles	15.04	11.11	10.98	11.09	13.63	0.10
Saltpetre	91.0	8.87	7.52	10.18	12.11	0.09
Opium	1,57.11	1,11.03	1,21.07	51.13	11.25	0.08
Ammonia, living	39.05	21.10	20.09	11.11	10.10	0.07
Building and engineering materials other than iron, steel or wood	17.15	11.11	10.11	7.12	9.21	0.07
Apparel	17.12	14.53	11.12	11.13	8.11	0.06
Raw cotton	1,11.55	1,78.54	1,29.75	44.91	7.73	0.06
Cordage and ropes	10.01	10.11	11.15	7.11	7.74	0.06
Candles	9.53	10.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.04
Silk, raw and waste	23.17	22.11	10.11	11.11	11.11	0.04
Horns, tusks, etc.	7.93	7.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.04
Sugar	2.11	3.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.04
Tanned skins and hides	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.04
Alcohol and spirits	1,71.52	1,11.13	1,71.77	2,11.13	2,71.11	2.04
TOTAL VALUE	1,11.11	1,11.11	1,11.11	1,11.11	1,11.11	100.00

## Exports.

in the preceding year Apart from the increase in acreage, the main cause of the larger outturn in the year under review was the favourable weather condition in Bengal. It may be noted that the area under jute increased in spite of the propaganda for restriction of cultivation. The larger crop of the year under review aggravated the unhealthy conditions through which the jute trade was passing. There was already a big carry-over of raw jute in the *mosussil* in the hands of cultivators and middlemen. Added to this, there were the stocks with dealers in Calcutta who encouraged by the short-lived boom of November and December 1931 after the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain and the subsequent linking of the rupee with sterling, had obtained large stocks. This excessive supply weighed heavily on the market and depressed prices which were already at a low level. Further the position was made much worse because the dealers had not the strength to hold their stocks off the market till a better demand arose. On the other hand they adopted a policy of selling at very low prices and this demoralised the market completely. At the end of the year it was estimated that the supply of raw jute in 1932-33 was 7 317 000 bales against 6 211 000 bales in 1931-32. In other centres of the world also there were large stocks of raw jute. As far as raw jute was concerned therefore the statistical position was definitely unfavourable. Consequently prices were on a distinctly low level throughout the year under review. In Calcutta the year opened under the gloom of protracted negotiations between the Indian Jute Mills Association and the non Association mills over the question of working hours. On the 5th April 1932 jute Firsts per bale of 400 lbs were selling at R31-8-0 in the Calcutta market. The heavy pressure of large stocks of old jute remaining with the producers and middlemen affected the prices which slumped to R28-8-0 in the third week of April. Reports of unfavourable weather conditions slightly raised prices to R29 in the first two weeks of May but this upward tendency was very short-lived and prices fell precipitously in the third week of May when the quotation dropped to R27-4-0. After that for nearly a month prices fell very rapidly and on June 14 R24 was recorded. From the beginning of July a slow improvement set in and from that time onward till the first week of September prices were generally on the increase. The chief cause of this improved position was the optimistic feeling ruling throughout the world as a result of the Lausanne Conference. The success of the conversion operation in England also united in the same direction. The lowering of the rate of interest by the Imperial Bank of India at this time made holding easier to some extent. Throughout July prices remained steady round about R25-1-0 for the old crop with a premium of about R1-8-0 for the new crop. August saw fresh increases and R27 12-0 (old crop) and R29 (new crop) were quoted on the 2nd. This was due to some extent to the reported damage to the standing crop. Except for a short break in the third week of that month prices went on increasing continuously until on the 6th of September the quotation had risen to R38 for the new crop. This was the highest quotation for the year. In the next week however the price receded to R32 1-0 a sharp fall of R5-12-0. The reason for this was the publication of the final jute forecast for 1932 indicating an outturn considerably in excess of the expectation of the trade with a resultant bearish effect on the market throughout the rest of the year under review. Demand also was very weak and this

## Jute.

combined with the increased crop and the heavy stocks, led to falling prices throughout the next six months. By the end of February 1933 the quotation had fallen to R23-8-0 a fall of R14-8-0 as compared with the first week of September. In March 1933, however, there was a slight improvement up to the third week when the price rose to R27, but it again receded in the last week to R24-8-0. The slight improvement in March was due to the report of want of rain for the new crop and the expectation of better business on account of the American embargo on the export of gold and silver.

The London price per ton, c i f, for 'First Marks' stood at £17-17-6 on the 1st of April. From then the price fell gradually until by the 22nd April the quotation was £15-17-6. In the following week there was a rise to £16-5-0, but this increase was short-lived and throughout May the price was round about £15-12-0. This was due to the bearish sentiment prevailing in Calcutta on account of the protracted mill negotiations. In sympathy with the Calcutta market the quotation came down to £14-7-6 in the second week of June. During the next few weeks the market was irregular until on July 29 the new crop was quoted at £15-7-6. Throughout August and the beginning of September prices rose in sympathy with those in Calcutta. The quotation on the 2nd of September was £19-2-6, the highest for the year. From that date till the beginning of March prices were more or less continually on the decline as in the Calcutta market, and the quotation dropped to £14 on the 3rd of March. There was a rally in March which took prices up to £14-15-0, but the last week again saw a relapse to £14-12-6.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area during the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to 7.7 million bales as compared with 7.3 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3 million bales. Arrivals during the period from 1st July 1932 to 30th June 1933 were 8.6 million bales as against 6.7 million bales during the corresponding period of 1931-32.

## Exports.

yards in April 1932. By August these stocks had grown to 12.3 crores of yards. In the next three months, however, they were considerably reduced and by November they amounted to only 6.3 crores of yards. The subsequent months saw an increase in stocks which amounted to 10.0 crores of yards in March 1933. On the whole, however, it may be said that the stock position had improved to a fair extent, as a result of the restriction policy followed by the Association. With decreasing stocks, prices of Hessians and twills showed a decidedly satisfactory trend in comparison with the preceding season.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,243,000 tons, or 7,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from a little over Rs. 33 crores in 1931-32 to nearly Rs. 31½ crores in 1932-33, a drop of Rs. 1½ crores. Raw jute accounted for 31 per cent of the value and jute manufactures for 69 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during the year 1913-14 and each of the past three years —

	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	620	587	563
Bags (in millions)	360	434	389	415
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,271	1,021	1,012

The quantity of raw jute exported was 4 per cent less than in the preceding year and 27 per cent less than in the pre-War year 1913-14. Exports of gunny bags increased in number from 389 millions to 415 millions, but those of gunny cloth declined slightly from 1,021 million yards to 1,012 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last 20 years are given in table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30A and 30B.

The total exports of raw jute declined from 587,000 tons valued at Rs. 11 crores in 1931-32 to 563,000 tons valued at Rs. 9½ crores in 1932-33. Exports to Germany amounted to 123,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.14 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 131,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.44 lakhs in 1931-32. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review decreased to 130,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.24 lakhs from 154,000 tons valued at Rs. 3.11 lakhs. Exports to France amounted to 69,000 tons valued at Rs. 1.16 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 52,000 tons valued at Rs. 99 lakhs in 1931-32. Spain took 42,000 tons as compared with 36,000 tons in the preceding year, whereas the United States of America, Italy and Belgium reduced their shares from 49,000, 44,000 and 46,000 tons to 36,000, 37,000 and 39,000 tons respectively.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 389 millions to 415 millions. The value of the exports also increased from Rs. 10.94 lakhs to Rs. 11.16 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 305 millions to 376 millions, the increase in value being from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs. Russian gunny



## Jute.

bags also showed a slight increase from 84 millions valued at R1,58 lakhs to 89 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took nearly 46½ millions as compared with 47½ millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her share also going up considerably from 68 millions to 99 millions. Exports to Java declined from 30 millions to 14 millions and to China from 28 millions to 25 millions. Exports to Siam and Indo-China rose from 6 millions and 5 millions to 12 millions and 9 millions respectively and to Japan from 5 millions to 9 millions. The shares of other countries showed slight variations.

Exports of gunny cloth declined from 1,021 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,012 million yards in 1932-33, the decline in value being from R10,45 lakhs

to R10,24 lakhs. Hessian gunny cloth decreased from 996 million yards valued at R10,05 lakhs in 1931-32 to 986 million yards valued at R9,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Sacking gunny cloth was almost the same in yardage as in the preceding year, being 25 million yards, but the value showed a decline of R2 lakhs from R40 lakhs to R38 lakhs. Of the total exports the largest share went, as usual, to the United States of America, whose share however, declined from 692 million yards valued at R6,57 lakhs in 1931-32 to 549 million yards valued at R5,10 lakhs in 1932-33. On the other hand, the second largest customer of India for gunny cloth, the Argentine Republic, increased her demand from 105 million yards valued at R1,19 lakhs in the preceding year to 238 million yards valued at R2,47 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Canada showed a slight increase from 63 million yards to 65 million yards, but the United Kingdom took 5 million yards less than in the preceding year, her share amounting to 57 million yards only. Consignments to the Philippine Islands and Guam and Australia increased from 16 million yards and 20 million yards in 1931-32 to 21 million yards and 25 million yards respectively in 1932-33. The shares of most other countries showed slight variations. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of Hessians.

*Prices of Jute manufactures during 1932-33.*

Date	B Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz	
	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1932—	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A.
April 6	23 8	23 12	7 12	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 14 \\ \text{to} \\ 8 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	10 9	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \ 10 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 \ 14 \end{array} \right\}$
„ 27	23 4	23 4	7 12	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 13 \\ \text{to} \\ 8 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	10 7	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \ 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$
May 25	23 10	23 12	7 8	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 8 \\ \text{to} \\ 7 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	10 6	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \ 7 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$
June 29 .	23 4	23 10	7 5	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 6 \\ \text{to} \\ 7 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	9 13	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 9 \ 14 \\ \text{to} \\ 9 \ 15 \end{array} \right\}$

# Exports.

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1932-33—contd.

Date.	B Twills.		Hessians, 40" x 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" x 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward.
1932—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
July 27	24 8	24 8	7 14	{ 7 14 to 7 15 }	10 2	10 2
August 31	20 12	20 8	9 6	9 6	12 7	{ 13 2 to 12 6 }
September 28	28 12	28 0	8 12	{ 8 10 to 8 13 }	11 13	{ 11 4 to 11 13 }
October 26	27 8	27 0	8 11	{ 8 10 to 9 11 }	10 14	{ 10 1- to 10 13 }
November 30	26 2	26 0	8 10	{ 8 8 to 8 10 }	11 2	11 0
December 31	23 12	3 8	7 14	{ 7 14 to 7 15 }	10 8	{ 10 5 to 10 6 }
1933—						
January 25	23 10	23 12	8 5	{ 8 5 to 8 5½ }	10 10	{ 10 11 to 10 1- }
February 22	22 -	22 4	7 15	{ 8 0 to 8 1 }	10 5	{ 10 5 to 10 7 }
March 29	21 6	21 14	8 1	{ 8 2 to 8 3 }	10 0	{ 10 7 to 10 8 }

**Cotton (R20 37 lakhs)\***—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1932-33 was estimated at 4 510 000 bales of 100 lbs each as compared with 4 025 000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1932 was estimated at 13 002 000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 16,252 000 bales of 100 lbs each) as compared with 17 096 000 bales of 500 lbs for 1931. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1932-33 was 1,200 000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 1 571,000 bales in 1931-32.

The prices of American cotton touched the lowest level in history during the year under review. New York cotton futures were quoted at 4 85 cents on the 9th June as compared with the previous low record of 4 98 cents in the first week of November 1898. The spot quotation in Liverpool on the 10th June was 1 09 d. Except in the third quarter of 1932, prices were more or less continually on the decline. There was a period of rising prices between the second week of June and the end of August but this rise was short lived and prices fell precipitously after this period. From the point of view of prices of American cotton the financial year may be divided into three periods.

\* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

## Cotton.

From the beginning of the year till the 10th June prices were more or less continually on the decline. From June till the beginning of September prices showed an upward tendency. From this time to almost the end of the year prices were again more or less continually decreasing. The causes for these various movements may be briefly discussed.

The fall in the first two months of the financial year may be attributed to the following causes. Firstly, the deadweight of heavy stocks combined with the steady falling off in American consumption created a poor statistical position which depressed the market. Further, at the opening of the year there was an unhealthy atmosphere in the market, as confidence was rudely shaken by rumours that the American Farm Board intended to commence an active selling policy abroad on easy credit terms. These reports, though subsequently denied, had the effect of unsettling the markets and causing prices to decline. The comparatively bullish sentiment in the market in the second of the two periods was due to reports of unfavourable weather conditions and of weevil damage to the crop. Added to this, the Lausanne Agreement created a feeling of confidence in all markets, especially the stock and wheat markets and this had a bracing effect on all the other markets, including cotton. These two factors coupled with the low estimate of crop given out by the Bureau at the beginning helped to raise prices to a large extent. In the last period from September onwards to the close of the financial year prices declined, because, in the first place, the Bureau went on continually increasing its crop estimate, upsetting the market greatly, as the latter was expecting a considerably smaller crop. Further the hopes engendered by the Lausanne Agreement were, to a certain extent, diminished because of the subsequent complications regarding the settlement of War Debts and other important economic factors. The uncertainties of the Presidential election activities added their quota in the unsettling of the markets. The financial and banking crisis in the United States of America also tended to depress all the markets towards the close of the year. All these factors combined to depress prices in the six months from September onwards. Towards the close of the financial year, however, the publication of the International Cotton Spinners' Federation giving half yearly figures of consumption of raw cotton strengthened the market, as the estimate indicated an increase in the consumption of American cotton in the world as a whole.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations as has been remarked above, when the year opened the market was demoralised by the rumours that the American Farm Board intended to commence an active selling policy abroad on easy credit terms. Further, the failure of the American Congress to balance the budget was responsible to a large degree for the appreciation of sterling in relation to the dollar and the sharp rise in exchange had also a further disturbing effect on the Liverpool market. The year opened with a quotation of 18½d per lb for spot middling American in Liverpool and after a short rally to 5d on the 15th of the month prices continued their downward course. Conditions in May were hardly better, and this was due to very poor consumption in the United States bringing prices to lower levels until the quotation dropped to 10½d on the 10th June. From that date onwards there was a steady tendency due to unfavourable weather reports and also the possibility of weevil damage. There was,

## Exports

further, an anticipation of smaller acreage. The strong upward movement during June culminated on the 8th July in a quotation of 4 87d. but subsequently there was a sharp reaction and prices declined to some extent. In the last week of the month American prices made a good recovery due mainly to the better tone in the New York stock exchange as a result of the successful completion of the Lausanne Agreement and the success of the British conversion operation. This optimism was felt in other markets also such as for wheat and coupled with unfavourable reports regarding weather conditions and weevil prices of cotton showed an upward tendency. The August Bureau report which gave the first official estimate of the outturn forecast a crop considerably less than the crop in the previous year which was what the market was expecting. This gave an especial stimulus to prices and, further reports of unfavourable weather conditions and weevil infestation, especially in the Eastern and Central Belts strengthened the tendency. The result was that prices went on increasing from week to week until the highest price of the year 5 57d was quoted on September 3. The Bureau report published at the end of the first week of September forecast a crop of 11.3 million bales which was considerably above what the market expected. The unfavourable weather conditions had given rise to an expectation of lower yield but as this had been falsified prices began to decline very sharply. The Bureau report of October 8 further increased the crop estimate against the general expectation of trade and this produced a further decline in prices. By the end of October prices had dropped to 5 62d. The beginning of November saw a fresh weakening of prices which touched 5 39d on the 4th. Subsequently the quotation took an upward turn and rose to 5 61d on the 18th of November. The improvement however was short-lived and prices again showed a declining tendency towards the end of the month. Continued discussions of the various proposals for farm relief legislation, combined with the uncertainties of the trend of exchange in December and January produced a chaos in the market resulting in erratic quotations. By the beginning of February prices had fallen to 4 94d. During the next week prices rallied to 5 09d but the banking crisis in the United States soon after this brought down prices and by the beginning of March the quotation fell to 1 79d. The publication of the half yearly figures of consumption of American cotton by the International Federation of Spinners created a hopeful outlook in the market as it showed an increase in the consumption of American cotton as compared with the previous six months. This put fresh life into the market and prices rose in two weeks to 5 26d. In the last two weeks of the year however they declined by over 10 points.

As in the previous year the interesting feature regarding Indian cotton during the year under review was the higher parity for Indian staple cotton when compared with American cotton. The chief cause for this high parity was probably the expectation of a strong demand for home consumption as the mills were expected to produce a very heavy yardage of cloth. Moreover the crop of the year under review was not a large one and coupling this with the short crops of the two preceding seasons, the statistical position may be said to have been a favourable one which made for comparatively good prices. The consumption of Indian cotton in the home market has been

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considerable in recent years. Moreover, the import duty on foreign cotton helped to raise the price of Indian cotton to some extent. All these factors supported the parity of Indian cotton, though at a slightly lower level than in the previous year. This is brought out in the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of middling American and fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton.

*Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American)*

—	PRICE PER LB		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can)	—	PRICE PER LB		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can).
	Middling American.	Fine Broach			Middling American.	Fine Broach	
	d	d			d	d	
1932—				1932—			
April 1	4 81	4 53	94 2	October 7	5 84	5 51	94 3
„ 8	4 73	4 48	94 7	„ 14	5 43	5 03	92 6
„ 15	5 00	4 71	94 2	„ 21	5 46	5 07	92 9
„ 22	4 95	4 64	93 7	„ 28	5 62	5 27	93 8
„ 29	4 82	4 54	94 2	November 4	5 39	5 08	94 2
May 6	4 53	4 21	92 9	„ 11	5 60	5 30	94 6
„ 13	4 58	4 24	92 6	„ 18	5 61	5 31	94 7
„ 20	4 53	4 19	92 5	„ 25	5 44	5 16	94 9
„ 27	4 45	4 10	92 1	December 2	5 30	5 01	94 5
June 3	4 10	3 81	91 4	„ 9	5 04	4 76	94 4
„ 10	4 09	3 74	91 4	„ 16	5 26	4 97	94 5
„ 17	4 31	3 94	92 5	„ 23	5 07	4 80	94 7
„ 24	4 41	4 08	92 5	„ 30	5 29	5 01	94 7
July 1	4 65	4 30	92 5	1933—			
„ 8	4 87	4 49	92 2	January 6	5 33	5 07	95 1
„ 15	4 66	4 27	91 6	„ 13	5 30	5 03	94 9
„ 22	4 56	4 32	94 7	„ 20	5 25	4 99	95 0
„ 29	4 67	4 42	94 6	„ 27	5 15	4 89	95 0
August 5	4 69	4 37	93 2	February 3	4 94	4 67	94 5
„ 12	5 51	5 22	94 7	„ 10	5 09	4 81	94 5
„ 19	5 76	5 45	94 6	„ 17	4 95	4 67	94 3
„ 26	6 45	6 09	94 4	„ 24	4 95	4 71	95 2
September 2	6 57	6 21	94 5	March 3	4 79	4 37	91 2
„ 9	6 38	6 07	95 1	„ 10	5 17	4 75	91 0
„ 16	5 88	5 60	95 2	„ 17	5 26	4 75	90 3
„ 23	6 07	5 80	95 6	„ 24	5 13	4 56	88 9
„ 30	5 73	5 39	94 1	„ 31	5 15	4 42	85 8

From this statement it will be seen that the parity stood at 94 per cent on the 1st April. With a slight rise in the next week it went on decreasing slowly till on the 3rd of June it reached 91 4. From then onwards, with slight ups and downs, the parity rose to 95 6 on the 23rd of September. There was again a decline up to the middle of October when the parity fell to 92 6, but from the beginning of November till the end of February the parity figure remained about 94 to 95. In March, however, there was a sharp decline and on the 31st March the figure dropped to 85 8. For the greater part of the year, therefore, it will be seen that the parity was round about 94.

Coming to a detailed analysis, the price of Broach M G Fully Good at Bombay stood at Rs 187 per candy of 784 lbs on the 1st of April 1932. The

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unsold stocks at the ports were gradually increasing as a result of the absence of demand from abroad arising out of the high parity of Indian cotton and as this combined with the lessened demand for local consumption, prices tended to fall. There were a few rallies on occasions due mostly to speculative buying by bazar operators but these were of very brief duration. The position became worse on the receipt of reports that the mill situation had been deteriorating in America Japan and also in Europe. All these factors combined to depress prices and these dropped to R150 on June 2. About this time in sympathy with the prices of American cotton prices took an upward turn in the Bombay market also and by the middle of the month they had reached R157 8-0. The improved economic outlook created by the Lausanne Conference which had acted as a stimulant to the world markets had its effect on Indian prices also and in sympathy with American cotton the prices of Broach cotton went on increasing till by the 2nd of September the quotation had reached R244-8-0. The decision of the Government of India to refer to the Tariff Board the question of granting additional protection to the Indian mill industry on account of the Japanese competition had an additional bullish effect on the market. Further, the Japanese shippers increased their purchases as there was a fear of a further lowering of the rupee yen exchange. From September to February, however in sympathy with the American prices Indian prices also declined considerably. From R244-8-0 on the 2nd September the prices dropped to R199 on the 14th of October. There was a slight rally which took prices back to R213 on the 27th October and they remained near about this level till the middle of November. From that time onwards however prices showed a continually sagging tendency and by the 3rd of March the quotation had dropped to R175-4-0. The rise in American prices at the beginning of March was also reflected in Indian prices which rose to R187-8 on the 17th March. By 31st March however prices had again fallen to R171 8.

The comparatively high parity of Indian cotton led to its gradual replacement by American cotton in Japan and in the Orient in general. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the 12 months ending January 31 1933 amounted to just over 4 million bales and was far short of the normal annual consumption of 5½ million bales. The high parity thus discouraged the consumption of Indian cotton abroad. Consequently exports of Indian cotton naturally decreased in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports of Indian cotton in 1932-33 amounted to 2 063 000 bales as compared with 2 369 000 bales in 1931-32 and 4 070 000 bales in 1929-30 and 1932-33 gave the lowest figure of export in the post War period. The value of the exports amounted to R20 37 lakhs as compared with R23 15 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan as usual, was India's biggest customer and her share amounted to 1 080 000 bales valued at R11 12 lakhs as compared with 1 080 000 bales valued at R11 05 lakhs in the preceding year. China took only 131 000 bales valued at R1 33 lakhs as compared with 437 000 bales valued at R10 1 lakhs. The United Kingdom slightly increased her takings to 107 000 bales valued at R1 61 lakhs as compared with 168 000 bales valued at R1 51 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Italy declined from 100 000 bales valued at R1 62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 150 000 bales valued at R1 11

## Cotton.

lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to Belgium, France and Spain rose from 121,000, 81,000 and 45,000 bales to 129,000, 124,000 and 52,000 bales respectively. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-War average.

### *Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.*

	Pre war average 1909-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	303,600	323,600	386,300	424,700	307,300	95,000
May	248,800	372,800	404,900	341,700	283,400	135,400
June	218,900	304,900	382,200	244,500	260,600	121,800
July	190,100	285,200	318,700	258,900	212,300	100,400
August	110,300	216,000	231,300	250,700	259,900	83,300
September	75,300	191,200	211,400	286,800	111,200	163,100
October	66,800	254,000	176,100	223,700	111,200	120,500
November	101,400	175,700	207,200	226,900	135,900	121,500
December	158,200	272,300	297,600	357,000	191,400	164,600
January	319,800	400,200	452,700	438,900	168,000	267,200
February	318,300	356,300	493,500	433,300	159,700	373,800
March	295,800	559,500	508,500	438,900	168,200	316,000
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,000	2,369,200	2,062,600

Exports from Bombay amounted to 56 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India and those from Karachi were 35 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 64, 30 and 3 per cent respectively in 1931-32.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1932-33 increased to some extent as compared with the preceding year. As was remarked in the previous issues of the Review, this continuous increase in the last three years was due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India amounted to 85,000 tons valued at Rs. 7.26 lakhs as compared with 79,000 tons valued at Rs. 7.03 lakhs in 1931-32. This increase was due to larger imports from the United States of America which sent 46,000 tons valued at Rs. 3.85 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 29,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.24 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from Kenya Colony (mostly Uganda cotton) and Egypt showed considerable declines from 32,000 tons and 15,000 tons in 1931-32 to 21,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement.

	From Bombay				
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
To Japan	Bales 1,120	Bales 4,480	Bales	Bales	Bales 298
„ United Kingdom	1,120	3,360	229	152	314
„ Other countries	560		310	638	25
TOTAL	2,800	7,840	530	790	637

## Exports

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign cotton from India amounted to 667 bales in the year under review as compared with 790 bales in the preceding year and 7 840 bales in 1929-30. This shows that the trade under this article is showing no signs of revival.

During the cotton season 1932-33 2 478 000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1933 as against 1 994,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1932 was 898 000 bales as compared with 685,000 bales on the 31st August 1931. Stocks on 6th April 1933 were 826 000 bales as compared with 635 000 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year. According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows —

### *Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills*

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Bombay Island	632,509	672, 49	600,632	570,501
Ahmedabad	345,543	317,229	320,710	338,610
Bombay Presidency	1 222 745	1 174,008	1,187,254	1 104 738
Madras	210 817	213,243	225,929	230 430
United Provinces	214,374	236,634	19 678	263,638
Central Provinces and Berar	127,349	120,818	116,186	118,517
Bengal	93,087	96,135	98,453	107,327
Punjab and Delhi	62,217	60 148	82,000	88,853
Rest of British India	23,633	40,038	49,203	31 726
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1 951 157	1,936,900	1,990,837	2,006,135
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	96,075(a)	329 410(a)	344,835	37,828
TOTAL INDIA	2,047,232	2,266,310	2,335 672	2,043,963

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

**Cotton manufactures (R3,29 lakhs)** —The outstanding feature of the year under review for the Indian cotton mill industry was the very severe competition of imports from Japan and the depressing effect it had on the industry as a whole. The extensive depreciation of the rupee yen exchange enabled Japan to sell its goods at very low prices. Moreover the continuance of the economic depression made price the predominant factor in the purchases of the ryot in India. As a result the Indian mills had to cut their prices and some of them had to reduce production. The Government of India who were alive to the situation resulting from the pressure of Japanese competition referred the matter to the Tariff Board for special enquiry, and as a result of the Board's findings the import duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture was raised to 60 per cent ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 5½ as per pound in the case of plain grey goods. In the meanwhile the statutory enquiry by the Tariff Board



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regarding the continuance of protection to the cotton textile industry was completed and the Board's report is under the consideration of the Government of India. The increased duties on Japanese imports were not, however, entirely effective as in the meantime the *yen* depreciated still further. The *yen* therefore, was not in any way distinctly favourable for the cotton mill industry. Prices of raw cotton were for the major portion of the year on the downward trend and this depreciated the value of the stocks of piecergoods and made buyers unwilling to place large orders. As a result of all these factors the output of the Indian mill products suffered considerably and stocks were being piled up from month to month. The stocks at the beginning of April 1932 were 382 million yards, by April 1933 they had grown to 601 million yards. In spite of all these factors the production of Indian mills increased considerably as compared with the preceding year and, in fact, the production touched the highest figure ever reached in India. But it can be seen from the table given on page 31 that the production of mills in the Bombay Island decreased. The increase was chiefly in the case of Ahmedabad and, to some extent, in the case of the rest of India. The financial results of the increased production were to some extent disappointing, because prices had to be cut to a minimum owing mainly to severe Japanese competition, to economic depression and to over-production. On the whole, therefore, the year was a difficult one for the Indian cotton mill industry, though it can be safely said that the mill industry did not suffer to the same extent as agriculture and in some places it was indeed doing fairly well. Outside the Bombay Island many of the mills were making profits and especially in the case of Ahmedabad, the fact that new mills were being started leads to the inference that the industry there was in a comparatively healthy state.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1932-33 amounted to 1,016 million lbs and constitutes a new record, the previous record being a figure of 966 million lbs. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. —

Counts	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Nos 1—10	131	115	106	79	106	113	117	115
„ 11—20	262	101	389	303	388	400	115	484
„ 21—30	167	218	263	213	272	260	294	297
„ 31—40	20	28	34	37	46	61	71	77
Above 40 .	3	11	11	10	15	27	34	37
Wastes .		4	6	6	7	6	5	6

The production of counts 1-10 slightly decreased as compared with the preceding year, but that of 11-20 showed an increase of 39 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 went up from 294 million lbs in 1931-32 to 297 million lbs in 1932-33, and for the same period the production of counts 31-40 increased by 6 million lbs to 77 million lbs. Production of counts above 40 showed a slight increase of 3 million lbs. from 34 million to 37 million lbs. Exports of yarn

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amounted to 15 million lbs as compared with 22 million lbs in the preceding year showing a decrease of 7 million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs while the average of the War period was 130 million lbs and of the post War quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from Rs. 1,28 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 79 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to Syria increased from 2.2 million lbs to 2.3 million lbs whereas exports to Persia, Egypt, Aden and Dependencies and Iraq showed considerable decreases. Tables No. 32 A and 32 B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills in 1932-33 increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding year and constituted a new record. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 2.1 per cent as compared with 3.5 per cent in 1931-32 and 5.5 per cent in 1929-30. The actual quantity exported declined from 105 million yards in 1931-32 to 66 million yards in 1932-33, a decline of 39 million yards. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1925-26 onwards as well as the average exports during the War period.

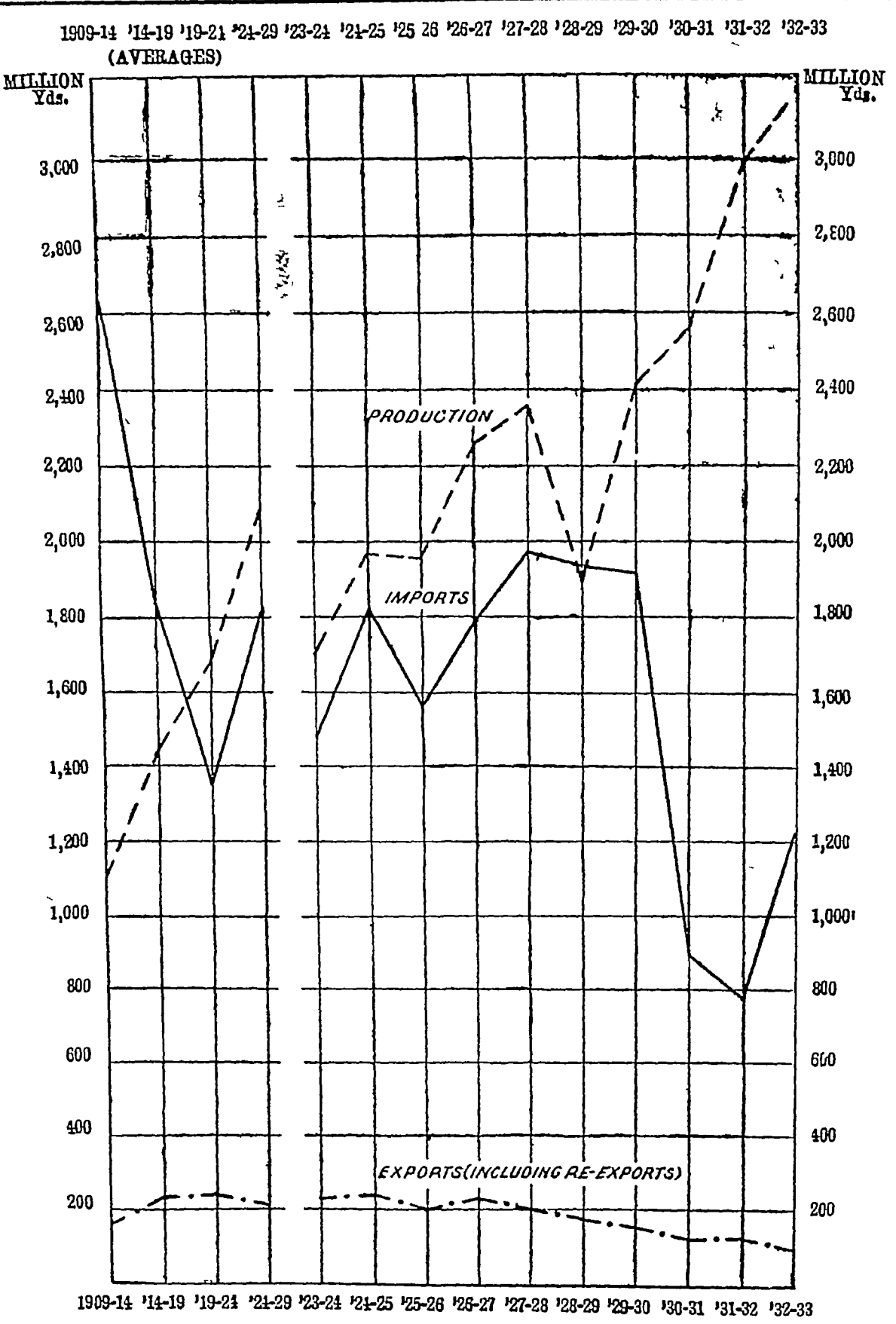
	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1913-14	1915-16	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton piecegood—									
Grey	4.76	27,206	18,949	17,060	18,385	18,012	9,796	8,585	4.65
White	1.475	823	1,560	1,465	1,370	1,198	390	267	35.4
Coloured	80,377	125,544	1,590,1	149,280	121,485	117,184	67,223	94,764	61,602
TOTAL	156,428	153,524	197,401	168,824	140,219	132,428	97,15	104,026	66.11

Exports of white goods showed an increase from 267,000 yards in 1931-32 to 358,000 yards in 1932-33. Exports of coloured goods as well as of grey goods declined in the year under review to 61 and 5 million yards from 98 and 9 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods noted in the previous issues of the Review continued in 1932-33 also. The detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below—

### Production in India's mills

	1913-14 (pre War year)	1920-21	1931-32	1932-33
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	612.2	92.9	715.0
Chaddars	60.9	34.0	23.7	25.6
Dhatis	261.8	331.4	104.6	1,021.9
T. cloth domestic and sheetings	123.9	121.9	151.4	113.7
Drills and jeans	27.8	80.7	103.2	11.3
Other sorts	65.5	273.3	743.3	62.0
TOTAL	83.1	1,003.5	2,311.1	2,430.0
Coloured piecegoods	291.9	557.6	678.8	16.2
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,123.0	1,561.1	2,989.9	2,446.2

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.





# Cotton.

## Exports.

	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirts . . . . .	2 2	3 9	1 1	1 7
Chadars and dhuties . . . . .	7 6	2 1	2 3	1 9
T. cloth and domestics . . . . .	21 6	1 3	6	4
Drills and jeans . . . . .	6	1	1	2
Other sorts . . . . .	12 2	2 8	1 7	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>10 2</b>	<b>8 8</b>	<b>5 0</b>
Coloured piecegoods . . . . .	45 0	87 5	95 8	61.4
<b>TOTAL PIECEGOODS</b>	<b>89 2</b>	<b>97 7</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>66 4</b>

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 105 million yards to 66 million yards in quantity and from R3,24 lakhs to R2,09 lakhs in value. Exports to most of the countries showed considerable decreases. Persia took only 8 million yards in the year under review as compared with 20 million yards in the preceding year. Similarly, exports to Ceylon amounted to 13 million yards in 1932-33 as compared with 17 million yards in 1931-32. The shares of Iraq, Tanganyika Territory and Arabia declined from 13, 11 and 6 million yards in 1931-32 to 5, 6 and 4 million yards respectively in 1932-33. The shares of most other countries also showed declines.

The total value of the piecegoods exported in 1932-33 declined from R3,24 lakhs to R2,09 lakhs. Grey goods accounted for R13 lakhs, coloured goods R1,95 lakhs and white goods for a little over R1 lakh.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years—

### Imported piecegoods.

	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Grey	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 4
White	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10
Coloured	0 3 5	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2

### Indian piecegoods exported

	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Grey .	0 2 7	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
White .	0 6 0	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 5 0
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1

## Exports.

the preceding season. The increase was primarily due to the exceptionally favourable climatic conditions in the Dooars and to a less extent, in Sylhet and to the definite policy of quite a number of large producers of common teas to pluck coarse in order to reduce the cost of production. In April and the first half of May a drought was experienced in all districts except Sylhet and Cachar, but good rains in the second half of May more than made up for the damage done. The production of these two months was slightly more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In general there was an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. whereas July showed a decrease of 1 million lbs. on the previous year. Considering the fact that there was a considerable reduction in expenditure on manuring etc. it was expected that the 1932 crop would be of reasonable dimensions. These hopes were however completely frustrated in the month of August. The climatic conditions were favourable all round and a few of the interests concerned decided to adopt the policy of increasing outturn to reduce costs. The result was an increase of no less than  $14\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. for the month the outturn being one of 71 million lbs. as compared with the record monthly crop of  $71\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. in August 1929. September again proved favourable in the Dooars and October was also favourable for production. Heavy rains early in November definitely set the seal to a large crop. The general standard of quality was on the low side. The quality of Darjeeling tea was below the average, as the weather there was unfavourable. Stalk had been too much in evidence and the quantity of really black leaf tea had been extremely small. When prices are low there is always a tendency to neglect quality but it may be remarked that when all things are considered the quality of the crop in the year under review maintained a fairly reasonable level. It may be stated however that in no other year has quality ever been so little appreciated nor has there ever been so little inducement to make good teas as in the year under review.

The total production of tea in India in 1932 was estimated as remarked above at 433 million lbs. as compared with 391 million lbs. in 1931, 311 million lbs. in 1930 and 433 million lbs. in 1929. As usual Assam contributed the largest share viz. 257 million lbs. or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 62 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam increased by 13.8 million lbs. and in the rest of Northern India by about 19.6 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1932 was 807,500 acres as against 806,700 acres in 1931. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below —

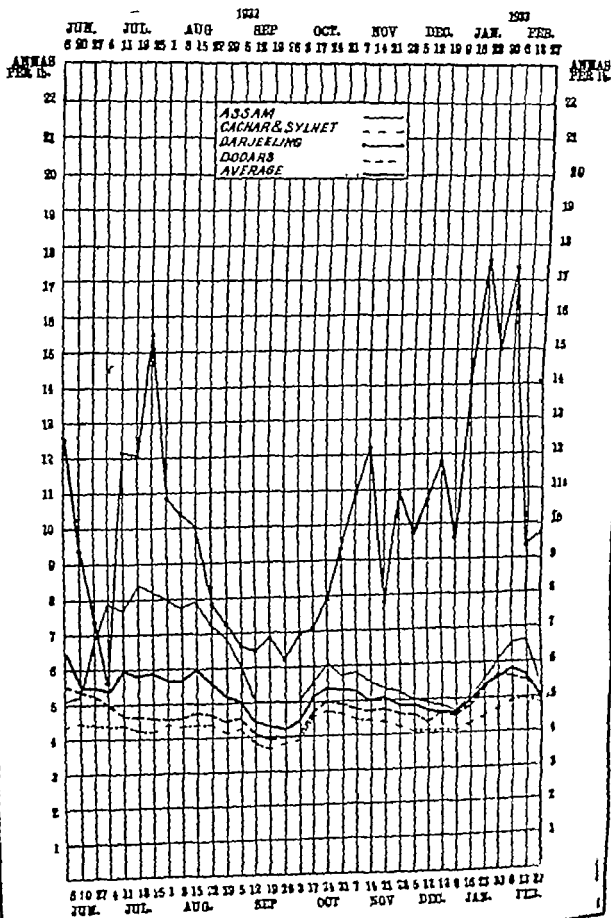
### Acreage

	1906	1915	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,300	339,300	411,000	427,300	427,300	427,300	427,300	427,300
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	142,300	251,300	225,300	227,300	227,300	227,300
Southern India	37,600	68,000	117,700	127,600	131,700	131,700	110,100	132,400
TOTAL	530,800	588,600	671,000	806,200	806,200	806,200	806,200	806,200

Subject to revision.



Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.





# Tea.

## Production.

	1906	1915	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932*
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Assam . . . . .	162,468	245,752	235,888	246,018	258,941	233,416	243,229	257,058
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	101,923	100,864	115,626	102,769	94,252	113,847
Southern India . . .	14,281	31,610	53,109	57,271	58,273	54,896	56,603	62,509
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240,965</b>	<b>372,057</b>	<b>390,920</b>	<b>404,153</b>	<b>432,842</b>	<b>391,081</b>	<b>394,084</b>	<b>433,414</b>

\* Subject to revision

The variations in exports are given in the table below —

### *Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries*

	1906-07	1915-16	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	217,931	301,403	315,109	309,845	326,363	307,147	295,294	323,825
From Southern India (Madras ports)	13,980	25,840	45,744	49,321	49,671	48,575	45,901	54,837
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	761	436	600	517	323	175
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,654</b>	<b>338,470</b>	<b>361,614</b>	<b>359,602</b>	<b>376,634</b>	<b>356,239</b>	<b>341,518</b>	<b>378,837</b>

In 1932-33 87 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 6th June 1932 and altogether there were 34 sales during the season, the same number as in the preceding season. The number of packages of tea sold during the 1932-33 season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 773,000 as compared with 746,000 in 1931-32. The average price of tea per lb for the season, as already stated, was 5 as 2 p as compared with 6 as 5p in 1931-32 and 9 as 1p in 1930-31. The number of packages of dust sold during 1932-33 was 263,000, a record figure, as against 215,000 in 1931-32. The average price for dust, however, was the lowest since 1921-22, being only 1 as 1p per lb, but it was above the average price for dust in 1920-21 when it had come down to 3 as. 6 p per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb realised at Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. In the first sale of the year under review held on the 6th June the average price realised was 6 as. 6 p. against 5 as. 1 p, the closing average

## Exports

of the preceding season. This fair advance was to be accounted for by the temporary small supply of common tea in face of a strong market. At the next sale which took place on the 20th June prices fell by an *anna* to 5 *as* 6 *p* and remained steady at that level until July 4 when a further set-back brought it down by another *pie*. This downward movement for about a month was the result of a weak and consistently falling market in London, where huge stocks had been acting as a deadweight. On the 11th July an improvement though short lived raised the price level by 7 *p* to 6 *as* 10 *p* and showed a downward tendency which continued until the price came to as low a level as 4 *as* 3 *p* on the 26th September. This was the lowest price recorded for the year under review. The chief reasons for this collapse were the ever increasing supplies and large offers of bad teas. The first three weeks of October saw a slight improvement and prices went up to 5 *as* 5 *p*. The slight recovery was due to the news of a definite scheme for regulation of output during the next year being adopted by the principal producing countries. The fact that by that time the quality of tea also recorded a distinct improvement partly affected the price. The pressure of ever increasing unsold stocks re-asserted itself and prices slumped continually the range of fall varying from 3 *p* to 1 *p* at each sale until the price came down to 4 *as*. 7 *p* on the 19th December. Subsequently it remained stationary at that level till the 10th of January 1933. From the next week however there was an upward tendency and 5 *as* 10 *p* was quoted on the 6th February. The reason for this advance was the restoration of confidence due to the proposed scheme of restriction of exports. But the end of the season again witnessed a fresh set back and the sales closed on February 28 with an average price of 5 *as*. The drop appeared to be due to offerings being largely composed of the end-of-the-season invoices and second hand tea.

▷ The total shipments of tea during the year recorded an advance of 11 per cent in quantity but the value fell by 12 per cent. There were no exports of green tea during the year and the entire quantity of 379 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom improved from 291 million lbs to 331 million lbs but the value recorded a decline from Rs 17 crores to Rs 15 crores. The share of the United Kingdom was 87 per cent of India's total exports as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom amounted to 40 million lbs in 1932-33 as against 50 million lbs in 1931-32. Stocks in London amounted to 187 million lbs at the end of the year as compared with 159 million lbs. at the corresponding date of the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State were 14.6 million lbs. as against 17.8 million lbs a year ago. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 6.3 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 3.8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia recorded a slight decline from 3.5 million lbs to 2.9 million lbs in 1932-33. Thus the total exports of Indian tea to Russia advanced from 7.3 million lbs in 1931-32 to 9.2 million lbs. in 1932-33. From the London market other European countries took Indian tea to the extent of 8.7 million lbs as compared with 10.8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the

## Tea.

United States of America contracted from 7·9 million lbs in 1931-32 to 6 million lbs in 1932-33. Direct shipments to the United States of America, however, advanced from 9·8 million lbs to 11·1 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States of America declined slightly from 17·7 million lbs to 17·1 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland fell from 6·9 million lbs in 1931-32 to 3·2 million lbs in the year under review. Direct shipments to Canada, however, showed an increase from 14·1 million lbs to 16·7 million lbs. Exports to China fell away from 1·2 million lbs to 4,500 lbs only. Exports to Australia, including New Zealand also dropped from 3·5 million lbs to 2·8 million lbs and to Egypt from 3·3 million lbs to 2 million lbs. Exports to Persia declined from 2 million lbs to 1·5 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 62 per cent, of Chittagong 24 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 90 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 55 million lbs. The coast-wise exports of tea from Bengal advanced from 17·7 million lbs to 21·9 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years —

(In millions of lbs.)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Northern India . .	310	328	309	296	313
Southern India . .	46	54	48	47	55
Ceylon . . . .	236	251	241	247	253
Java . . . . .	134	137	135	145	141
Sumatra . . . .	19	23	23	27	29
China . . . . .	123	126	91	96	87
Japan . . . . .	24	24	20	25	30
Formosa . . . .	20	18	19	18	15
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>923</b>

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 61. A reference to the table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1932 stood at 55 per cent as compared with 51·7 in 1931. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported rose from 277 million lbs to 312 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom also advanced from 159 million lbs. to 172 million lbs, while those of Java tea dropped from 86 million lbs to 74 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported recorded an improvement from 17 million lbs to 18 million lbs the percentage share of India however, declined from 20·1 to 19·1. In Canada there was a revival of the demand for Indian tea and the imports thereof rose from 20 million lbs (60 per cent) to 27 million lbs. (66 per cent). In Australia there was a further decline in the imports of

## Exports

Indian tea from 27 million lbs to 20 million lbs bringing down the percentage share of India from 61 to 42

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 7 million lbs valued at Rs44 lakhs to 5.8 million lbs. valued at Rs35 lakhs. Of the imports 3.4 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the remainder was black tea. Ceylon supplied 1.9 million lbs Java 202 000 lbs. China 98 000 lbs and the Straits Settlements 79 000 lbs. of black tea Arrivals of green tea from China improved in quantity from 2.7 million lbs to 2.9 million lbs. but the value stood unchanged at Rs18 lakhs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 2.7 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. but the value recorded a decline from Rs2 lakhs to about Rs1½ lakhs. Of this the United States of America took 2.6 million lbs. and Germany 0.2 million lbs.

Tea waste.

United States of America took 2.6 million lbs. and Germany 0.2 million lbs.

**Foodgrains and flour (Rs16.08 lakhs)**—The exports under this head declined considerably in the year under review both in quantity and value as compared with the preceding year. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2 056 000 tons valued at Rs16.08 lakhs as compared with 2 614 000 tons valued at Rs20.37 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of rice declined from 2 372 000 tons to 1 829 000 tons. Consignments of wheat dwindled to the paltry figure of 2 000 tons as compared with 20 000 tons in the preceding year and 197 000 tons in 1930-31. Decreases were also noticeable in the shipments of wheat flour barley and jowar and bajra from 43 000 27 000 and 59 000 tons in 1931-32 to 21 000 17 000 and 16 000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The only increase in exports was in the case of pulses from 93 000 tons to 111 000 tons. There were no exports of maize as in the preceding year. The detailed exports during the past four years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre War quinquennium are given below—

	Pre-war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	1,708	2,258	2,264	2,261	1,829
" in the husk	42	51	28	23	70	69
Wheat	1,308	115	12	107	20	2
" flour	53	54	61	47	43	31
Pulses	291	114	97	53	93	111
Barley	237	138	6	1	7	17
Jowar and bajra	41	42	13	7	50	16
Maize	49	17				
Other sorts		4	2	1	1	2
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	3,300	2,510	2,614	2,611	2,056
VALUE Rs(lakhs)	45.81	33.60	34.79	29.68	29.37	16.03

Rice accounted for 91.8 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 90.7 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 1.1 per cent as against 2.1 per cent barley 0.3 per cent as against 1 per cent and pulses 5.4 per cent as against 3.6 per cent in 1931-32.

## Exports

Indian tea from 2.7 million lbs to 2.0 million lbs bringing down the percentage share of India from 61 to 42

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 7 million lbs valued at Rs 44 lakhs to 5.8 million lbs. valued at Rs 36 lakhs. Of the imports 3.4 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the remainder was black tea. Ceylon supplied 1.9 million lbs. Java 202,000 lbs. China 96,000 lbs. and the Straits Settlements 79,000 lbs. of black tea. Arrivals of green tea from China improved in quantity from 2.7 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. but the value stood unchanged at Rs 18 lakhs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 2.7 million lbs to 2.9 million lbs but the value recorded a decline from Rs 2 lakhs to about Rs 1½ lakhs. Of this the

Tea waste.

United States of America took 2.6 million lbs and Germany 0.2 million lbs.

**Foodgrains and flour (Rs 16.08 lakhs)**—The exports under this head declined considerably in the year under review both in quantity and value as compared with the preceding year. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,056,000 tons valued at Rs 16.08 lakhs as compared with 2,614,000 tons valued at Rs 20.37 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of rice declined from 2,372,000 tons to 1,887,000 tons. Consignments of wheat dwindled to the paltry figure of 2,000 tons as compared with 20,000 tons in the preceding year and 197,000 tons in 1930-31. Decreases were also noticeable in the shipments of wheat flour, barley and jowar and bajra from 43,000, 27,000 and 59,000 tons in 1931-32 to 21,000, 17,000 and 16,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The only increase in exports was in the case of pulses from 93,000 tons to 111,000 tons. There were no exports of maize as in the preceding year. The detailed exports during the past four years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-War quinquennium are given below—

	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,308	1,765	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,887
in the husk	42	61	28	25	70	69
Wheat	1,308	115	13	197	20	2
Flour	55	54	61	47	42	21
Pulses	291	114	97	82	93	111
Barley	227	138	6	1	27	17
Jowar and bajra	41	42	10	7	50	16
Maize		17				
Other sorts	49	4	2	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b> Tons (000)	4,411	3,500	2,810	2,614	2,611	2,056
VALUE Rs (lakhs)	45.91	33.69	34.79	29.54	20.37	16.08

Rice accounted for 91.8 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 90.7 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 1.1 per cent as against 2.4 per cent, barley 0.5 per cent as against 1 per cent and pulses 5.4 per cent as against 3.6 per cent in 1931-32.

## Foodgrains.

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre-War year with the total exports during the same periods —

*Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries*

[In thousand tons]

	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1927-28	23,348	4,886	291	1,861	6	28
1928-29	27,251	4,894	273	1,492	5	46
1929-30	26,146	4,986	273	2,025	5	23
1930-31	27,055	5,143	279	1,975	4	21
1931-32	28,804	4,184	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33	25,747*	4,908*	226	1,602	4	55

\* Subject to revision

The production of cleaned rice in 1932-33 was 2,333,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Exports of rice and paddy showed a decline of 484,000 tons as compared with 1931-32. Of the important rice growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports from Burma in 1932-33 were 1,657,000 tons as compared with 2,134,000 tons in the preceding year and her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 88 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 90 per cent in 1931-32. Bengal contributed 6 per cent and Madras 4 per cent as against 5 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports from India, including Burma, formed 6 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1932-33 reached a new low level as compared even with the disastrously low level of the preceding year. This low level was largely due to the general depression which affected the prices of agricultural commodities very seriously, but the rice trade had its own peculiar difficulties affecting prices at different periods during the year. These causes may be studied in some detail.

Prices of rice in 1932-33 were on the average very low and the steady decline throughout the last six months of the year is specially noteworthy. In the first half of the year prices were comparatively higher and the market generally firm. The chief reasons for this favourable position in that period were a crop shortage in Japan, floods in China and comparatively smaller exportable surpluses available from the 1931-32 crops in the principal rice growing countries, viz, Burma, Siam and Indo-China. The Japanese crop for the year 1931-32 showed a considerable deficit. Although a very heavy carry-over compensated this deficiency to some extent, it was anticipated by the trade that the Japanese demand would expand. The Chinese crop of 1931 was 15 to 20 per cent below the average for all China as a result of floods and, though she had heavy stocks from the preceding year's crop, they were not sufficient to make up for the current deficit. The combined exportable surplus

## Exports

of Burma Indo-China and Siam was also less than in the preceding year. The exportable surplus of Burma was 2 433 000 tons of cleaned rice from the 1931 crop which was chiefly exported in 1932-33 as compared with 3 153 000 tons from the 1930 crop. The position, so far as supply during the first half of the year went, was therefore sound. But demand was very weak and prices did not therefore rise to any considerable extent. The chief reasons for this were that the principal consuming countries such as the East Indies, Malaya and Java had been very hard hit by the depression in their staple exports viz., tin, rubber and tea, and could not therefore purchase rice in large quantities even at the comparatively low prices of the year. During the second half of the year prices collapsed completely. This was chiefly due to the fact that the prospects of the new crop were favourable in all the chief producing countries threatening a heavy production of rice. Reports from Japan and China indicated good crops and the crop forecasts of almost all the rice-growing countries in the East showed definite increases. Before the estimates were out weather reports had the usual effect upon prices. Throughout the period weather report had been favourable and prices therefore tended to fall. The other factors which helped in depressing the prices were the gradual weakening of the Chinese demand and a decline in the prices of silver. Another factor which also affected demand to a certain extent was the effort on the part of certain importing countries to divert activities towards the production of foodcrops in place of unremunerative cash crops. This was specially obvious in the import situation in Netherlands India. Rice growing within the country gradually increased and was naturally followed by a decline in the imports from outside. Added to all this the fall in the price of wheat had also a very depressing effect on rice prices. These factors explain to a great extent the broad movements of prices in the two halves of the year.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices it may be noted that the year 1932-33 opened with a quotation of R232-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market on the 6th of April 1932. Throughout the month a bullish sentiment prevailed and prices gradually rose until on the 27th the quotation had gone up to R265. This short-lived improvement was due in the first place to a sudden curtailment of paddy supplies and secondly to an expectation of revival of demand from Japan which was expected to import rice owing to a shortage of her own supplies. But the underlying weakness on the demand side the result of the general world depression soon caused a setback and in the first week of May the price came down to R217-8-0. There was a slight recovery of about R3 in the next week but throughout the remainder of the month prices continued to decline till on the 1st of June the quotation had dropped to R200. For two weeks after that prices slightly increased and on the 15th R237-8-0 was quoted. Owing to a falling off in the Indian demand however in the second half of June prices fell considerably and on the 29th June the price recorded was R222-8-0. On the 6th of July the quotation spurted up first to R227-8-0 and further to R240 in the following week. As before however this improvement was short-lived having been caused by bad weather reports from India proper and news of floods in China. The next two weeks saw prices stationary at R240. Reports of favourable

## Foodgrains.

weather conditions in India and Japan depressed the market in the first half of August, but scarcity of rains in Burma at this time again raised prices to R225 on the 31st August. Throughout September, however, prices were continually on the decline and from this period a downward trend of prices began. This was due chiefly to the news of favourable crop prospects in China and Japan. Added to this, the Indian weather conditions were also generally satisfactory. From R225 about the end of August prices fell to R200 on the 5th of October. There was a rally next week when prices rose to R210, but from that date onwards prices went on falling almost continuously till the close of the year. By the end of December the quotation had reached R175. With slight variations the quotation went on further receding till on the 29th March it fell to R145, the lowest for the year. The causes of this continuous decline in the last six months have been explained above.

Exports of rice, not in the husk showed a decline of nearly 473,000 tons in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The quantity exported amounted to 1,828,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 2,301,000 tons in 1931-32. Nearly all the countries reduced their demand for Indian rice, the main exceptions being the United Kingdom and Japan which considerably increased their takings. On the other hand, demand from the Netherlands, Germany, the Straits Settlements, Java and China fell off considerably in the year under review. The main increases and decreases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below.—

### *Exports of rice, not in the husk to foreign countries.*

[In thousand tons]

	1931-32	1932-33	Difference (increase + decrease—)
United Kingdom . . . . .	51	177	+126
Poland . . . . .	74	15	—59
Netherlands . . . . .	158	54	—104
Germany . . . . .	262	168	—94
Belgium . . . . .	49	28	—21
Italy and Fiume . . . . .	22	28	+6
Rest of Europe . . . . .	15	16	+1
Arabia . . . . .	42	44	+2
Ceylon . . . . .	410	394	—16
Straits Settlements and Sumatra . . . . .	339	224	—105
Java and Malay . . . . .	127	71	—56
Japan . . . . .		74	+74
Korea . . . . .			
Formosa . . . . .		9	+9
China . . . . .	417	262	—155
Rest of Asia . . . . .	36	29	—7
Egypt . . . . .	86	53	—33
Mauritius and Dependencies . . . . .	51	52	+1
Rest of Africa . . . . .	63	58	—5
Cuba . . . . .	70	39	—21
West Indies . . . . .	21	17	—4
United States of America . . . . .	1	1	.
Australia . . . . .	5		
New Zealand . . . . .		5	



## Exports

It will be seen from the table that China, which was India's best customer in the preceding year reduced her demand by 155 000 tons to 262,000 tons. Similarly the Straits Settlements and Sumatra took only 224 000 tons in the year under review as compared with 329 000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Germany bought only 51 600 and 168 000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 158 000 and 262 000 tons in 1931-32. The shares of Java and Malaya as well as Poland also declined considerably. On the other hand Ceylon took only a slightly smaller quantity than in the preceding year whereas the United Kingdom and Japan increased their purchases by 126 000 and 74 000 tons respectively. It is interesting to note also that the coastwise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1932-33 amounted to 936 000 tons as compared with 1 086 000 tons in the preceding year thus showing a decrease of 150 000 tons.

The world wheat trade had a set-back in the year under review and the high hopes entertained at the close of the last year for the long looked for recovery were not realised. The chief cause for this state of affairs was the tendency of most of the

Wheat (Rs lakhs)

countries to put heavy tariffs on imports of wheat or to reduce its importation by quotas etc. By this process they protected their own agriculturists to some extent and partially or completely isolated their markets. The depression in the world market has deepened considerably and if this process continues indefinitely adjustment between demand and supply will be very difficult to achieve. In the meantime stocks have been accumulating all the world over. The stocks on August 1 1932 were considerably larger than at the same date in the previous year when they were already at an excessive figure. It has been estimated by the trade that the stocks on August 1 1932 in the chief countries amounted to 82 million bushels as compared with 76 million bushels on the same date in the preceding year. The chief centre where the stocks had accumulated greatly was the United States of America where they had increased from 40 million bushels to 45 million bushels. The United States of America however was not actively engaged in the export trade in wheat and comparatively speaking these figures had not therefore quite the same effect on international trade. These heavy world stocks were not however the result of a bumper crop. The world's wheat crop of 1932 excluding the crops of Russia and China was practically the same as in 1931 but owing to the stiffening of tariffs, the effect of this crop had been more depressing than in the preceding year. Further the geographical distribution of the crop was such as to decrease the effective demand and increase the available supply. The best yields of the season were obtained in Canada Argentina and Australia which countries grow wheat principally for export and in the deficiency countries of Europe. The result was that the exportable surplus and consequently the world's stocks increased considerably. The outlook for the world trade in wheat does not therefore appear to be sufficiently hopeful for the coming year.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices it may be noted that the opening quotation for the year under review for Manitoba

## Foodgrains.

No 3 at Liverpool for a quarter of 480 lbs was 26s 6d on April 1, 1932. Reports of scarcity in France, of unfavourable weather conditions in the Western region of Canada and the backwardness of the Russian spring crop led to an advance of 4½d in the quotation in the course of the next week. The April report of the U S Department of Agriculture, which appeared at this time, also estimated the American winter wheat crop at the low figure of 458 million bushels as against 787 million bushels in the preceding season. This was well below expectation. Prices, therefore, went up and the quotation of April 15 was 28s 9d. This was the highest quotation for the year. In the following week, however, the quotation fell to 28s 3d and in the last week of April it dropped further to 26s 7½d. The reason for this was the report of favourable weather in the growing districts and the pressure of the huge stocks in North America. The downward movement was, however, counteracted by the issue on May 10 of the report of the U S Department of Agriculture indicating a reduction of 17 million bushels over the previous month's estimate. This, in conjunction with the reported Russian purchases of Canadian and Australian wheat, buoyed up the market considerably and prices rose to 26s 10½d on the 13th of May, increasing further to 27s 1½d by the last week of the month. Relapse followed, however, fairly quickly. The official report of the Canadian crop gave the condition as 96 per cent of the average compared with 80 per cent a year ago, and this, coupled with the heavy stocks which were always acting as a deadweight on the market, brought down prices considerably and on June 3 the quotation had dropped to 25s 9d, receding still further during the following week to 23s 3d. It remained round about this level till the middle of July. Reports of severe rust damage to the Danubian crops, which it was apprehended would affect both the quality and the quantity of the crop, strengthened prices to some extent and by the last week of July the quotation was forced up to 26s 9d. The estimates of the crop outturns in the United States and Canada in August were larger than were anticipated by the market and as a result the price slumped to 25s 9d on the 5th of the month. The quotation went up again to 26s 10½d in the following week as a result of reports of unfavourable weather conditions. With small variations, prices remained near 26s till the second week of September. There was a slight relapse to 25s 10½d on the 16th, but in the following week again the quotation rose to 26s. From the end of the month till the beginning of December prices were steady about 25s to 25s 6d. From the beginning of this month, however, a fresh weakness started which carried prices down to 22s 6d, the lowest point reached during the year. This was partly due to the absence of expansion of demand at a time when the new crops of Argentina and Australia were about to be marketed. There was a recovery, however, and at the beginning of January the quotation recorded was 24s 7½d. With the coming in of the Argentina crop, prices weakened again and on the 3rd of March the quotation had dropped to 22s 6d. The extension of the Bank Moratorium of the United States coupled with reports of short supplies in Austria, Italy and the Balkans produced a bullish effect on the market in the first two weeks of March and on the 17th the price quoted was 24s 6d. Prices, however, receded again and the year closed with a quotation of 23s. In the following table the

## Exports

prices of No 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choiced white wheat as far as available, are compared —

### *Prices of wheat c. & f Liverpool and London*

		No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi choiced white per 480 lbs.
		s. d.	s. d.
1932—April	1	26 6	No quotation.
May	6	26 7½	23 0
June	3	25 9	No quotation.
July	1	23 3	"
August	5	25 9	"
September	2	26 7½	"
October	7	23 6	"
November	4	25 0	"
December	2	25 1½	"
1933—January	6	24 7½	"
February	3	23 0	"
March	3	22 6	"

Indian wheat behind a high tariff wall on the one side and with a production about equal to her own requirements on the other was cut off from the international markets during the year under review. The isolation was so complete that the movement of wheat prices in India remained more or less unaffected during the greater part of the year by movements in world prices. This is best illustrated by the fact that while at Liverpool prices of Manitoba wheat declined from a high to a low level those of Indian white wheat at Karachi moved in a diametrically opposite direction with continually increasing prices. This position appears to have been the outcome of a fairly moderate supply which prevented prices from sagging. Prices in the Karachi market per candy of 656 lbs. stood at Rs12 2-0 on April 5. This was the lowest price recorded for the year. After an advance to Rs15 15-0 in the third week of the month prices dropped to the opening level in the first two weeks of May under pressure of the large old crop. The crop reports of the principal producing areas especially the Punjab the United Provinces and Sind issued about the end of the month, were below expectation and the market improved as a result. With minor fluctuations the price rose to Rs29 10-0 on October 11. During the next two weeks the market ruled rather quiet but partly owing to lack of demand and partly to some bearish foreign advices the quotation on November 1 dropped down to Rs16 13-0 from Rs29 a week before. From this time onwards the insufficiency of supplies as compared with the demand, combined with rumours of a smaller acreage as also unfavourable crop reports from America, gradually sent prices upwards throughout the period from November to the middle of February. On the 14th of the latter month the quotation recorded was Rs31 7-0 the highest of the year. At this price Australian wheat could be imported even after paying the import duty. As prices were fairly steady for the remainder of the year this encouraged considerable imports from Australia in these two months. The year closed with the quotation of Rs39 10-0 on March 2.

The total area under wheat in India during 1931 32 was 31 million acres as compared with 32 million acres in the preceding year. The output for the year was however, just 9 million tons as compared with 9 3 million tons

## Foodgrains.

in 1930-31. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :—

Year	Production of previous crop year	Net imports(+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre war average (1909 10 to 1913 14)	9,121,000*	-1,381,000	8,013,000
War average (1914 15 to 1918 19)	9,155,000†	-877,000	8,578,000
1920 21 . . . . .	10,122,000	-321,000	9,798,000
1921-22 . . . . .	6,700,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922 23 . . . . .	9,830,000	-269,000	9,561,000
1923 24 . . . . .	9,974,000	-707,000	9,267,000
1924-25 . . . . .	9,660,000	-1,219,000	8,141,000
1925 26 . . . . .	8,867,000	-272,000	8,595,000
1926 27 . . . . .	8,696,000	-220,000	8,476,000
1927 28 . . . . .	8,973,000	-317,000	8,656,000
1928 29 . . . . .	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30 . . . . .	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930 31 . . . . .	10,469,000	-31,000	10,438,000
1931-32 . . . . .	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932 33 . . . . .	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000

\* Production for 1908 09 to 1912-13

† " " 1913-14 to 1917-18.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption decreased in 1932-33 as compared with the preceding year by nearly one-third of a million tons. The exports of wheat almost reached the vanishing point in the year under review. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-War year 1913-14 are set forth :—

### *Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.*

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14 . . . . .	8,367	1,202
1928-29 . . . . .	8,592	115
1929-30 . . . . .	10,469	13
1930-31 . . . . .	9,306	197
1931-32 . . . . .	9,024	20
1932-33 . . . . .	9,452‡	2

‡ Subject to revision

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 2,000 tons valued at a little under Rs4 lakhs as compared with 20,000 tons valued at Rs15 lakhs in the preceding year and 197,000 tons valued at Rs1.95 lakhs in 1930-31. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review dwindled almost completely.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 33,000 tons valued at Rs29 lakhs as compared with 111,000 tons valued at

## Exports

R73 lakhs in the preceding year. It was only in the last two months of the year that as a result of the continued rise in Indian wheat prices the imports of Australian wheat were encouraged to some extent and the imports of the year were really those for February and March 1933. The bulk of the supplies imported were received from Australia. Foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal and Bombay their respective shares being 28 000 and 5 000 tons.

Shipments of wheat flour contracted from 43 000 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1931-32 to 21 000 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33. As in previous years the largest single market for wheat flour was Arabia though her purchases during the year under review declined considerably from 14 000 tons in 1931-32 to under 7 000 tons in 1932-33. The demand from Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was reduced from 6 000, 6 000 and 5 000 tons in 1931-32 to 3 000, 3 000 and 2 000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The purchases of the Straits Settlements also declined from 3 000 tons to a little under 2 000 tons.

The quantity of other foodgrains exported declined in the year under review to 116 000 tons valued at R1 30 lakhs as compared with 180 000 tons valued at R1 50 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of barley dropped to 17 000 tons valued at R11 lakhs as compared with 27 000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32. As in the two preceding years most of the exports went to the United Kingdom which purchased nearly 13 000 tons valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 22 000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of pumar and bajra fell considerably in the year under review and amounted only to 16 000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 59 000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of beans showed a much smaller decrease from 31 000 tons to 31 000 tons, the decline in value being only R2 lakhs. Exports of gram nearly doubled as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 30 000 tons valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 16 000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of lentils increased from 7 000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs to 12 000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Consignments of other sorts of foodgrain showed a slight increase from 36 000 tons to 39 000 tons. The value however showed a decline from R44 lakhs to R43 lakhs.

**Oilseeds (R11.31 lakhs)** The total exports of Indian oilseeds declined by 26 per cent in quantity from 388 000 tons in 1931-32 to 283 000 tons in

	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		(Thousands of tons)		
Lined	279	257	120	72
Rapeseed	273	23	61	112
Groundnuts	212	601	772	413
Castor	116	91	104	95
Cotton	40	41	12	2
Sesamum	119	1	12	10
Copra	21			
Others	95	13	14	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>721</b>

1932-33 and by 22 per cent in value from R14 70 lakhs to R11 71 lakhs. An examination of the detailed figures given on the margin shows that there has been a substantial decline in the exports of all the principal oil-bearing seeds with the exception of rapeseed. On account of the unsatisfactory

## Oilseeds.

prices of oils during the year, the European oil crushers were somewhat indifferent purchasers of oilseeds producing the higher percentages of oils and concentrated chiefly on seeds containing the maximum amount of cattle feed.

The Indian linseed crop of 1931-32 was better than in the preceding year, being estimated at 116 000 tons compared with 377 000 tons in 1930-31. Shipments, however, showed a considerable reduction and amounted to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared

with 120,000 tons in 1931-32 and 257 000 tons in 1930-31. The decrease was chiefly caused by large supplies of Plate linseed. For two years in succession Argentina the chief linseed producing country in the world, had a very good crop. The 1930-31 crop of 1,957,000 tons was followed by a still higher production of 2 227 000 tons in 1931-32. It is not therefore, surprising that Indian linseed which was relatively dearer than the Plate seed met with a poor demand from the overseas markets. Exports to the United Kingdom which had fallen from 58 000 tons in 1930-31 to 14 000 tons in 1931-32 showed a slight improvement and amounted to 11,300 tons in 1932-33. It may be mentioned that foreign linseed imported into the United Kingdom was exempt from the operation of the British Import Duties Act until January 1933 when, as the result of the Ottawa Agreements, a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed in the United Kingdom on all imports of linseed of non-Empire origin. Purchases by France were very much reduced and amounted to 21,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1931-32. Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium together took 10 000 tons and Italy 10 600 tons as against 11,000 tons and 11 600 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to Japan fell away to only 150 tons from 6 000 tons in 1931-32 but those to Australia were maintained at 9 100 tons against 10 000 tons in the preceding year. The trade in Indian linseed was as usual, confined to Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 65 and 35 per cent as compared with 63 and 37 per cent respectively in 1931-32. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

The price of linseed, small grains, opened at R3-15-0 per maund at Calcutta on April 1. It gradually fell to R3-8-0 on June 3. It remained steady at that level for three weeks after which prices improved steadily. R3-15-0 was reached on August 5 and R4-8-0 the highest quotation of the year, was touched on September 9. The improvement was not, however, maintained and the price declined to R4-1-0 by the end of November. Prices firmed up again on receipt of reports of a much reduced yield expected from the new season's crop in Argentina and by January 13, 1933 R4-6-0 was touched. In the absence of any active overseas demand there was another setback which lasted till the close of the year and the quotation of April 7 was R3-8-6.

The production of groundnuts in India in 1931-32 was 2,276,000 tons, being 28 per cent lower than the previous season's plentiful crop of 3 2 million

tons. The crop of 1932-33 is, according to the latest report, estimated at 2,836,000 tons. Exports of groundnuts, which had risen from 601,000 tons in 1930-31 to 672,000 tons in 1931-32 declined to 433,000 tons in 1932-33. The smaller shipments were no doubt caused by the low level of prices in the importing markets. All the principal countries took less than in the preceding year. France,

## Exports

by far the largest purchaser of Indian groundnuts took 219,000 tons as against 223 000 tons in 1931-32. Exports to Germany declined from 122,000 tons to 48 000 tons and those to the Netherlands fell from 147 000 tons to 87 000 tons. The United Kingdom took only 32 000 tons against 78 000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Italy also fell from 80 000 tons to 28 000 tons while Belgium took 8 600 tons or 4 200 tons more than in the preceding year. About 81 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1932-33 went from the Madras Presidency as compared with 74 per cent in 1931-32 the remainder having been shipped almost entirely from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts (machine decorticated) at Madras opened at R42-8-0 per candy of 500 lbs. on April 1 and though R36 was touched on May 6 it did not fall below R38-8-0 before the second week of June. Towards the end of that month R34-4-0 was recorded. July 9 saw a considerable improvement in prices and R39-8-0 was touched by the first week of August. From August onward prices fell steadily and R29-4-0 was touched on November 25. This was followed by some improvement and prices ranged between R29 and R32-8-0 till February 17 1933. There was a reaction thereafter and the lowest quotation of the year viz. R24 was touched on March 31.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1931-32 was estimated at 1,025,000 tons being 4 per cent higher than in the preceding season while the crop of 1932-33 was reported to have yielded

Rape seed (R1.54 lakhs) 1 047 000 tons or 22 000 tons more than that of 1931-32. Exports of rape seed continued to advance and amounted to 115 000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 54 000 tons in 1931-32 and 33 000 tons in 1930-31. With the exception of the United Kingdom all other countries increased their purchases. Italy took the largest quantity viz. 68 000 tons against 18 000 tons in 1931-32 and only 1 700 tons in 1930-31. There were also increased shipments to the Netherlands and Germany which amounted to 11 000 tons and 9 000 tons as compared with 9 000 tons and 4 000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 14 000 tons to 11 000 tons while those to France and Belgium advanced from 5 600 tons and 1,200 tons to 8 300 tons and 2 500 tons respectively in 1932-33. Over 111 000 tons or 97 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1932-33 went from Karachi and 3 000 tons from Bombay as compared with 52 800 tons and 900 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Exports of castor seed which had advanced from 91 000 tons in 1930-31 to 101 000 tons in 1931-32 declined to 86 000 tons in 1932-33. Both the United States of America and France reduced their takings

Castor seed (R1.24 lakhs) from 35 000 tons and 20 000 tons in 1931-32 to 28 000 tons and 17 000 tons respectively in the year under review. Italy also took less than in the preceding year shipments having amounted to 6 000 tons as against 12 000 tons in 1931-32. Purchases by the United Kingdom and Belgium were well maintained at 23 000 tons and 4 000 tons respectively as in the preceding year.

India produces about half a million tons of sesamum annually a large proportion of which is used for local consumption. Exports amounted to

Sesamum (R19.1 lakhs) 10 000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 12 000 tons in 1931-32 and only 1 000 tons in 1930-31. The

## Hides and Skins.

were destined chiefly to Italy (4,600 tons), Germany (200 tons) and the Netherlands (600 tons).

The demand for cotton seed either for oil or for cakes was very much restricted and prices were low throughout the year. The export trade in

Cotton seed (R1½ lakhs) Indian cotton seed was neglected, as it did not pay the shippers to export their seed at the low level of prices obtaining during the year. Barring small shipments amounting to 2,400 tons (of which 1,500 tons went to the United Kingdom), no other shipment was made during the year under review. In 1930-31 and 1931-32 exports totalled 41,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively.

**Hides and skins (R7,43 lakhs).**—The trade under this head has been progressively smaller in the last two or three years. The total value of the trade has fallen from R8,92 lakhs in 1931-32 to R7,43 lakhs in the year under review, a fall of 16 per cent. The main reason for this decline, as explained in earlier issues of this Review, is the trade depression, which led to a reduction in the demand for hides and skins. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from 7 *as* 9 *p* to 7 *as* 2 *p*., whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins, the decline was from R1-7-10 per lb to R1-7-0 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 27,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 33,600 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 16,600 tons valued at R91 lakhs in 1931-32 to 13,300 tons valued at R63 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of raw skins declined in weight from 16,500 tons to 13,300 tons. The total value of the consignments declined from R2,74 lakhs in 1931-32 to R2,14 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned or dressed hides or skins decreased from 15,700 tons valued at R5,26 lakhs in 1931-32 to 14,500 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned hides amounted to 9,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 10,300 tons valued at R2,13 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the exports of tanned skins from 5,400 to 5,500 tons, but the value showed a decline from R3,14 lakhs in 1931-32 to R3,04 lakhs in 1932-33.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the last three years are set forth —

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides . . . . .	37,200	17,800	13,600	11,400	5.91	1.41	76	54
„ buffalo hides . . . . .	17,300	4,200	2,700	1,500	2.20	30	13	6
„ other hides . . . . .	1.00	800	400	400	10	7	2	2
„ goat skins . . . . .	22,700	17,100	15,600	12,200	3.13	3.30	2.58	1.79
„ sheep skins . . . . .	1,600	700	500	600	26	9	6	5
„ other skins . . . . .		200	300	500		17	10	30
<b>TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW</b> (excluding cuttings)	80,100	41,100	33,100	26,600	11.69	5.40	3.65	2.76

Exports of raw hides continued to decline as in the preceding two years. Germany took 3,700 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 5,100 tons valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 27 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took under 800 tons valued at R2½ lakhs as compared with 1,000 tons valued at R4½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States



## Exports

of America were eliminated altogether Italy took only 2 700 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1932 33 as compared with 3 400 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931 32

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 13 600 tons valued at R76 lakhs in 1931 32 to 11 400 tons valued at R54 lakhs in 1932 33 Germany's share was the largest her takings amounting to 3 400 tons valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 4 400 tons valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year The share of the United Kingdom amounted to only 700 tons as compared with a little over 1 000 tons in the preceding year Shipments to Italy also showed a decline from 3 200 tons valued at R15½ lakhs to 2 600 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1932 33 Exports to most other countries showed declines except in the case of the Netherlands and Greece which took 610 and 730 tons in the year under review as compared with 490 and 570 tons in the preceding year Exports of cow hides were as usual chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 63 per cent of the total shipments while Burma's share was 24 per cent the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year being 67 and 23 per cent Sind had 9 per cent and Bombay 4 per cent during the year under review

Exports of buffalo hides declined from 2 700 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 1 500 tons valued at R6½ lakhs in 1932 33 Germany took 230 tons valued at R1½ lakhs as compared with 660 tons valued at R4½ lakhs in the preceding year The share of Greece considerably increased from 140 tons to 390 tons, the increase in value being from under a lakh of rupees to nearly R2 lakhs Bulgaria on the other hand reduced her purchases considerably from 510 tons in 1931 32 to 130 tons The share of other countries also showed decline

As usual the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins her share amounting to 7 600 tons valued at R87 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 11 600 tons valued at R117½ lakhs in the preceding year The United Kingdom increased her takings slightly from 2 400 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1931 32 to 2 600 tons valued at a little under R50 lakhs in 1932 33 The demand of the Netherlands and Australia increased from 370 and 280 tons in 1931 32 to 500 and 400 tons respectively in 1932 33 The shares of Germany and Belgium were almost the same as in the preceding year whereas the share of France showed a slight decline The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows — Bengal 52 per cent (52 per cent) Bombay 13 per cent (12 per cent) Sind 29 per cent (28 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (8 per cent) The preceding year's percentages are given in brackets

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below —

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Tanned cow hides	7 700	7 200	7 900	7 900	1.47	2.55	1.43	1.4
— 1. Buffalo hides	8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
— 2. Other hides								
— 3. Goat skins	2,700	2,100	2,200	2,200	1.41	1.6	1.43	1.43
— 4. Sheep skins	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.9	1.17	1.18	1.1
— 5. Other skins	200	100	10	100	7	12	12	12
TOTAL HIDES & O. SKINS, TANNED	18,100	17,700	15,800	15,200	6.25	6.57	6.24	6.44

## Lac.

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 8,900 tons valued at R1,83 lakhs in 1931-32 to 7,900 tons valued at R1,41 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also contracted from 620 tons valued at R10½ lakhs to 420 tons valued at R6 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom, which bought 7,700 tons of cow hides valued at R1,39 lakhs and 375 tons of buffalo hides valued at R5 lakhs and 730 tons of calf skins valued at R16 lakhs or a total of 8,800 thousand tons valued at R1,59 lakhs as against 10,000 tons valued at R2,08 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America ceased to be interested in these exports in the year under review.

Of the total exports of 5,500 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped 92 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 2,900 tons, which were about 400 tons more than in the preceding year. The value of the shipments to the United Kingdom increased from R1,57 lakhs in 1931-32 to R1,68 lakhs in 1932-33. The share of the United States of America was reduced to the negligible figure of 7 tons as compared with 56 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins, the United Kingdom took 1,900 tons valued at R95 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 2,100 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Japan was 460 tons as compared with 500 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America showed no interest whatever in this line of trade during the year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 88 per cent and Japan 8 per cent as compared with 87 per cent and 9 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

**Lac (R1,24 lakhs)**—Business in the lac markets abroad continued to decline, the depressed conditions in the large consuming industries being pronounced throughout the year. The total exports of lac fell by 10 per cent in quantity from 464,000 cwts in 1931-32 to 418,000 cwts in 1932-33 and by 33 per cent in value from R1,84 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs, the decrease being noticeable in the case of shellac, button lac and stick lac. The following table shows the details of the exports during the last two years compared with the pre-War, War and post-War averages —

### Exports of lac

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1931-32		1932-33	
	Cwts	Per cent	Cwts	Per cent	Cwts	Per cent	Cwts	Per cent	Cwts	Per cent
Shellac and button lac	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	315,200	68	270,200	67
Stick lac and seed lac	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	117,500	25	125,000	30
Others	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	31,000	7	14,100	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>416,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>463,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>418,300</b>	<b>100</b>

Exports of shellac declined from 297,000 cwts valued at R1,30 lakhs in 1931-32 to 262,000 cwts valued at R83 lakhs in 1932-33, representing a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and of 36 per cent in value. The United States of America, normally the best customer of Indian shellac, reduced her purchases from 101,000 cwts to 66,000 cwts. Apart from the shrinkage in demand from the consuming industries, the American importers had many difficulties to contend

## Exports

with the chief among which were the fluctuations in exchange. Shipments to the United Kingdom also declined from 83 000 cwts to 81,000 cwts and those to Japan fell from 34,000 cwts to 27 000 cwts. Germany took 34 000 cwts. as in the preceding year while exports to France and Australia increased from 10 000 and 2 000 cwts to 11 000 and 4,000 cwts respectively.

The price of T N shellac at Calcutta was consistently low during the year under review being at times considered to be close to the production cost, if not below it. The price opened at R24-8-0 on April 1 and gradually fell to R16-8-0 on May 20. After a slight recovery in the following two weeks the price shrank to R16 by the middle of June. This was the lowest quotation recorded during the year. Some improvement followed and the highest quotation of the year R25-8-0 was reached on August 12. The price fell to R22 on August 26 but recovered to R25 on September 2. The improvement was not maintained and prices declined steadily until November 4 when R19-8-0 was quoted. During the remaining months the prices ranged between R18 and R22.

Exports of button lac fell from 18 000 cwts valued at R9½ lakhs in 1931-32 to 17,000 cwts valued at R7 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total quantity exported in 1932-33 the United Kingdom took 12 000 cwts, or 70 per cent as compared with 13 000 cwts, or 73 per cent in the preceding year. The United States of America required 700 cwts, or 200 cwts. less than what she had taken in 1931-32.

Exports to both Germany and France were also on smaller scales and amounted to 1 000 cwts. in each case.

Exports of stick lac which had advanced from 4 700 cwts in 1930-31 to 12 800 cwts in 1931-32 fell to 4 200 cwts in the year under review. About 1 400 cwts were sent to Germany and 300 cwts to Belgium as compared with 3 500 cwts and 8 300 cwts respectively in 1931-32. The remainder went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years —

*Exports in cwts, of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore*

	1929	1930	1931	1932
To United States of America	11,210	2,878	1,853	
„ Germany	10,066	4,176	17,40	923
„ United Kingdom	3,590	2,426	123	40
„ India	76,460	37,611	11,377	4 711
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	103,871	49,322	13,591	5,653

Shipments of seed lac amounted to 121,000 cwts valued at R1½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 100 000 cwts valued at R37½ lakhs in the preceding year. As usual the United States of America was the principal purchaser and she increased her takings from 77 000 cwts to 81 000 cwts. Exports to the United Kingdom also increased from 10 000 cwts to 12 000 cwts. Shipments in 1932-33 also included 2 000 cwts to Belgium and 9 000 cwts to Germany, these two countries having taken 11 000 cwts and 5 000 cwts respectively in the preceding year.

## Wool.

The Netherlands, which had made no purchases in 1931-32, re-appeared on the market and took 12,000 cwts in 1932-33. Exports of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 31,000 cwts to 14,000 cwts of which Germany took 10,000 cwts and Belgium 1,000 cwts as compared with 17,000 cwts and 13,500 cwts respectively in 1931-32

**Raw wool (R1,23 lakhs).**—The trade in Indian raw wool received a setback, the exports falling from 41 million lbs to 32 million lbs in quantity and from R2,77 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 28 million lbs or 87 per cent as compared with 35 million lbs or 85 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America and, to a less extent, to Germany and other Continental countries. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large quantity of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin is imported across the frontier and then re-exported from India. The following table shows the comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts )	(In thousand cwts )	(In thousand cwts )
1913-14 . . . . .	221	91	437
1922-23 . . . . .	165	122	472
1923-24 . . . . .	179	98	327
1924-25 . . . . .	181	121	471
1925-26 . . . . .	181 (a)	103	387
1926-27 . . . . .	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28 . . . . .	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29 . . . . .	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30 . . . . .	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31 . . . . .	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32 . . . . .	95 (a)	81	368
1932-33 . . . . .	52 (a)	34	288

Re-exports of wool also declined from 9 million lbs valued at R37 lakhs in 1931-32 to 4 million lbs valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were the principal customers, the former taking over 2 million lbs and the latter 1.7 million lbs as against 3½ million lbs and 5½ million lbs in the preceding year. About 62 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Sind and 35 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Sind and Bengal in the proportions of 66 and 33 per cent respectively, the remainder

(a) Rail borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

## Exports

being shipped from Bombay The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries —

*Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair)*

(In million lbs.)

	1913	1923	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Australia	304	290	318	304	328	373	270	257	290	206
New Zealand	191	179	172	181	192	193	194	176	196	201
South Africa	183	137	140	148	180	162	167	169	131	213
Argentina	88	51	30	54	73	40	61	60	91	60
India	85	80	80	41	84	85	64	81	80	34
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	700	737	611	822	779	814	763	848	621
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA SHARE.	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	4

Exports of carpets and rugs rose from 4.8 million lbs to 6 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 57 lakhs to Rs 64 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 3.5 million lbs valued at Rs 41 lakhs to 4.3 million lbs valued at Rs 45 lakhs.

There were also larger shipments to the United States of America which amounted to 928 000 lbs valued at Rs 13 lakhs as compared with 554 000 lbs valued at Rs 11 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to Ceylon and Australia also recorded an increase from 443 000 lbs and 18 000 lbs to 468 000 lbs and 66 000 lbs, respectively.

**Oils (Rs 54 lakhs).**—The total exports of oils consisting mostly of vegetable oils were valued at Rs 54 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with Rs 57 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of vegetable oils increased from 1 900 000 gallons valued at Rs 30 lakhs to 2 444 000 gallons valued at Rs 38 lakhs. Exports of castor oil continued to increase and amounted to 1 125 000 gallons valued at Rs 17 lakhs as compared with 982 000 gallons valued at Rs 16 lakhs in the preceding year and 477 000 gallons valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual the United Kingdom took the largest quantity viz. 767 000 gallons as against 680 000 gallons in 1931-32. Germany and New Zealand also raised their requirements from 131 000 gallons and 22 000 gallons to 169 000 gallons and 30 000 gallons respectively. Of the other countries Belgium, Australia and the Straits Settlements took less than in the preceding year while the Union of South Africa took 27 000 gallons or 1,200 gallons more than in 1931-32. Exports of groundnut oil showed a remarkable expansion and totalled 917 000 gallons in 1932-33 as compared with 455 000 gallons in 1931-32 and 166 000 gallons in 1930-31. Of the total shipments the United Kingdom took 651 000 gallons or 72 per cent and Mauritius and Dependencies 53 000 gallons or 6 per cent while the remainder went mainly to the Netherlands (61 000 gallons), Germany (23 000 gallons), Belgium (34 000 gallons) and Arabia (6 000 gallons). Despatches of coconut oil declined from 36 000 gallons in 1931-32 to 29 000 gallons in 1932-33 of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 12 000 gallons and 4 000 gallons as compared with

**Castor oil.**

**Groundnut oil.**

**Coconut oil.**

## Other Articles.

11,000 gallons and 13,000 gallons respectively in 1931-32. Exports of mustard or rapeseed oil showed a decline from 250,000 gallons in 1931-32 to 226,000 gallons, the principal destinations being Mauritius (93,000 gallons), Fiji (63,000 gallons), Natal (9,000 gallons) and the United Kingdom (34,000 gallons)

Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 96,000 gallons to 75,000 gallons, of which Arabia took 45,000 gallons, Aden and Dependencies 9,000 gallons and Mauritius 5,000 gallons. Exports of linseed oil rose from 38,000 gallons to 44,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements took 18,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands 16,000 gallons. Under essential oils, the exports of sandalwood oil declined from 114,000 lbs to 56,000 lbs in quantity and from R18 lakhs to R7½ lakhs in value, all the importing countries taking less than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Japan reduced their purchases from 41,000 lbs and 38,000 lbs to 27,000 lbs and 23,000 lbs respectively, while France which had taken nearly 24,000 lbs in 1931-32 made no purchases in the year under review. Exports of lemongrass oil also fell from 51,000 gallons to 43,000 gallons, the principal consumers being the United Kingdom (11,000 gallons), the United States of America (17,000 gallons) and France (3,000 gallons).

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export —

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
<b>Metals and ores—</b>						
Pig lead . . .	9	2,15	2,45	2,17	1,73	1,47
Pig iron . . .	42	2,11	2,59	1,70	1,23	74
Manganese ore . . .	1,21	1,97	2,29	1,39	57	48
Others . . .	47	2,68	3,01	2,68	1,94	1,98
Paraffin wax . . .	67	2,46	3,18	2,82	2,32	2,02
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	3,84	3,12	2,08	2,01	1,96
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,69	1,45	1,92	95	1,10
Tobacco . . .	48	1,29	1,06	1,04	85	77
Dye stuffs . . .	1,04	1,18	1,12	1,08	87	75
Spices . . .	91	1,59	1,96	1,27	87	72
Fodder, bran and pollards . . .	77	1,45	1,19	77	75	70
Coir manufactures . . .	89	1,05	1,04	89	76	69
Coal and coke . . .	69	72	72	49	55	44
Teakwood . . .	79	1,47	1,48	1,17	57	40
Hemp, raw . . .	1,02	88	68	39	27	32
Mica . . .	45	90	1,03	68	39	32
Manures . . .	(a) 94	60	50	51	38	20
Saltpetre . . .	31	10	9	8	11	12
Opium . . .	3,42	1,57	1,42	1,22	87	11
Rubber . . .	79	2,00	1,79	1,30	45	9

(a) Includes crushed bones which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

## Exports.

**Metals and ores (Rs. 68 lakhs)**—The total exports of ores amounted to 227,000 tons valued at Rs. 36 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 235 000 tons valued at Rs. 47 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of

**Manganese ore (Rs. 8 lakhs).** manganese ore which represent about 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported were even

lower than the poor record of the preceding year and totalled 198,000 tons as compared with 212 000 tons in 1931-32 and 486,000 tons in 1930-31. As usual France was the largest purchaser, but she reduced her takings from 80 000 tons to 75 000 tons. Shipments to Belgium also declined from 35 000 tons to 32 000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom, which had fallen from 114 000 tons in 1930-31 to 54,000 tons in 1931-32, improved to 55 000 tons in the year under review. A noticeable feature of the trade was the increased participation of Japan, which took 31 000 tons in 1932-33 as against 6,000 tons in the preceding year. There were smaller shipments to Germany and the Netherlands, amounting to 1,300 tons and 2 000 tons respectively. Exports to the United States of America which had declined from 49 000 tons in 1930-31 to 28 000 tons in 1931-32 ceased altogether in the year under review. The export trade in manganese ore was largely confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former accounting for 69 per cent and the latter 23 per cent as compared with 70 and 30 per cent respectively in the preceding year the remainder being shipped from Madras. There were no exports of ferro-manganese and ferruginous manganese ore during 1932-33.

Exports of pig iron further declined by 38 per cent in quantity from 351,000 tons in 1931-32 to 218 000 tons in 1932-33 and by 40 per cent in value from

**Pig iron (Rs. 74 lakhs)** Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 74 lakhs. Normally Japan is the best purchaser of Indian pig iron but her takings were considerably reduced from 188 000 tons in 1931-32 to 72 000 tons in the year under review. It may be pointed out that in June 1932 Japan raised the import duty on pig iron from 1 70 yen to 6 00 yen per ton. India has been the principal exporter of this material to Japan and the enhancement of the duty has led to a substantial reduction of exports to that country. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 108 000 tons in 1930-31 to 51 000 tons in 1931-32 and further to 33 000 tons in 1932-33. These losses were to some extent compensated by increased shipments to the United Kingdom, which amounted to 76 000 tons in 1932-33 as against 69,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China also showed an advance from 15 000 tons to 17,000 tons, while those to Germany declined from 13 000 tons to 8 000 tons. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years—

(In thousand tons)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Production of pig iron	1 140	1,070	840
“ steel (ingots)	623	602	571
“ „ finished steel	434	420	457

## Metals and Ores.

Shipments of wolfram from British India showed a decline and amounted to 3,100 tons valued at R51½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 1,100 tons valued at R62½ lakhs in 1931-32. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma and were chiefly destined to the United Kingdom and to a less extent, to Germany, both of which reduced their takings from 3,100 tons and 700 tons to 3,100 tons and 200 tons respectively.

Shipments of pig lead declined from 1,295,000 cwt. valued at R1,73 lakhs in 1931-32 to 1,217,000 cwt. valued at R1,48 lakhs in 1932-33. There were decreases in the exports to most of the consuming countries but these losses were made up for by increased purchases by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 783,000 cwt. to 961,000 cwt., an increase of 23 per cent over the preceding year. On the other hand Japan curtailed her requirements from 286,000 cwt. to 179,000 cwt. Ceylon from 41,000 cwt. to 33,000 cwt., China from 29,000 cwt. to 26,000 cwt. and Italy from 66,000 cwt. to 12,000 cwt. Germany and Belgium which had taken 52,000 cwt. and 32,000 cwt. respectively in 1931-32 required nothing in 1932-33.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore which had fallen from 21,000 tons in 1930-31 to 8,000 tons in 1931-32 recovered to 18,000 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and France increased their respective takings from 3,800 tons and 400 tons to 6,300 tons and 1,100 tons in the year under review, while Germany took 3,100 tons, or 500 tons less than in 1931-32. The United States of America which had dispensed with the Indian supplies in 1931-32 took 1,100 tons in 1932-33.

Exports of paraffin wax declined from 52,000 tons valued at R2,32 lakhs to 45,000 tons valued at R2,02 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments to both the United Kingdom and the United States were reduced to half of those in the preceding year and amounted to 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. On the other hand, the Continental countries made larger purchases, the Netherlands increasing her share from 3,200 tons to 5,500 tons, Belgium from 2,500 tons to 4,200 tons, Italy from 2,900 tons to 4,500 tons and Germany from 1,000 tons to 1,400 tons. Exports to China fell from 5,000 tons to 3,000 tons, while those to Japan improved from 1,000 tons to 1,400 tons. The Union of South Africa took 2,500 tons, or 200 tons less than in 1931-32, while Portuguese East Africa and Mexico increased their respective takings from 3,600 tons and 1,500 tons to 4,500 tons and 3,200 tons.

Exports of oilcakes amounted to 287,000 tons valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 291,000 tons valued at R2,01 lakhs in 1931-32. Groundnut cake represented 55 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1932-33 as against 63 per cent in the preceding year and showed a decline from 184,000 tons to 159,000 tons in quantity and from R1,23 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs in value. Both the United Kingdom and Ceylon reduced their purchases from 69,000 tons and 20,000 tons to 43,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively, while Germany showed an increased interest, taking 66,000 tons as against 52,000 tons in 1931-32. Exports to Belgium and the Netherlands were almost on the level



## Exports

of the preceding year and amounted to 12,000 tons and 26 000 tons respectively in 1932-33. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of linseed cake which amounted to 82 000 tons valued at Rs59 lakhs as compared with 47 000 tons valued at Rs38 lakhs in 1931-32. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 55 000 tons as against 34 000 tons in the preceding year and Belgium and the Netherlands 11 000 tons each as against 3 000 tons and 8 000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake declined from 50 000 tons in 1931-32 to 35 000 tons in 1932-33 of which Japan and Ceylon usually the two best customers absorbed 20 000 tons and 12 000 tons as compared with 38 000 tons and 12 000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Of other oilcakes cotton cake was exported to the extent of 5 000 tons as against 2 600 tons in 1931-32 and was destined entirely to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3 000 tons as in the preceding year of this Belgium took 2 000 tons. Despatches of castor cake mainly to Ceylon were small and amounted to 1 000 tons as against nearly 2 000 tons in 1931-32.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1931-32 was nearly 34 million lbs. as compared with 33 million lbs. reported during the previous season. Exports advanced in quantity from 156 000 cwts. in 1931-32 to 173 000

coffee (Rs 10 lakhs).  
cwts. in 1932-33 and in value from Rs94½ lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France the two principal customers of Indian coffee increased their requirements taking 52 000 cwts. and 51 000 cwts. as against 44 000 cwts. and 43 000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Norway took 17 000 cwts., or 1 000 cwts. more than in the preceding year while purchases by Germany fell from 16 000 cwts. to 13 000 cwts. Belgium and the Netherlands together took 16 000 cwts. as in the preceding year. Shipments to Iraq and Australia increased to 6 100 cwts. and 5 600 cwts. while those to Italy declined from 5 600 cwts. to 4 500 cwts. Exports to Arabia and the Bahrain Islands also declined and amounted to only 300 cwts. in each case in 1932-33.

Shipments of unmanufactured tobacco declined by 16 per cent in quantity from 25 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 21 million lbs. in 1932-33 and by 10

tobacco, unmanufactured (Rs 3 lakhs).  
per cent in value from Rs81 lakhs to Rs73 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to be the best market for Indian tobacco which enjoys a preference in that country although she curtailed her requirements from 10½ million lbs. to 9 million lbs. Exports to Aden were maintained at 4.4 million lbs., as in 1931-32 but those to the Netherlands increased from nearly 1 million lbs. to 1½ million lbs. Japan took 3.1 million lbs. and the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States together required 1.2 million lbs. as compared with 3.7 million lbs. and 2.3 million lbs. respectively in 1930-31 and 1931-32. The steady increase in the purchases by China was arrested during the year under review and exports to that country fell off from nearly 3 million lbs. to only half a million lb.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined in quantity from 1 407 000 cwts. in 1931-32 to 1 205 000 cwts. in 1932-33 and in value from Rs87 lakhs to Rs76 lakhs. All the important items recorded under this head showed decrease. Stray balans formed about 83 per cent of the total quantity.

Dyeing and tanning substances (Rs 75 lakhs)

## Spices.

tity of dyeing and tanning materials exported in 1932-33 as compared with 90 per cent in the previous year Exports decreased in quantity from 1,271,000 cwts to 1,032,000 cwts and in value from R66 lakhs to R51 lakhs Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their respective purchases from 691,000 cwts and 203,000 cwts. to 483,000 cwts. and 191,000 cwts., while Germany increased her takings from 100,000 cwts to 110,000 cwts Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 50,000 cwts and 38,000 cwts to 66,000 cwts and 41,000 cwts. respectively, while those to France fell from 109,000 cwts to 63,000 cwts There was a substantial increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts which amounted to 50,000 cwts valued at R3½ lakhs as against 1,000 cwts valued at R12,000 in 1931-32. Exports were destined chiefly to the United Kingdom and the United States of America

Shipments of cutch and gambier dropped from 35,000 cwts to 29,000 cwts. in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value The United Kingdom curtailed her demand from 18,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts while purchases by France increased from 3,800 cwts. to 4,500 cwts

Exports of turmeric declined in quantity from 68,000 cwts to 63,000 cwts and in value from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs Ceylon took 12,000 cwts as against 11,000 cwts in 1931-32 Shipments to the United Kingdom, Persia and the Straits Settlements fell to 6,000 cwts, 4,000 cwts and 6,300 cwts. respectively, while Germany and France increased their respective requirements, taking 900 cwts. and 7,600 cwts

There was a poor demand for natural indigo, exports of which fell to 300 cwts from 800 cwts in 1931-32 Of the total exports Greece took nearly 200 cwts as against 450 cwts in 1931-32, while the remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom and Egypt.

The total exports of spices in 1932-33 amounted to 299,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs as compared with 321,000 cwts valued at R87 lakhs in 1931-32 and 342,000 cwts valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Chillies and pepper represented 57 and 20 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms Exports of chillies rose from 163,000 cwts to 170,000 cwts in quantity, but the value realised declined from R23 lakhs to R22 lakhs Ceylon and the Straits Settlements raised their respective requirements from 147,000 cwts and 9,000 cwts to 151,000 cwts and 12,000 cwts respectively Exports of pepper fell by 34,000 cwts or 36 per cent to 60,000 cwts in quantity and by R14 lakhs or 38 per cent to R23 lakhs in value Italy maintained her position as the largest purchaser and took 31,000 cwts, or 1,000 cwts less than in the preceding year Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell considerably and amounted to 5,000 cwts. in each case, the respective shipments in the preceding year being 10,000 cwts and 26,000 cwts Both ginger and cardamoms were in better demand, shipments having amounted to 57,000 cwts and 8,000 cwts in 1932-33 as against 55,000 cwts and 6,000 cwts respectively in the preceding year. Exports of betelnuts also recorded an increase from 2,600 cwts. to 3,300 cwts.

## Exports

The total exports of fodder bran and pollards declined from 282 000 tons valued at R75 lakhs in 1931-32 to 225 000 tons valued at R70 lakhs in 1932-33. Rice bran, which constituted about 96 per cent of the trade in 1932-33 showed a decline from 273 000 tons to 216 000 tons in quantity and from R70 lakhs to R65 lakhs in value. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a smaller decrease from 8 900 tons to 8 500 tons in quantity, the value remaining at over R5 lakhs as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran took 181 000 tons almost the same as in the preceding year while Germany the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States reduced their purchases from 44,000 tons to 17 000 tons and 9 000 tons to 18 000 tons, 7 000 tons and 1 000 tons respectively in 1932-33.

Exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) from British India showed a small increase in quantity from 26 500 tons in 1931-32 to 26 900 tons in 1932-33 but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R76 lakhs to R60 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium reduced their takings from 6 000 tons and 4 000 tons to 5 000 tons and 3 000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Shipments to Germany the Netherlands France and Italy showed small increases and amounted to 5 000 tons, 5 200 tons, 3 700 tons and 2 000 tons respectively. Exports to the United States of America were small amounting to only 200 tons as against 300 tons in the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the shipments from the ports of Travancore, whence also fairly large quantities of manufactured coir consisting chiefly of yarn mats and matting are shipped to foreign countries.

India enjoys a very limited market for coal exports. Ceylon and the Far Eastern countries are the only destinations to which somewhat large quantities are usually exported. And even in these countries the outlook does not seem to be quite satisfactory. Exports of Indian coal declined from 515 000 tons valued at R54½ lakhs in 1931-32 to 452 000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1932-33 representing a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and of 18 per cent in value. There was a considerable reduction in the shipments to Ceylon which amounted to 169 000 tons as compared with 273 000 tons in the preceding year. On the other hand exports to Hongkong continued to increase and totalled 189 000 tons as against 162 000 tons in 1931-32 and 56 000 tons in 1930-31. Both the Straits Settlements and the Philippine Islands reduced their takings from 23 000 tons and 37 000 tons to 21 000 tons and 8 000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Exports in 1932-33 also included 32 000 tons to the United Kingdom and 27 000 tons to China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao). These figures are exclusive of 559 000 tons of Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade which were distributed as follows —

	Tons
Bengal	4 000
Bombay	1 100
Sind	10,000
Madras	250
Burma	13,500

## Manures.

The production of coal in India during 1932 was estimated at 20.2 million tons as compared with 21.7 million tons in the preceding year. The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta was Rs 12-0 per ton into wagon up to the beginning of July. Thereafter the rate remained steady at Rs 8-0 till the first week of January 1933. From the middle of January to the middle of March the price remained steady at a lower level, viz., Rs 4-0. This was followed by a further decline of 1 as. per ton during the next week and the quotation at the end of the year under review was only Rs 3-12-0.

Owing to the continued depression in the world's ship-building industry, the demand for teak wood was very much restricted. Prices began to fall, but despite this, cheaper substitutes were being tried in some countries. Exports of teak wood from India steadily declined from 40,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 1,17 lakhs in 1930-31 to 22,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 57 lakhs in 1931-32 and 17,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 40 lakhs in 1932-33. About 12,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 28 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom as against 13,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 34 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, the Netherlands and the United States of America also declined from 1,900, 1,400, 900 and 1,700 cubic tons to 700, 1,000, 500 and 200 cubic tons respectively during the year under review.

There was a better demand for Indian hemp and exports advanced from 224,000 cwts. valued at Rs 27 lakhs in 1931-32 to 281,000 cwts. valued at Rs 32 lakhs in 1932-33, showing an increase of 25 per cent in quantity and of 19 per cent in value. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 32,000 cwts. to nearly 80,000 cwts. Italy also increased her takings considerably from 8,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts., as, owing to the failure of the North Italian crop, the available supplies proved to be inadequate to meet her own requirements. Exports to Germany and France also increased and amounted to 56,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. as against 15,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. On the other hand, Belgium and the United States of America displayed smaller interest and took 42,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. as against 117,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year.

Exports of mica, consisting largely of splittings, continued to decline and amounted to 40,000 cwts. valued at Rs 31½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 53,000 cwts. valued at Rs 39½ lakhs in 1931-32 and 74,000 cwts. valued at Rs 68 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, reduced their purchases from 24,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. respectively. France also curtailed her requirements from 3,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts., while Germany increased her demand from 4,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts.

Exports of manures totalled 31,000 tons valued at Rs 20 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 53,000 tons valued at Rs 38 lakhs in 1931-32. These figures are exclusive of oil cakes and saltpetre, which are dealt with separately. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, represented about 69 per cent of the total quantity of

## Exports

manures exported in 1932-33 and amounted to 22 000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 38 000 tons valued at R23 lakhs in the preceding year. Ceylon curtailed her requirements from 11 000 tons to 10 000 tons while the United Kingdom increased her purchases to 6 000 tons or 1 000 tons more than in 1931-32. There were smaller shipments to the United States of America and Belgium, amounting to only 500 tons and 900 tons as against 8 000 tons and 3 000 tons respectively in 1931-32. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R5 lakhs to R2½ lakhs, of which Ceylon took nearly R1 lakh worth. Exports of hornmeal fell from 3 000 tons valued at R2½ lakhs to 1 000 tons valued at R1 lakh. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to only 300 tons as against 3 000 tons in 1931-32.

Shipments of saltpetre continued to improve and amounted to 159 000 cwt. valued at R12½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 134 000 cwt. valued

at R10½ lakhs in the preceding year. There was a noticeable increase in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Mauritius and Dependencies which totalled 64 000 cwt. and 48 000 cwt. as against 25 000 cwt. and 46 000 cwt. in 1931-32 and 23 000 cwt. and 4 000 cwt. respectively in 1930-31. The Straits Settlements required 3 000 cwt. as in 1931-32.

In pursuance of the declared policy of the Government of India for the gradual reduction in the exports of opium to the Far East with a view to

their ultimate extinction in 1935, shipments of opium continued on a restricted scale. Only 1 161 chests or 1 451 cwt. of opium were exported in 1932-33 as compared with 3 683 chests or 4 473 cwt. in the preceding year. Of these, 281 chests only were recorded under the head of private merchandise as compared with 2 173 chests in 1931-32 and the whole of these consignments were destined to Indo-China. The remainder was actually shipped through Government agency and was recorded under the head of Government Stores. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments showed a decline from 1 410 chests to 880 chests. There were no exports to any other country.

The prices of rubber during the past year fell below all expectations. The price generally ranged round 2d per lb. and proved to be unremunera-

tive. Attempts were therefore made to curtail Rubber raw (R9 lakhs) production and there was a considerable reduction in the shipments from all the producing countries with the exception of Indo-China which enjoys the French Government's subsidy. Exports from India fell by over 8 million lbs. in quantity and by about R36 lakhs in value from 15 million lbs. valued at R41½ lakhs to 7 million lbs. valued at nearly R9 lakhs. There was a substantial decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom which amounted to 1.2 million lbs. as against 7.3 million lbs. in 1931-32. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also declined from 1 million lbs. and 2 million lbs. to 4.6 million lbs. and nearly 1 million lbs. respectively. There were no direct shipments to the United States of America during the year under review, the having taken 231 000 lbs. in 1931-32 and 466 000 lbs. in 1930-31. The average declared value of the Indian export declined from 4s 9d per lb. to 2s 9d per lb. in 1932-33. Burma and

## Re-exports.

Madras had between them the entire trade in the proportions of 84 per cent and 16 per cent as compared with 59 per cent and 41 per cent respectively in 1931-32

### POSTAL ARTICLES

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R2,96 lakhs to R2,59 lakhs. Imports by post of (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 64 per cent to 61 per cent. The shares of Italy, Germany and France also declined from 15, 4 and 4 per cent to 13, 3 and 3 per cent respectively. The value of articles exported by post also fell from R1,80 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom absorbed R45 lakhs or 28 per cent, the Straits Settlements R52 lakhs or 33 per cent, Ceylon 9 per cent, France 8 per cent, and Hongkong and Iraq 3 per cent each.

### RE-EXPORTS

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise declined further from R5 crores to R3 crores. Re-exports of raw wool contracted from 9 million lbs valued at R37 lakhs to 4 million lbs valued at R13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their respective requirements to 2.2 and 1.7 million lbs from 3.6 and 5.4 million lbs in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures also fell from R31 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods recorded an improvement of 38 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value and amounted to 22 million yards valued at R46 lakhs as against 16 million yards valued at R37½ lakhs in 1931-32. Iraq, Persia, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa increased their purchases and took 6, 6, 1.3 and 3 million yards as against 4, 2, 3 and 2 million yards respectively in 1931-32, while the Bahrein Islands, Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba took less. Shipments of foreign cotton dropped from 160 tons valued at R2 lakhs to 118 tons valued at nearly R1 lakh. Re-exports of sugar shrank from 5,600 tons (R10 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs). Gums and resins declined from 42,000 cwts to 33,000 cwts in quantity and from R10 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Decreases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures, hardware, instruments and apparatus, tea and provisions and oilman's stores, while there were increases under spices and silk manufactures. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were: the United Kingdom 31 per cent, Ceylon and Persia 9 per cent each, Iraq 8 per cent, the United States of America 7 per cent, Arabia 5 per cent, Bahrein Islands and Japan 3 per cent each and Germany and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 61 per cent, Karachi had 19 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent.

## Exports

### GOVERNMENT STORES

Under this head, imports showed a decrease of R1 84 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R2 43 lakhs in 1932-33. The noticeable decreases were those under machinery and millwork (—R85 lakhs), vehicles (—R40 lakhs), metals and ores (chiefly iron and steel) (—R14 lakhs), paper and paste board (—R7 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (—R15 lakhs) and hardware and cutlery (—R5 lakhs). Arms, ammunition and military stores recorded an increase of R15 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R61 lakhs to R41 lakhs owing to a fall of R21 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R35 lakhs in 1932-33. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R4 lakhs in 1932-33 as against R5 lakhs in 1931-32.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the countries chiefly interested in each. The values given in these tables are based on actual declared values which represent unadjusted money values, i.e., values on which no allowance has been made for the changing price levels. An adjustment of this nature has been carried out in respect of the total trade under imports and exports for a number of years on the basis of the average declared values in 1913-14 and the results are exhibited in the table on page 17 of this Review. Similar computations, however, have not been worked out for trade with separate countries. The main features of these tables have also been illustrated in Chart No 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1930-31		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	54	61	—7
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	35	15	+20
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	89	76	+13
Europe	85	30	+55	53	36	+17
United States of America	22	5	+17	21	15	+6
Japan	23	5	+18	24	15	+9
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	39	23	+16
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	137	89	+48
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	226	165	+61

	1931-32			1932-33		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)
United Kingdom	45	45		38	49	—11
Other British Possessions	26	12	+14	24	10	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	71	57	+14	62	59	+3
Europe	37	28	+9	32	29	+3
United States of America	14	13	+1	10	11	—1
Japan	14	13	+1	14	20	—6
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	18	13	+5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	90	69	+21	74	73	+1
GRAND TOTAL	161	126	+35	136	132	+4



# Direction of Trade

TABLE B

## Imports

	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	42.8	37.3	35.5	35.8
Germany	6.9	6.6	7.6	8.1	7.8
Java	5.8	5.7	6.3	3.8	3.8
Japan	2.6	9.8	8.8	10.6	15.4
United States of America	2.6	7.3	9.3	10.2	8.5
Belgium	2.3	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.6
Austria and Hungary	2.3	.8	.6	.6	.6
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey etc.	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.0
France	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
Mauritius	1.3				
Italy	1.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
China	.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2
Netherlands	.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3
Australia	.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	.8
Hongkong	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4
Dutch Borneo	.4	.4	.3	.5	.3
Ceylon	.4	.7	.9	1.1	1.2
Switzerland	.3	.9	.8	1.0	1.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	.3	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.7

TABLE C

## Exports

	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	21.8	23.8	27.9	28.4
Germany	10.6	8.4	6.4	6.3	6.1
Japan	9.1	10.2	10.6	8.7	10.2
United States of America	8.7	11.6	9.4	8.9	7.4
France	7.1	5.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Belgium	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.0
Austria and Hungary	4.0				
Ceylon	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey etc.	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Italy	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Hongkong	2.1	1.0	.7	1.2	1.1
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.7
China	2.3	4.1	5.9	4.0	2.6
Central and South America	2.2	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.8
Netherlands	1.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.9
Australia	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.6
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	.8	.5	.5	.6
Russia	.9	1	.3	.3	.3
Spain	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	1.0
Java	.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	.5

# Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

## Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	69.0	58.8	51.1	89.8	70.8	74.1	57.2	36.8	30.6
United States of America . . . . .	2.6	2.2	1.2	8.3	11.1	7.7	9.7	10.3	5.6
Germany . . . . .	14.5	7.3	8.6	5.6	10.8	9.3	18.2	29.1	36.1
Belgium . . . . .	11.5	24.2	23.2		2.5	3.7		1.1	1.1
Japan . . . . .		7	2.6		4	4	1.5	6.1	10.1
France and Luxemburg . . . . .		5.4	4.8			3		8	1.1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . . . .	98.5	93.6	91.5	98.7	95.1	95.5	86.6	84.2	84.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	6,32	5,30	7,76	10,92	10,54	3,95	2,61	2,99

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	71.3	31.1	47.6	75.3	40.6	50.5
United States of America . . . . .	15.1	45.4	36.5	8.0	17.0	13.9
Germany . . . . .		2.8	3.0	8.2	16.5	16.9
Netherlands . . . . .			2		3.8	3.1
Belgium . . . . .	4.5	3	3		1.9	1.6
Japan . . . . .	..		2	6	2.2	5.9
France . . . . .	4.5	2.4	1.2		1.6	7
Italy . . . . .		4.8	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.9
Canada . . . . .		8.3	5.7			..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . . . .	95.4	98.1	97.0	94.3	94.2	94.5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	2,89	2,43	1,82	3,69	3,85

# Direction of Trade

## TABLE D—*contd.*

### Imports—*contd.*

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	4	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.1	2.7
Germany	2.1	4	3	7.2	1.8	1.6	1	2.9	7
Belgium	—	2	1	—	9	5	—	—	8
Japan	1.8	22.5	23.0	40.8	45.5	62.5	—	—	1.2
France	—	2	2	7.8	1.9	9	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	1.3	1.4	4	5.2	1.2	—	—	—
Italy	1.5	1.7	2	6.1	9.0	7.7	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
China	1	5.2	2.3	20.8	20.8	12.8	—	1.4	1.0
Java†	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.8	72.5	80.4
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	—
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.9	93.9	99.7	90.6	90.5	94.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	66.50	10.18	16.52	2.10	2.11	2.16	16.06	6.16	4.22

Includes Hongkong and Macao.  
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14	Per cent 1913-14
United Kingdom	63.9	60.8	62.1	5.7	3.2	4.1	50.0	50.4	27.8
United States of America	2.7	6.1	6.9	84.1	84.9	19.6	—	4.4	2.3
Germany	10.7	7.6	7.8	7.3	6	1.8	17.0	10.2	10.8
France	12.8	11.8	11.8	—	—	—	—	4	8
Netherlands	—	2.5	2.0	—	—	—	2.1	6.4	4.9
Russia	—	—	—	2.7	20.1	24.0	—	—	—
Bombay, Samalir, etc.	—	—	—	22.2	22.2	14.1	—	19.4	14.2
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	11.2	14.5
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia†	—	—	—	9	20.4	22.6	2.1	14.4	10.1
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	80.1	80.0	81.2	92.8	97.5	90.2	91.9	85.4	85.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	2.24	2.27	2.26	4.12	9.04	6.70	1.56	2.20	2.16

Includes the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other Islands.  
† Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

# Direction of Trade

## TABLE D—contd

### Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	Per cent 10.1	Per cent 51.5	Per cent 53.0	Per cent 9.0	Per cent 3.2	Per cent 3.7	Per cent 1.3	Per cent 4.5	Per cent 9.0
United States of America	4	1.6	1.3		4	4	--	--	
Russia								14.1	2.7
Germany	2.1	4	2	7.2	1.9	1.6	1	2.9	1
Belgium		2	1		9	5	--	--	6
Japan	1.8	24.5	35.0	45.5	45.5	62.2	--	--	1.2
France		2	2	7.5	1.9	9			
Switzerland		1.3	1.5	4	5.2	1.3			--
Italy	1.5	1.7	8	6.1	9.0	7.7		--	--
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	2	--				--	1
China	1	5.2	2.3	20.5	20.5	19.9	--	1.5	1.0
Java†		--	--	--	--	--	71.5	72.5	20.5
Mauritius				--	--	--	15.2	--	
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.9	98.9	99.7	90.5	90.5	94.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE £ (LAKHS)	53.30	19.15	25.83	2.10	2.11	2.15	14.94	6.10	4.22

Includes Hongkong and Macao.  
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	Per cent 62.9	Per cent 60.2	Per cent 62.1	Per cent 5.7	Per cent 2.2	Per cent 4.1	Per cent 56.0	Per cent 20.4	Per cent 27.2
United States of America	2.7	5.1	5.5	50.1	24.2	19.6		2.4	2.5
Germany	10.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	6	1.2	17.0	10.2	10.5
France	15.2	11.2	11.5					4	6
Netherlands		2.5	2.0				2.5	6.4	4.9
Russia				2.7	10.1	14.2			
Porto, Somalra, etc.				22.1	12.2	14.1			
Norway						--	2.0	10.4	14.2
Sweden							2.1	11.2	14.2
Rumania				9	20.4	24.2			
Austria	--	--	--				2.2	14.4	10.1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.1	90.0	91.2	95.5	87.5	90.2	91.9	62.4	23.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE £ (LAKHS)	2.24	2.27	2.28	4.12	8.04	6.70	1.13	2.56	2.56

Includes the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other Islands.  
† Includes Georgia and Australasia.

# Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

## Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	72.4	87.1	86.1	38.0	27.8	28.0	6.3	8.5	8.0
Canada . . .	4.3	3.4	2.6					3.0	3.1
Australia . . .	3.1	7	4	..	..	3	10.6	11.0	15.8
Russia . . .	11.1	8	1.6	..	..			1.4	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq . . .	1.2	1.0	1.0		..	..		8	9
United States of America . . .	7	2.5	3.3	11.9	8.1	7.1	41.5	31.7	25.0
Ceylon . . .	1.6	1.0	1.3				..	4	2
Germany . . .				21.8	21.7	21.7		3	4
France . . .	..	..	1	9.9	8.8	11.8		..	..
Italy . . .	..	..		5.5	7.7	6.7		..	..
Argentina . . .	..	..			1.0	1.0	10.4	6.8	12.2
Java . . .	..	..					2.5	4.5	1.9
Japan . . .	..	..			1.5	2.3	5	6	1.1
Belgium . . .	..	..		5	7.5	7.2	..	7	6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . .	94.4	96.5	96.4	87.6	84.1	81.1	71.8	69.3	68.7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	14.98	19.44	17.15	80.88	11.19	9.78	28.27	21.92	21.71

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	3.5	6.6	7.8	22.2	13.0	10.9	26.7	6.1	8.9	25.9	59.9	66.3
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq . . .		..	..			1	5.6	3.8	3.9			
United States of America . . .		1.2	3	1.2	4.2	4.1	..	..		24.3	20.5	12.4
Ceylon . . .		..	1		6	5	11.5	19.7	23.0	..	..	1
Germany . . .	14.6	6.8	6.5	16.0	13.7	9.5	7.8	8.6	9.1	20.3	3.9	3.9
France . . .	..	3.4	5.7	31.4	30.9	38.1		3	9	..	1.9	2.9
Italy . . .	7.7	6.9	7.6	5.0	13.8	15.1		5	7	5.3	2.2	2.4
Japan . . .	47.2	47.1	54.5		9	3	3.8	6	4.4	..	3.0	2.8
Belgium . . .	10.3	5.1	6.3	16.0	1.2	2.2	..	1.5	1.0		9	8
China* . . .	1.7	19.3	6.5			..	..	15.0	12.2	..	3	2
Netherlands . . .		1.3	1.6	1.0	15.4	13.9	6.8	5.2	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.6
Straits Settlements . . .	..				5	4	6.7	9.0	7.8	..	3	4
Spain . . .		1.3	2.3		5	6	..	..		2.3	1.0	0
Sumatra and Java . . .				..	3		1.0	5.6	3.4	..	..	
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . .	85.0	99.0	99.2	92.8	95.0	95.7	69.6	75.9	77.9	81.9	95.7	95.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	41.04	23.45	20.37	25.65	14.59	11.31	45.14	20.37	16.08	15.95	8.92	7.43

\* Includes Hongkong and Macao

## Direction of Trade

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES

The imports from, and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables —

#### Imports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1 17.58	1 03.10	61.29	44.81	48.80
Ceylon	81	1 80	1 43	1.87	1.76
Straits Settlements	3.43	6.16	3.97	2.97	2.79
Hongkong	98	74	87	53	53
South Africa	23	61	43	22	19
Mauritius	2.53				
Kenya Colony Zanzibar and Pemba	30	3.44	3.30	3.68	3.32
Canada	1	1.91	1.33	42	34
Australia	92	3.54	2.43	1.58	1.07
New Zealand		3	3	4	3
Other countries	1.20	1 13	89	1.15	1.66
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>1,28.07</b>	<b>1,24.45</b>	<b>76.02</b>	<b>55.67</b>	<b>59.38</b>

#### Exports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58.35	90.18	52.87	44.80	38.49
Ceylon	9.04	13.22	11.38	7.96	6.82
Straits Settlements	6.79	8.02	6.30	4.74	3.07
Hongkong	7.82	3.04	1.60	1.88	1.46
South Africa	1.30	2.23	2.00	1.46	1.26
Mauritius	1.28	1.6	1.12	90	76
Kenya Colony Zanzibar and Pemba	1.62	1.72	1.16	87	73
Canada	1.43	2.41	1.72	1.48	1.03
Australia	4.10	5.80	4.49	2.97	3.90
New Zealand	56	78	62	25	39
Other Countries	2.82	6.10	4.74	2.57	2.98
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>94.39</b>	<b>1 14.17</b>	<b>89.10</b>	<b>70.08</b>	<b>62.09</b>

United Kingdom (Imports Rs48.80 lakhs, Exports Rs38.49 lakhs) — The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to Rs87.29 lakhs, a decline of Rs2.32 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32. This decline was due to a heavy fall on the export side; the import trade showed a relative improvement. The reduction on the export side was one of Rs6.31 lakhs (from Rs44.80 lakhs to Rs38.49 lakhs) while in the case of imports there was an improvement of Rs3.99 lakhs (from Rs44.81 lakhs to Rs48.80 lakhs). Among the imported articles cotton manufactures forming 29 per cent (as against 22 per cent in 1931-32) of the total imports, showed the largest increase the recorded value for 1932-33 having been Rs14.22 lakhs as compared with Rs9.88 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase under this head occurred under piecegoods, the receipts of which amounted to 597 million yards valued at Rs11.90 lakhs as against 383 million yards valued at Rs7.95

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lakhs in 1931-32 Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small increase *viz.*, from Rs1,22 lakhs to Rs1,32 lakhs in value and from 11.9 million lbs to 13.4 million lbs in quantity. The increase under piecegoods was noticeable under all the descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports of which advanced respectively from 60 million yards to 111 million yards, from 207 million yards to 281 million yards and from 110 million yards to 194 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. In other descriptions of textiles improvements, although individually of much smaller significance, were noticeable under silk yarn, goods of silk mixed with other materials, artificial silk yarn, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and woollen manufactures. The slump in the trade in iron and steel, which continued into the year under review, was responsible for a further decline in the imports in this line from the United Kingdom from Rs3,40 lakhs to Rs2,71 lakhs. Imports of machinery and mill-work advanced from Rs7,73 lakhs to Rs7,81 lakhs, owing mainly to improvements under sugar and cotton machinery. Imports of hardware were valued at Rs91 lakhs as against Rs96 lakhs in 1931-32. There was an increase of Rs25 lakhs (from Rs91 lakhs to Rs1,16 lakhs) under motor vehicles. This increase was due mainly to larger importation of motor cars, the number of which amounted to 3,958 as against 2,178 imported in 1931-32, the number of omnibuses imported rose from 435 to 517, but the value dropped from Rs14 lakhs to Rs10 lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at Rs1,94 lakhs, an increase of Rs11 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Imports of paper and pasteboard advanced from 814,000 cwts. valued at Rs76 lakhs to 962,000 cwts. valued at Rs80 lakhs, while those of provisions declined by Rs11 lakhs to Rs1,40 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 12,000 tons in quantity and by Rs10 lakhs in value, the consignments having amounted to 35,000 tons valued at Rs38 lakhs. There was a heavy drop in the imports of tobacco, *viz.*, from 3 million lbs. valued at Rs1,30 lakhs in 1930-31 and 1.5 million lbs. valued at Rs62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 1.1 million lbs. valued at Rs34 lakhs in the year under review.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (Rs14,78 lakhs), hides and skins (Rs4,93 lakhs), jute raw and manufactured (Rs3,99 lakhs), raw cotton (Rs1,61 lakhs), foodgrains (Rs1,44 lakhs), seeds (Rs1,24 lakhs), and raw wool (Rs1,06 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 75 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1932-33, as compared with 80 per cent in 1931-32. Exports of tea increased from 291 million lbs. to 331 million lbs. in quantity, but the value decreased from Rs16,93 lakhs to Rs14,78 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported declined by 26,000 tons in quantity and by Rs98 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute declined from 154,000 tons valued at Rs3,11 lakhs to 130,000 tons valued at Rs2,24 lakhs and those of jute bags from 48 millions to 46 millions in number and in value from Rs1,14 lakhs to Rs1,07 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also declined from 62 millions to 57 millions and the value from Rs70 lakhs to Rs63 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was a decline in the exports of the tanned or dressed varieties from 14,800 tons valued at Rs4,85 lakhs to 13,700 tons valued at Rs4,36 lakhs, the quantity of the raw descriptions declined from 3,900 tons to 3,500 tons but the value showed an increase of Rs5 lakhs from Rs51 lakhs to Rs56 lakhs.

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Exports of raw skins of non Indian origin declined in quantity from 394 tons to 207 tons and in value from R81 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton slightly advanced from 29 700 tons (168 000 bales) valued at R1 54 lakhs to 29,800 tons (167 000 bales) valued at R1 61 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool dropped from 35.3 million lbs. valued at R2 50 lakhs to 27.8 million lbs. valued at R1 08 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds contracted from 141 000 tons valued at R1 90 lakhs to 82 000 tons valued at R1 24 lakhs. The reduction occurred mainly under groundnuts, shipments of which fell off from 78 000 tons valued at R1.15 lakhs to 32 000 tons valued at R58 lakhs. The decrease under this head was supplemented by reductions under cotton and of rapeseed, of which the quantity shipped amounted to 1 500 tons and 10 700 tons as against 10 700 tons and 14 400 tons respectively in 1931-32. Castor seed also accounted for a decrease of 500 tons, *viz.* from 23,200 tons to 22 700 tons. There was, however a slight increase in the exports of linseed which rose from 14 100 tons to 14 300 tons. Exports of foodgrains advanced from 107 000 tons (R75 lakhs) to 224 000 tons (R1 44 lakhs) mainly as a result of an increase under rice from 51 000 tons (R40 lakhs) to 177 000 tons (R1 10 lakhs). There were no exports of wheat during the year. Mention has also to be made of an increase of 30 000 tons in quantity and of R15 lakhs in value under metals and ores. The increase was particularly noticeable under pig lead, the shipments of which advanced from 39 000 tons valued at R1 04 lakhs to 48 000 tons valued at R1 18 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore) also showed an increase from 3 800 tons (R1 lakh) to 6 300 tons (R2 lakhs) and pig iron from 69 000 tons (R24 lakhs) to 76 000 tons (R26 lakhs). The quantity of manganese ore exported advanced from 54 000 tons to 55 000 tons, but the value dropped from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs. There was a decrease under wolfram ore from 3 400 tons (R56 lakhs) to 3 100 tons (R50 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 8 000 tons valued at R37 lakhs as against 17 000 tons valued at R78 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of lac fell from 106 000 cwts. (R45 lakhs) to 105 000 cwts. (R33 lakhs). Among other articles, spices showed an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Raw rubber mica, teakwood and raw tobacco showed decreases while woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases.

**Ceylon (Imports R1.78 lakhs, Exports R6.82 lakhs)**—There was a further decline in the trade with Ceylon from R9.33 lakhs to R8.58 lakhs. Though the import trade increased from R1.37 lakhs to R1.78 lakhs exports decreased from R7.96 lakhs to R6.82 lakhs. On the import side increases occurred mainly under coconut oil and copra seed. Imports of coconut oil which had amounted to 3,298 000 gallons valued at R42 lakhs in 1931-32 increased considerably and amounted to 6 619 000 gallons valued at R79 lakhs. Imports of copra increased from 1,200 tons (R2 lakhs) to 12 600 tons (R23 lakhs). Tea recorded a decrease from 3.7 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 2 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under jute gunny bags grain pulso and flour raw hides and skins and rubber. On the export side the main item was rice not in the husk shipments of which declined from 410 000 tons to 394 000 tons in quantity and from R3.67 lakhs to R3.40 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber declined from 1.8 million lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 0.8 million lbs. valued at R2 lakhs. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) decreased from 232 000 cwts.



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valued at R42 lakhs to 206,000 cwts valued at R36 lakhs. There was also a decline of 6,300 tons in quantity and of R7 lakhs in value under manures, shipments of which amounted to 12,100 tons valued at R8 lakhs. This was supplemented by a decline of R9 lakhs under oilcakes, exports amounting to 22,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Despatches of chillies amounted to 151,000 cwts as against 147,000 cwts but the improvement on the quantity side was accompanied by a decrease in value, from R21 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Shipments of coal receded from 273,000 tons (R33 lakhs) to 169,000 tons (R20 lakhs). Exports of tea, on the other hand, advanced from 2.9 million lbs valued at R20 lakhs to 3.5 million lbs valued at R23 lakhs. There were decreases under cotton manufactures, provisions and oilman's stores and under living animals and increases under fruits and vegetables and fodder, bran and pollards.

**Straits Settlements (Imports R2.79 lakhs, Exports R3.67 lakhs)**—The transactions with this country resulted in a decline of R8 lakhs (from R2.87 lakhs to R2.79 lakhs) under imports and of R1.07 lakhs (from R4.74 lakhs to R3.67 lakhs) under exports. On the import side, spices accounted for a decline of R2.4 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts amounted to 995,000 cwts valued at R99½ lakhs as against 989,000 cwts valued at R1.22 lakhs in 1931-32 and those of other kinds of spices to 20,000 cwts valued at R10 lakhs as against 19,000 cwts valued at R11 lakhs. Receipts of tin unwrought advanced from 44,000 cwts valued at R41 lakhs to 47,000 cwts valued at R46 lakhs. There was a decrease of about R5 lakhs under mineral oils, the total imports of which amounted to 81,000 gallons valued at R29,000 as compared with 2.3 million gallons valued at R5 lakhs in 1931-32. Under this head consignments of fuel oils declined from 2.2 million gallons (R4½ lakhs) to 77,000 gallons (R21,000), the import trade in kerosene oil disappeared altogether during the year. There were also smaller receipts of provisions, lac, and drugs and medicines, while fish (chiefly salted) and fruits and vegetables recorded increases. On the export side, there was a large reduction under rice not in the husk, shipments of which declined from 233,000 tons valued at R1.67 lakhs to 161,000 tons valued at R1.14 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) also declined from 9 million yards to 8 million yards in quantity and from R48 lakhs to R40 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to 14.8 millions valued at R39 lakhs as compared with 15.6 millions valued at R47 lakhs in 1931-32. Despatches of rubber, raw declined in quantity from 5.0 million lbs to 4.6 million lbs and in value from R8 lakhs to R4 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of coal, fodder, bran and pollards, provisions and tobacco. There was, however, an increase in the shipments of tin ore from R23 lakhs to R28 lakhs.

**Australia (Imports R1.07 lakhs, Exports R3.90 lakhs).**—The total trade with Australia showed an increase of R42 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1931-32. Imports showed a decline of R51 lakhs but exports showed an increase of R93 lakhs. The decline in the imports was mainly due to a reduction under wheat from 110,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs. Imports of horses declined considerably from R29 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine increased from 97,500 cwts valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32 to 113,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of raw wool showed an improvement from

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3.9 million lbs valued at R16 lakhs to 3.1 million lbs valued at R18 lakhs. Imports of provisions also increased from R13 lakhs to R18 lakhs. On the export side the bulk of the increase occurred under jute manufactures. Gunny bags advanced from 68 millions valued at R2.16 lakhs to 99 millions valued at R2.96 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth improved in quantity from 20 million yards to 25 million yards and in value from R28 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Shipments of tea declined from 2.5 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of linseed fell from 10,000 tons valued at R11½ lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs. There was a slight increase under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins) the quantity rising from 304 tons to 429 tons and the value from R7 lakhs to R9 lakhs.

**East Africa (Imports R2.33 lakhs, Exports R95 lakhs)**—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group of territories amounted to R3.28 lakhs as compared with R4.98 lakhs in 1931-32. On the import side there was a decline to the extent of R1.41 lakhs—viz. from R3.74 lakhs to R2.33 lakhs and in the case of exports the total value fell from R1.24 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The decrease in the case of imports was due mainly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 21,700 tons valued at R1.86 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 32,700 tons valued at R3.21 lakhs in 1931-32 and of spices (mainly cloves) consignments of which were valued at R34 lakhs as against R41 lakhs in the preceding year. Under exports the shipments of jute gunny bags increased from 4 millions valued at R11 lakhs to 6 millions valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of piecegoods fell from 17 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 10 million yards valued at R21 lakhs and those of foodgrains from 27,500 tons valued at R37 lakhs to 20,500 tons valued at R26 lakhs.

**Canada (Imports R34 lakhs, Exports R1.63 lakhs)**—Compared with the preceding year imports from Canada decreased by R8 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Exports however showed an improvement from R1.48 lakhs to R1.63 lakhs. The decline noticed on the import side was due to a reduction in imports of motor vehicles and of rubber manufactures. The total value of motor vehicles imported during the year amounted to R14 lakhs as compared with R23 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 676 valued at about R10½ lakhs to 296 valued at a little over R6 lakhs and that of motor omnibuses from 598 valued at R9 lakhs to 338 valued at R6 lakhs. Imports of rubber manufactures showed a further decline from R9 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Coming to exports the major item as usual, was jute gunny cloth. Shipments under this head increased in quantity by 2 million yards to 65 million yards but the value remained the same viz. R65 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 17 million lbs. valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 14 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs in 1931-32.

**Hongkong (Imports R53 lakhs, Exports R1.46 lakhs)**—Imports from this country showed a nominal decline of R1 lakh in comparison with the preceding year and the value of the exports fell off from R1.88 lakhs to R1.46 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported declined from 27 millions valued at R74 lakhs to 25 millions valued at R64 lakhs. Exports of coal showed an increase from 162,000 tons to 189,000 tons, but the value remained almost the same as in the preceding year viz. R14 lakhs. There was also a

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noticeable increase under drugs and medicines, the total value of which rose from R8 lakhs in the previous year to R14 lakhs in the year under review, but rice showed a sharp fall from 63,000 tons (R40 lakhs) to 27,000 tons (R16 lakhs).

**Union of South Africa (Imports R19 lakhs, Exports R1,25 lakhs).—**The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R24 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R22 lakhs to R19 lakhs and exports from R1,46 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. On the import side coal showed a decline from 23,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in value from R13 lakhs to R12 lakhs and in quantity from 214,000 cwts to 193,000 cwts. Under exports the bulk of the decline occurred under rice. Shipments of rice declined from 27,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 25,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs. Despatches of gunny bags and of gunny cloth remained stationary at 18 millions and 44 million yards but the value recorded declined from R61½ lakhs to R57 lakhs and from R7½ lakhs to R7 lakhs respectively. Exports of vegetable oils and provisions also showed decreases.

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries —

#### *Imports*

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
<b>European Countries—</b>				
Russia . . . . .	6	1,01	95	37
Sweden . . . . .	52	98	87	96
Norway . . . . .	23	86	48	66
Germany . . . . .	12,67	12,38	10,20	10,39
Netherlands . . . . .	1,55	3,22	2,04	1,69
Belgium . . . . .	4,26	4,67	3,02	3,42
France . . . . .	2,69	2,89	2,17	2,04
Spain . . . . .	19	27	19	25
Switzerland . . . . .	69	1,27	1,22	1,29
Italy . . . . .	2,20	4,51	3,59	3,95
Austria . . . . .	4,29	82	71	65
Hungary . . . . .	1	22	3	5
Turkey, European . . . . .	1			
Other Countries . . . . .	15	3,25	2,09	3,11
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>29,51</b>	<b>36,38</b>	<b>28,46</b>	<b>28,83</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>				
Egypt . . . . .	30	2,54	1,47	96
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	57			
Iraq . . . . .	—	1,01	58	13
Persia . . . . .	71	2,72	2,76	1,93
Java . . . . .	10,75	10,34	4,85	3,74
China . . . . .	1,71	3,33	2,79	2,95
Japan . . . . .	4,78	14,51	13,34	20,48
United States of America . . . . .	4,79	15,15	12,84	11,25
Argentina . . . . .	..			
Chile . . . . .		5		
Other Countries . . . . .	2,06	2,75	2,61	2,63
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES .</b>	<b>25,67</b>	<b>52,40</b>	<b>41,24</b>	<b>44,37</b>

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## *Exports*

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1920-31	1931-32	1932-33
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	53	55	34
Sweden	42	37	21	24
Norway	5	57	44	22
Germany	20,42	14,42	10,85	8,33
Netherlands	4,42	5,73	5,13	3,93
Belgium	12,10	7,57	4,49	4,04
France	17,72	11,17	7,72	8,12
Spain	2,22	2,37	1,34	1,37
Switzerland		1		1
Italy	7,89	7,93	5,51	4,73
Austria	} 10,01 {	3		
Hungary				
Turkey European	11	15	16	18
Other Countries	73	1,54	1,47	88
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	84,57	53,42	37,37	32,49
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,50	1,95	1,24
Turkey Asiatic	2,94	11	11	18
Iraq	—	1 19	1 15	79
Peru	1 41	1,51	1,33	83
Java	1,25	2,53	1 75	74
China	5,71	13,25	7,82	2,59
Japan	22,09	22,87	14,03	14,05
United States of America	21,85	21 14	14,29	9,98
Cuba	55	2,11	1,05	75
Argentina	3,14	3,53	1,54	2,83
Chile	1,00	03	18	17
Other Countries	6,34	9,46	6 99	5,90
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	69,92	83,12	53,20	41,05

Japan (Imports R20,48 lakhs Exports R14 05 lakhs) —The total trade with Japan showed an increase of R7 16 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1931-32. The bulk of the increase occurred under imports the increase in the case of exports having been one of R2 lakhs as against R7,14

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lakhs under imports. On the import side, the principal items were cotton manufactures (R10,19 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,71 lakhs), silk manufactures (R2,02 lakhs), boots and shoes (R32 lakhs), glass and glassware (R65 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R32 lakhs), hardware (R30 lakhs), and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R30 lakhs). These together represented 82 per cent of the total imports from Japan as against 85 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of cotton manufactures increased in value from R6,79 lakhs to R10,19

	[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]				
	1913 11	1929-30	1930 31	1931 32	1932 33
Grey . . . . .	7,108	393,698	218,310	185,216	213,910
White . . . . .	38	13,880	23,105	59,820	120,351
Coloured, etc . . . . .	1,735	151,270	71,329	91,008	214,226

lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that all the three descriptions of cotton piece-goods recorded considerable increases. Imports of twist and

yarn also increased from 6.2 million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs to 18.1 million lbs. valued at R1,61 lakhs. There was also an increase of R20 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Coming to the other descriptions of textiles, the value of the imports of silk manufactures showed a remarkable spurt from R96 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk also rose from R2,16 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk increased from 74.6 million yards valued at R2,09 lakhs to 114.5 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes further receded from 9 million pairs valued at R49 lakhs to 7 million pairs valued at R32 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware increased from R12 lakhs to R65 lakhs and those of earthenware and porcelain from R17 lakhs to R32 lakhs. There was also an increase of R14 lakhs under hardware, viz, from R16 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 40,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 96,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs.

Of the articles exported to Japan, the most important is raw cotton, exports of which represented 80 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1932-33 as against 79 per cent in 1931-32. The shipments recorded during the year under review amounted to 193,700 tons valued at R11,12 lakhs as compared with 192,800 tons valued at R11,05 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell from 188,100 tons (R66 lakhs) to 71,700 tons (R24 lakhs) and those of pig lead from 285,800 cwts (R39 lakhs) to 179,500 cwts (R21 lakhs). Raw jute accounted for an increase of R5 lakhs in value corresponding to an increase of 4,600 tons in quantity, the actual shipments having been 14,500 tons valued at R23 lakhs. Oilcakes showed a decrease from 38,300 tons valued at R23½ lakhs to 19,500 tons valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax showed an improvement from 1,000 tons (R4½ lakhs) to 1,400 tons (R6½ lakhs) and those of gunny bags from 4.6 millions (R12½ lakhs) to 9.4 millions (R24 lakhs). Decreases were noticeable in the values of hides and skins, lac, tobacco, pulse (mainly beans), and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, the exports of sandalwood showed an improvement.

**United States of America (Imports R11,25 lakhs, Exports R9,99 lakhs).—**The value of the total trade with this country further declined from R27,13 lakhs to R21,24 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was relatively small, amounting to R1,59 lakhs as compared with R4,30 lakhs in the case of exports. On the import side the outstanding event was a further heavy increase in the imports of raw cotton which amounted to 45,800

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tons valued at R3,85 lakhs as against 28,600 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs in 1931-32. This improvement, however, was more than set off by a decrease of R1,85 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 20.4 million gallons valued at R1,27½ lakhs to 3.7 million gallons valued at R18 lakhs but those of lubricating oils increased from 10.6 million gallons valued at R98 lakhs to 11.4 million gallons valued at R106 lakhs. The imports of petrol showed a further heavy fall from 9.9 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs to 40 000 gallons valued at R43 000. The value of the imports of motor vehicles declined from R1,07 lakhs to R53 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 3,368 to 1 201 and that of omnibuses from 3 236 to 1,793. Imports of machinery and millwork contracted from R1,22 lakhs to R81 lakhs mainly owing to smaller arrivals of mining machinery and typewriters. Receipts of tobacco leaf improved from 2.5 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs to 4.7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs. There was an increase in the consignments of cotton piecegoods from 19.2 million yards valued at R30½ lakhs to 20.8 million yards valued at R33 lakhs. Imports of copper wrought fell away from 18 000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs to 13 000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs, owing mainly to smaller arrivals of sheets. There was also a decrease in the value of rubber manufactures from R83 lakhs to R52 lakhs. There were noticeable decreases under hardware provisions, aluminium, instruments and apparel while toilet requisites, building materials and chemicals showed increases.

On the export side, there was a decline of R4,30 lakhs on a total of R14,29 lakhs recorded in 1931-32. The most important among the articles exported to the United States of America is jute, raw and manufactured. The total value recorded under this head amounted to R6,12 lakhs as against R7.88 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth fell from 692 million yards valued at R6.66 lakhs to 549 million yards valued at R5.10 lakhs but jute gunny bags showed an increase from 8.4 millions valued at R14 lakhs to 12.8 millions valued at R25 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute declined from 49,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs to 36 000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Exports of lac also declined from 179 000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs to 151 000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs, mainly as a result of a drop in the off take of shellac (from 101 000 cwts. to 68 000 cwts). The exports of seed lac however showed an increase from 77 000 cwts. to 84 000 cwts. There was a noticeable decrease under raw hides and skins, despatches of goat skins representing the bulk of the shipments, showed a reduction from 11 600 tons (R1.77 lakhs) to 7 600 tons (R86 lakhs). The demand for tanned or dressed hides and skins fell off to very negligible proportions.

Germany (Imports R10,39 lakhs, Exports R8,32 lakhs) — Imports from Germany increased by R10 lakhs to R10.39 lakhs while exports thereto declined by R2.03 lakhs to R8.32 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below —

	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9.35	15.79	12.38	10.20	10.39
Exports, including re-exports	22.36	6.77	14.42	10.35	5.21

## Foreign Countries.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table:—

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Alizarins and other coal-tar dyes .	{ lbs (000) R (000)	11,071 77,20	11,804 1,30,50	11,014 1,10,70	0,787 1,03,28
Iron and steel .	{ Tons R (000)	130,000 1,55,02	43,700 75,38	20,800 44,81	22,000 15,11
Brass and copper . .	{ Cwts R (000)	188,000 94,07	204,100 1,27,30	260,800 99,20	448,800 1,47,20
Hardware . .	R (000)	57,21	1,07,72	75,85	1,07,97
Machinery and millwork .	R (000)	30,27	1,18,00	1,12,27	98,00
Glass and glassware . .	R (000)	23,09	23,50	20,34	17,72
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	{ Gallons (000) R (000)	521 13,14	808 25,22	555 14,82	507 11,31
Spirit . . .	{ Gallons (000) R (000)	148 5,43	30 4,70	10 8,28	11 2,46
TOTAL LIQUORS	{ Gallons (000) R (000)	687 10,41	942 30,73	574 18,48	523 17,24
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	{ Cwts. R (000)	60,700 7,15	54,200 8,73	74,300 9,77	60,900 8,08
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD .	R (000)	21,82	27,38	27,40	30,12
Woolen manufactures .	R (000)	90,62	31,78	19,90	24,37
Salt . .	{ Tons R (000)	57,800 9,16	97,000 20,25	25,000 4,82	57,400 0,70
Sugar 16 D S. and above (including best)	{ Tons R (000)	1,700 3,42	11,700 14,95	15,400 17,74	300 33
Haberdashery and millinery .	R (000)	22,10	15,55	11,05	13,16
Cotton manufactures— Hosiery . . .	R (000)	15,96	2,80	1,25	1,48
Coloured piecegoods .	{ Yds (000) R (000)	4,016 22,30	588 3,59	521 3,93	587 4,93
Blankets . . .	{ lbs (000) R (000)	9,848* 53,28*	251 93	36 21	27 9
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	11,01	8,25	8,92
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn	R (000) Yds. (000)	— 1,514	9,21 149	8,92 170	11,69 207
Goods of silk, mixed with other mate- rials	{ R (000)	15,89	2,37	2,57	3,77

\*Two years' average only

## Direction of Trade

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany —

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Jute, raw	Tons	184,400	190,000	130,900	131,700
Grain, pulses and flour—	R (000)	4,90,40	3,50,46	2,13,69	2,11,71
Rice	Tons	344,000	163,800	261,900	167,000
Wheat	R (000)	3,41,37	1,53,14	1,78,19	1,32,80
	Tons	16,800	100		
	R (000)	17,37	7		
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	163,800	303,200	214,800
	R (000)	4,43,30	1,54,09	2,00,98	1,47,17
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	55,100	29,000	27,300
	R (000)	4,45,04	3,30,81	1,47,53	1,33,61
Wool	Tons	177,500	135 00	133,700	70,600
	R (000)	3,45,50	2,23,25	1,99,88	1,07,00
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	7 400	8,300	8,900
	R (000)	2,55,97	67,80	34,78	38,88
Lac	Cwts.	53,800	99,300	61 700	58,800
	R (000)	87,67	48,49	20,78	14,41
Cotton manufactures	Tons	10,600	4,800	4,800	8,100
	R (000)	22,55	15 64	11,40	10,81
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons	10,400*	8 700	3,700	3,600
	R (000)	7,59	4,00	2,73	3,07
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	50,000	20,000	18,000	50,800
	R (000)	8,48	3,90	1,70	6,08

Belgium (Imports R3.42 lakhs, Exports R4.04 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7.46 lakhs as compared with R7.51 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was due to a falling off in the value of the exports from R4.49 lakhs to R4.04 lakhs, imports having shown a slight recovery from R3.02 lakhs to R3.42 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table—

	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	271	153	123
Cotton manufactures	6	4	3
Precious stones	39	29	69
Machinery and millwork	14	27	39
Glass and glassware	18	13	15

On the export side raw jute showed a decline from 46,000 tons to 41,000 tons in quantity and from R84 lakhs to R71 lakhs in value. Exports of raw cotton which had fallen off to 21,600 tons valued at R1.19 lakhs in 1931-32 showed a slight recovery the shipments of the year amounting to 23,900 tons valued at R1.29 lakhs. Shipments of raw hemp declined from 117,000 cwts valued at R15 lakhs to 42,000 cwts valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk decreased from 49,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 28,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under lac, barley, raw hides and skins and zinc or spelter.

France (Imports R2.04 lakhs Exports R8.12 lakhs).—The trade with France advanced from R9.89 lakhs to R10.16 lakhs. The increase was due to a rise of R10 lakhs in the value of exports from R7.72 lakhs to R8.12 lakhs while there was a fall of R13 lakhs in the case of imports 17, from

\*Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonazal.



## Foreign Countries.

R2,17 lakhs to R2,01 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woollen manufactures, drugs and medicines and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below--

	1930-31 R(lakhs)	1931-32 R(lakhs)	1932-33 R(lakhs)
Liquors . . . . .	51	27	26
Metals . . . . .	59	35	15
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	17	16	11
Woollen manufactures . . . . .	28	20	43
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	11	9	11
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	1	1	10

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 223,000 tons to 219,000 tons but the value rose from R3,53 lakhs to R3,68 lakhs. Despatches of linseed fell from 14,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs. The decreases noticed were more than counterbalanced by an improvement under raw cotton, shipments of which showed an advance from 14,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also increased from 52,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs to 69,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs. Despatches of raw hides and skins were valued at R21 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of coffee advanced from 13,000 cwts valued at R26 lakhs to 51,000 cwts valued at R32 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 80,000 tons to 75,000 tons and the value thereof from R18 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Decreases were also noticed under rice, not in the husk, manures, castor seed and essential oils.

**Italy (Imports R3,95 lakhs, Exports R4,73 lakhs)**—The total value of the trade with Italy declined further from R9,10 lakhs to R8,68 lakhs. The imports showed an increase of R36 lakhs which was more than counterbalanced by a decline of R78 lakhs under export. On the import side, the bulk of the improvement occurred under woollen manufactures. The value of woollen manufactures imported rose from R32 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets advanced to 4 million lbs valued at R31 lakhs from 2 million lbs valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32 and those of woollen piecegoods to 3.6 million yards valued at R12 lakhs from 1.4 million yards valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R33 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, consignments of which declined from 9.9 million yards valued at R26 lakhs to 7.2 million yards valued at R19 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was an increase of a little more than 1 million lbs in quantity and of about R7 lakhs in value. But there was a reduction of 1 million yards under piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, although the value increased by R6 lakhs. There were also noticeable increases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side there was a further decline of 6,000 tons (from 33,000 tons to 27,000 tons) under raw cotton the corresponding decline in value having been one of R18 lakhs (from R1,62 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds fell off from 128,000 tons to 118,000 tons in quantity and from R2,02 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 28,000 tons (R44 lakhs) as

## Direction of Trade

against 80 000 tons (R1 29 lakhs) in 1931-32 and those of hnsseed amounted to 11 000 tons (R18 lakhs) as compared with 15 000 tons (R24 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute fell from 44 000 tons to 37 000 tons in quantity and in value from R86 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides declined slightly in quantity from 3,200 tons to 2 600 tons and in value from R16 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Shipments of rice rose from 14,500 tons to 16 900 tons in quantity and in value from R11 lakhs to R12 lakhs. There was a smaller off take of coffee during the year.

**Netherlands (Imports R1,69 lakhs Exports R3,93 lakhs)**—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5 62 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with R7 17 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R35 lakhs to R1 69 lakhs and exports by R1 20 lakhs to R3 93 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline imports during the year having been valued at R35 lakhs as against R57 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of vegetable product amounted to 25 000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 79 000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in 1931-32 and 232 000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 7 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R14 lakhs. The receipts of precious stones were almost the same as in the preceding year the imports having been valued at R1 lakh. There was a reduction of R2 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. On the export side there were considerable decreases under groundnuts and rice. Shipments of groundnuts declined from 147 000 tons to 87 000 tons in quantity and from R2,11 lakhs to R1 38 lakhs in value. The quantity of rice exported fell from 157 800 tons to 54 400 tons and the value from R1 09 lakhs to R38 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes improved by R3 lakhs to R28 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute by R3 lakhs and R15 lakhs to R33 lakhs and R37 lakhs respectively.

**Java (Imports R3,74 lakhs, Exports R74 lakhs)**—Compared with 1931-32 there was a decline of R1 11 lakhs under imports and of R1 01 lakhs under exports during the year under review. As far as the import side is concerned this recession was due to a falling off in receipts of sugar (which represented 91 per cent of the total imports) from 406 900 tons (R1 52 lakhs) to 326 800 tons (R3 40 lakhs) of which 294 800 tons represented sugar 23 D S and above as against 336 100 tons in 1931-32. Imports of molasses declined from 40 000 tons to 32,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R8 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in 1931-32. On the export side the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags despatches of which fell off from 30 millions (R96 lakhs) to 14 millions (R41 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account which had amounted to R8 lakhs in 1931-32 altogether disappeared. Shipments of rice declined from 63 000 tons (R43 lakhs) to 18 000 tons (R11 lakhs).

**China (Imports R2,85 lakhs Exports R3,59 lakhs)**—Imports from China slightly improved by R16 lakhs to R2 95 lakhs but exports declined by R1 13 lakhs to R3 59 lakhs. The improvement on the import side was due principally to an increase from R55 lakhs to R97 lakhs in the value of raw silk concurrently with an increase in quantity from 1 3 million lbs. to 2 6 million lbs. Imports of silk yarn noils and warps rose from 313 000 lbs. (R9 lakhs) to 413 000 lbs. (R11 lakhs) while those of silk piecegoods improved slightly.

## Foreign Countries.

in quantity from 7.7 million yards to 7.8 million yards, the value showing a decline from R19 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 13.2 million lbs. to 13.3 million lbs. although the value fell from R92 lakhs to R81 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) showed a decrease from 4 million yards valued at R6 lakhs to 747,000 yards valued at R1 lakh. The quantity of tea imported (principally green tea) advanced in quantity from 2.8 million lbs. to 3 million lbs., but owing to lower prices the value declined from R19 lakhs to R18 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 353,600 tons valued at R2,65 lakhs to 231,700 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton fell off from 77,800 tons valued at R1,50 lakhs to 23,900 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs. There were also decreases of R6 lakhs under tea, of R9 lakhs under paraffin wax and of R2 lakhs under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags also decreased from 1.7 millions valued at R5 lakhs to about half a million valued at R1 lakh. Exports of gunny cloth receded in quantity from 4 million yards to 3.7 million yards.

**Iraq (Imports R13 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs)** - The value of the imports from this country declined from R58 lakhs to R13 lakhs and that of the exports from R1.15 lakhs to R79 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was due mainly to a falling off in the value of consignments of dates (from R10 lakhs to R3.3 lakhs) and of pulse (from R7 lakhs to R3 lakhs).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below —

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piece goods)	35.07	11.36	17.87
Jute manufactures	7.14	6.31	3.71
Tea	7.25	1.78	2.49
Pepper	1.33	.42	.64

**South America (Imports R6 lakhs, Exports R3,71 lakhs).**—Due to the cessation of wheat imports from Argentina and the disappearance of the trade in nitrate of soda with Chile, South America had already in 1931-32 ceased to have much importance in the import trade of India. In the year under review, however, imports from South America spurted up from R14,000 to R6 lakhs as a result of importations of 5,400 tons of beet-sugar valued at R5 lakhs from Ecuador. With the exception of these shipments, there was hardly any feature worth mentioning on the import side of the trade with South America. On the export side the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, the Argentine took 3.4 millions (3 millions), Chile 4.4 millions, (2.2 millions) and Peru 5.4 millions (4.6 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports for the preceding year. Under gunny cloth, total shipments to the Argentine amounted to 237 million yards and those to Peru to 2 million yards as compared with 105 million and 1.7 million yards respectively in 1931-32. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay remained stationary at 10 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil showed a decrease from 15,700 tons to 13,300 tons, and those to the Argentine showed a slight improvement from 7,000 tons to 7,100 tons. Shipments of rice almost ceased in the year under review.

## CHAPTER V

### Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade

#### I—FRONTIER TRADE

*India Proper*—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to Table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1932-33 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results—

Articles	Imports		Quantity	
	1930-31 (Mauuds)	1931-32 (Mauuds)	1932-33 (Mauuds)	
Wheat	188,637	134,571	353,783	
Gram and pulse	253,797	198,533	431,780	
Rice—				
Husked	1,459,438	1,558,307	1,780,317	
Unhusked	789,862	879,571	666,967	
Other grain, pulses and flour	537,309	778,356	729,131	
Wool, raw	103,343	129,553	70,519	
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	287,921	300,075	207,971	
Linseed (from Nepal)	496,968	408,814	446,444	
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	259,751	304,071	356,063	
Treasure	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	
Gold	1,773	94	35,920	
Silver	2,275,425	4,298,104	6,847,100	
Articles	Exports		Quantity	
	1930-31 (Mauuds)	1931-32 (Mauuds)	1932-33 (Mauuds)	
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	423,708	509,673	495,021	
Wheat	1,416,613	1,136,363	835,483	
Rice, husked	649,947	670,321	66,224	
Other grain, pulses and flour	1,163,696	1,719,801	1,680,335	
Iron and steel including machinery				
hardware and cutlery	497,637	428,944	53,811	
Petroleum	370,073	392,159	210,553	
Salt	1,598,508	1,740,374	1,703,945	
Sugar refined and unrefined	1,172,054	842,811	824,556	
Tea	28,030	103,139	103,833	
Treasure	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	
Gold	23,458	18,581	2,813	
Silver	8,287,836	16,181,240	3,975,637	

## Frontier Trade.

*Burma.*—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha, (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Hcho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannymaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 are shown separately in Table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years:—

### Imports

#### Quantity

Articles	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse . . . . .	42,364	30,197	29,340
Rice, husked . . . . .	133,812	102,822	126,101
Rice, unhusked (paddy) . . . . .	22,210	19,205	17,143
Hides of cattle . . . . .	6,435	6,283	2,884
Lao . . . . .	30,547	43,097	22,509
Tea . . . . .	14,131	16,978	24,293
Tobacco . . . . .	3,153	2,460	3,337
Orpiment . . . . .	5,601	4,270	3,644
Silk, raw . . . . .	4,265	4,911	6,373

### Treasure

Gold (in ounces) . . . . .			101
Silver (in ounces) . . . . .	354,646*	1,016,456*	5,677,310*

### Exports

#### Quantity

Articles	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw . . . . .	17,954	21,497	16,554
Cotton twist and yarn . . . . .	64,120	54,852	53,553
Cotton piecegoods . . . . .	28,763	37,636	41,015
Rice, husked . . . . .	367	2,827	3,307
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and outlery . . . . .	46,181	25,533	20,187
Kerosene oil . . . . .	78,088	67,760	62,461
Petrol . . . . .	61,292	52,627	30,538
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk . . . . .	6,221	5,485	4,384
Fish, dry and fish, wet . . . . .	27,727	20,162	22,147
Other sorts . . . . .	12,957	14,515	16,555
Salt . . . . .	204,001	179,899	161,494
Sugar, refined and unrefined . . . . .	22,903	21,344	17,199
Tea, dry . . . . .	2,682	1,984	1,302
Tobacco . . . . .	3,136	2,256	954
Candles . . . . .	5,491	5,488	4,365
Matches . . . . .	8,064	6,328	6,038

### Treasure

Silver (in ounces). . . . .	..	.	..
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\*Include Government treasure.

## Coasting Trade

### II—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-War figures is shown in the table below —

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-War Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-War Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	5.02	7.80	6.27	5.90	5.00	7.24	7.04	7.82
Bombay	83	1.58	2.04	1.82	3.04	5.45	5.39	.87
Madras	4	12	20	19	24	77	1.08	1.84
Calcutta	1.48	2.02	1.94	1.47	2.40	.93	7.30	8.20
TOTAL	8.36	11.68	10.55	9.38	11.77	21.39	20.83	28.62

*Imports into Burma*—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 427 000 tons in 1931 32 to 341 000 tons in 1932 33 the pre War average being 413 000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 1 million yards from 44 million yards to 43 million yards in quantity and of R1 lakh in value from R1 13 lakhs to R1.12 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also showed a decrease of 300 000 lbs in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 12.6 million lbs valued at R65 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags numbered 11 millions as against 53 millions in the preceding year the value declining to R1 11 lakhs from R1 66 lakhs.

*Exports from Burma*—Exports of rice, not in the husk, declined from 1 086 000 tons in 1931 32 to 936 000 tons in 1932 33. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports increased from 120 million gallons in 1931 32 to 136 million gallons in 1932 33. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous including petrol benzine and benzol also advanced by 1.3 million gallons to 46.7 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R2 lakhs in 1932 33 as compared with R5 lakhs in 1931 32. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber advanced the former from 104 000 cubic tons valued at R1.52 lakhs to 126 000 cubic tons valued at R1.63 lakhs and the latter from 16 000 cubic tons valued at R14 lakhs to 17 000 cubic tons valued at R16 lakhs.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

#### I —BALANCE OF TRADE

India normally enjoys a favourable balance of trade, the value of the exports of merchandise being in excess of that of her imports. In the five pre-War years the average surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs78 crores. In the five post-War years ended 1923-24 the surplus was Rs53 crores. It rose to Rs113 crores in the next quinquennium. In 1931-32, concurrently with the fall in the exports of merchandise, the favourable balance was very much reduced and amounted to Rs35 crores, which, except for the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 in both of which India was faced with an adverse balance, was the lowest for over 20 years. The position during the year under review was even worse. The trade figures for the year show that exports further declined, while the imports were a little better than in the preceding year. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise dropped down to Rs3 crores only. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1932-33 —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Not exports + Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1931-32
	Imports	Exports		
1932—				
April	13,18	10,72	—2,46	+1,62
May . . . .	11,81	9,80	—2,01	+2,10
June . . . .	12,08	9,60	—2,48	+50
July . . . .	11,20	9,21	—1,99	+1,80
August . . . .	11,12	10,25	—87	+3,67
September . .	11,40	12,62	+1,22	+2,28
October . . . .	9,94	11,76	+1,82	+3,12
November . . . .	11,11	12,38	+1,27	+5,27
December . . . .	9,78	12,50	+2,72	+6,70

# Balance of Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1931-32
	Imports	Exports		
1933—				
January	10.62	11.72	+1.10	+2.69
February	9.10	12.44	+3.35	+2.50
March	10.84	12.63	+1.79	+2.34
TOTAL	132.27	135.63	+3.36	+34.83

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

In each of the first five months of the year under review exports were smaller than the imports and there was thus an unfavourable balance of nearly R10 crores during this period. From September exports were up and the normal position was restored. The credit balance in September amounted to R1½ crores and it rose to-nearly R2 crores in the following month and to R2½ crores in December although there was a set-back in November. In January a reduction in exports accompanied by an increase in imports produced the smallest export surplus but in the next month the credit balance increased to R3½ crores declining once again to R1½ crores in March, 1933. It is interesting to note that in the first half of the year there was a debit balance to the extent of R8½ crores while in the second half the credit balance amounted to R11½ crores thus resulting in a net favourable balance of only R3½ crores for the whole year.

As mentioned in the preceding year's Review India instead of importing gold and silver has practically stopped buying these metals and has actually been exporting gold on a large scale. This movement, which began in September 1931 continued throughout the year under review. During 1932-33 the net exports of gold reached a total of R65½ crores as compared with R58 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of silver amounted to only R73 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1930-31 and 1931-32 the net imports were valued at nearly R12 crores and R3 crores respectively. Thus the transactions in private treasure resulted in a net export of nearly R65 crores during the year under review as compared with R55½ crores in the preceding year. In the first quarter the net exports amounted to R12 crores which rose to R17 crores in the second and further to R22 crores in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter the net exports of treasure declined to R14 crores. Chart No 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on a private account during the past two years.

The viable balance of trade as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure was in favour of India to the extent of R68 crores in 1932-33 as compared with R90 crores in 1931-32 and R48 crores in 1930-31.



## Balance of Trade.

In the five pre-War years the visible balance of trade averaged at R42 crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R49 crores as against *minus* R34 crores in 1931-32. These figures include the more important Government remittances, but do not take into account (a) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to R1,02 lakhs in 1932-33 as against R1,45 lakhs in 1931-32. The following table shows the details —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-War average	War average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Exports of Indian merchandise (pri- vate)	+210,50	+215,97	+330,13	+310,80	+220,40	+155,89	+132,41
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	+4,62	+8,14	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22
Imports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	-145,85	-147,80	-251,49 (a)	-238,95 (a)	-168,58 (a)	-125,72 (a)	-132,27 (a)
Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	+86,47	+78,98	+62,05	+34,83	+3,36
Gold (private)* .	-28,87	-7,81	-21,20	-14,22	-12,75	+57,98	+66,52
Silver (private)* .	-7,21	-2,99	-13,04	-11,89	-11,65	-2,59	-73
Currency notes (pri- vate)	—	—	-12	-9	-3	+26	+13
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-36,08	-10,80	-34,36	-26,20	-24,43	+55,65	+64,92
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+52,11	+52,78	+37,62	+90,48	+68,28
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remit- tances to the United Kingdom (c)	-41,35	-34,96 (b)	-41,02	-20,39	-7,26	-53,04	-48,18
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	..	..	+7,75	+18,98	..
Transfers of Govern- ment securities	-87	-38	-1	-29	-8	+6	-13
Interest drafts on In- dia in respect of Go- vernment of India securities	-44	-30	-36	-33	-33	-32	-32
Balance of remittances of funds	-42,61	-30,14	-41,39	-21,01	+8	-34,32	-48,63

\* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases

(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India

NOTE — The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

## Movement of Treasure

It should be noted that the 'invisible' items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances tourists expenditure etc are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately

### II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages for the pre-War War and post-War periods —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-War period	32.79	3.93	10.88	3.67	—34.08
“ War period	10.60	3.99	4.56	1.77	—10.40
“ post-War period (1919 to 1923-34)	21.57	9.03	14.18	2.60	—24.06
Five years 1921-25 to 1928-29	33.68	18	19.63	2.85	—50.37
1929-30	14.23	1	13.36	1.47	—25.11
1930-31	13.24	49	13.46	1.81	—21.40
1931-32	2.60	60.78	4.42	1.83	+53.39
1932-33	1.32	66.84	1.63	90	+64.79

It will be seen that only R1½ crores worth of gold were imported in 1932-33 as compared with nearly R3 crores in 1931-32 R13½ crores in 1930-31 and the pre-War average of R33 crores. Of the total imports in 1932-33 about 67 per cent or R88 lakhs was in the form of bullion and R41 lakhs or 31 per cent represented sovereigns and other British gold coins. Imports were mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden Arabia the Bahrein Islands and Iraq together supplied to the value of R64 lakhs as compared with R1,21 lakhs in 1931-32. The supplies from Ceylon remained practically unchanged at R51½ lakhs while those from the Union of South Africa dropped from R30 lakhs to R6 lakhs. The consignments from the United Kingdom fell considerably being valued at only R4,000 as against R25 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports of gold advanced from R61 crores to R67 crores of which the United Kingdom took to the value of R39 crores the United States of America R23 crores and the Netherlands R1 crores as compared with R18 crores R7 crores and R3 crores respectively in 1931-32. As in the preceding two years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

The price of gold ready at Bombay remained quiet at about R26-12-0 per tola during the first three weeks of April. From the end of that month following on the depreciation of the pound sterling a gradual improvement took place with slight re-actions and the price advanced to R32 1-6 per tola on November 29 when the pound depreciated to the lowest level of \$3 16½

## Movement of Treasure.

The cross rate improved after the British Government's decision to make the War Debt payments in gold and the price of gold fell sharply, touching R30-3 on the 22nd December. During the remaining months of the year the price varied from R29-6-6 to R30-6-3.

Silver on private account was imported to the value of R1,63 lakhs as compared with R1,12 lakhs in 1931-32 and R13,16 lakhs in 1930-31. In the five pre-War years the imports of silver averaged at R10,88 lakhs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were Iraq and the United Kingdom which contributed R71 lakhs and R13 lakhs as against R14 and R2,38 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Among other countries, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands increased their contributions, each supplying about R7 lakhs' worth of silver, imports from Mauritius and China declined from R18 lakhs and R12 lakhs to R10 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. American supplies fell off considerably from R19 lakhs to only R74,000. Imports on Government account were insignificant, being valued at R8,000 as against R74,000 in 1931-32 and R71,000 in 1930-31.

Exports of silver on private account were valued at R90 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took R75 lakhs' worth and the Bahrein Islands R10 lakhs, and those on Government account, which were destined to the United Kingdom, were valued at R2,74 lakhs, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being R1,83 lakhs and R3,02 lakhs.

In the beginning of April, 1932 the price of silver in London was quoted at about 17½d per ounce. Owing to lack of demand, the price dropped to 15½d. on 13th April, this being the lowest since October, 1931. Throughout the remainder of the month and during May, June and July price fluctuations were confined to the neighbourhood of 17d., but in the following month a sharp recovery took place, raising the rate to 18½d. on the 11th August. After re-acting to 17½d. on the 13th August the price gradually improved to 18½d. on the 6th September. This level was not maintained and for the remainder of the month and during October and November the prices ranged around 18d. A fresh weakness marked the prices in December and rumours of the possibility of a reduction in the import duty by the Indian Government carried the prices down to 16½d. on the 29th December. Toward the end of the year, the talks of a rehabilitation of silver as a currency basis and suggestions that a portion of the War Debt payments might be accepted in terms of silver brought about an improvement in prices which rose to 18½d. on 9th March, weakening down to 17½d. on the 31st March.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R4 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports declined from R30 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during the year under review.

D B MEEK,  
*Director-General of Commercial  
Intelligence and Statistics.*

SIMLA,  
*The 3rd August, 1933.*



# PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

" (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

		(In lakhs of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1922-23
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
Private merchandise	.	1,84,500	1,87,800	1,84,500	1,83,577	1,82,245
Government Stores	.	1,84,500	1,87,800	1,84,500	4,227	2,443
Treasure—		1,61,07	1,59,85	1,67,92	1,40,061	1,35,01
Private	.	2,279	10,10	1,157	2,80	1,32
	.	10,10	1,15	1,157	4,42	1,63
Government	.	—	1,53	9,97	1	4
	.	5,53	22,27	6,16	1	1
TOTAL TREASURY		—	1,13	11	2,80	1,32
	.	32,79	20,93	21,11	4,43	1,63
	.	1,11	—	1,55	4	4
TOTAL	.	47,20	2,07	3,10	7,27	1,02
EXPORTS		1,05,17	1,05	1,05,17	1,37,01	1,35,00
Private merchandise—		2,19,50	2,15,07	2,19,50	1,55,80	1,32,41
Indian produce	.	4,62	5,14	1,365	4,60	3,22
Foreign goods (re-exports)	.	2,14,11	2,11,11	2,14,11	1,67,55	1,35,03
Government Stores	.	11	1,72	1,10	85	44
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,23,83	2,24,23	1,61,20	1,30,07
Treasure—		3,02	2,00	9,03	60,78	60,84
Private	.	3,02	1,77	2,62	1,53	90
	.	—	—	10	39	18
Government	.	72	1,27	1,22	—	—
	.	1	1,27	10	3,02	2,74
TOTAL TREASURE		4,01	4,20	15	60,78	62,84
	.	3,08	5,04	10,25	4,85	3,64
	.	—	—	15	20	18
TOTAL	.	8,32	7,30	13,20	65,93	70,00
TOTAL EXPORTS	.	2,32,55	2,31,13	2,32,55	2,27,13	2,00,73
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	.	4,31,42	4,31,45	4,30,55	3,65,04	3,44,73

\* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

# NO 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY FIVE YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
Quinquennial Averages—									
1861-65 to 1869-69	31.70	55.84	87.56	17.02	1.80	15.22	6.15	53	5.83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33.04	54.23	87.27	8.26	1.53	6.73	3.80	19	3.07
1874-75 to 1878-79	28.86	60.23	89.09	9.86	2.81	7.05	1.06	1.04	81
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.10	79.08	129.18	11.66	1.23	10.43	4.23	10	4.13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	84.64	146.15	13.88	1.64	11.24	3.41	23	8.08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	104.99	175.77	17.32	2.68	14.64	4.13	2.02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-99	72.67	107.33	180.00	16.89	6.40	8.49	8.45	8.22	2.25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	24.63	124.92	209.50	26.01	11.68	14.33	13.00	6.83	6.18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19.26	1,04.44	2,23.70	26.15	9.90	20.25	18.56	7.80	9.76
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51.67	2,24.23	3,75.90	47.20	6.22	35.98	32.79	4.61	23.18
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59.28	2,25.03	3,84.31	29.07	7.20	21.87	13.14	4.20	7.95
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,07.03	2,06.22	4,13.25	52.16	12.27	39.89	31.24	10.25	20.99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51.02	2,52.51	5,03.53	52.68	4.14	48.54	23.06	16	23.50
In the Year—									
1929-30	2,82.40	2,52.15	5,34.55	27.20	0.25	26.95	21.22	2	21.20
1930-31	2,49.71	2,12.99	4,62.70	27.23	5.14	22.09	14.23	1	14.22
1931-32	1,72.06	2,20.50	3,92.56	20.26	4.00	16.26	12.24	40	12.75
1932-33	1,20.44	1,61.20	2,81.64	7.27	65.93	-58.66	2.60	60.78	-57.58
1933-34	1,35.01	1,28.07	2,63.08	2.99	70.66	-67.67	1.22	60.84	-59.62

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.  
\*Net exports.

NO 3—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1932-33, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1931-32, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCISES ON EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING ALL EXPORTS)					LAGGERS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	12,57	18,22	10,84	17,22	24,70	14,07	10,72	8,07	5,45	4,57	1,50	-2,50
May	10,95	11,38	10,29	11,39	11,83	18,70	20,01	25,25	13,50	9,81	7,75	8,09	5,06	2,11	-2,02
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	12,13	12,10	17,51	10,13	21,80	12,55	9,60	7,75	7,32	3,59	45	-2,50
July	10,88	18,45	10,00	10,72	11,22	17,77	17,89	23,26	12,56	9,21	6,59	4,43	4,17	1,84	-2,01
August	12,05	18,08	21,21	9,67	11,13	15,90	17,56	23,16	13,26	10,25	3,55	4,53	1,95	3,59	-85
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	9,88	11,41	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,00	12,62	3,35	4,01	2,10	2,18	1,21
October	13,79	18,20	23,04	10,00	9,98	16,00	18,02	23,12	13,11	11,76	4,21	5,72	8	2,11	1,78
November	18,74	13,38	23,48	8,03	11,14	17,71	18,21	25,21	14,13	12,38	3,97	4,88	1,73	5,20	1,24
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	9,26	9,79	16,07	17,09	25,55	15,93	12,50	5,07	6,38	4,17	6,67	2,71
January	14,47	18,87	25,59	10,93	10,66	21,04	10,16	27,86	13,57	11,71	6,57	5,29	2,27	2,62	1,05
February	11,99	11,86	20,52	9,98	9,22	22,06	10,96	26,95	12,55	12,44	10,67	8,60	6,43	2,57	3,22
March	12,58	11,83	21,50	10,91	10,88	22,65	21,95	30,30	13,23	12,63	10,12	10,12	8,60	2,32	1,75
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,20,37	1,32,58	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,60,55	1,35,63	78,27	70,31	40,91	34,18	3,05





### III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

- A. Apparel . . . . .
- B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores . . . . .
- C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines . . . . .
- D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) . . . . .
- E. Dyes and Colours . . . . .
- F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery) . . . . .
- G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber . . . . .
- H. Glassware and Earthenware . . . . .
- I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather . . . . .
- J. Machinery of all kinds including Belling for machinery . . . . .
- K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .
- L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .
- M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery . . . . .
- N. Railway plant and rolling stock . . . . .
- O. Rubber manufactures . . . . .
- P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways) . . . . .
- Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- R. Jute yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- S. Silk yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- T. Woollen yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- U. Other yarns and textile fabrics . . . . .
- V. Miscellaneous . . . . .

### IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

- A. Horses . . . . .
- B. Other living animals . . . . .

### V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED

	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,40,69	1,35,86
	38,78	3,25	50,72	08,48	41,14
	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,70,02	4,29,90
	4,30,00	3,77,57	7,01,70	4,42,73	4,89,38
	2,06,53	2,00,01	4,39,54	1,05,12	3,20,63
	70,23	1,00,31	2,54,29	2,22,03	2,44,20
	20,82	31,74	53,41	22,23	34,53
	2,15,00	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,00,65	1,24,49
	45,40	26,13	70,70	45,45	40,49
	3,60,04	6,76,52	22,75,07	11,57,12	11,10,27
	11,18,63	0,49,92	20,00,42	0,31,48	2,29,78
	4,55,00	2,77,59	6,52,06	0,44,40	4,42,32
	1,64,85	2,00,61	4,06,23	2,18,27	3,35,81
	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
	23,15	97,14	1,74,23	2,21,08	1,04,15
	1,74,02	1,62,14	0,06,32	4,48,47	81,01
	52,18,05	52,34,10	71,15,04	19,1,42	20,82,80
	10,37	13,08	22,14	12,77	13,47
	2,70,70	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,11,17	3,18,10
	3,08,33	1,81,70	2,46,25	1,30,96	2,24,33
	1,07,21	1,72,14	2,05,51	4,22,23	6,03,05
	5,80,55	0,33,48	10,50,07	0,11,00	0,33,80
TOTAL, CLASS III . . . . .	1,11,78,70	1,08,23,85	1,02,55,40	83,80,32	94,53,39
	39,73	50,43	23,14	49,10	12,00
	3,91	1,45	1,96	1,00	1,80
TOTAL, CLASS IV . . . . .	43,67	51,88	24,50	42,03	14,70
	1,00,50	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,93,34	2,50,44
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,10	2,54,04,73	1,20,37,14	1,32,58,48

No 5 --VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS  
THEREOF  
(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>L--FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO--</b>					
A. Unmanufactured cereals (W)	29.02	42.66	54.90	54.24	45.71
C. Fruits and Vegetables	44.02	57.90	64.24	90.52	69.32
G. Grains, Pulses and Flour	48,81.11	27 41.80	23,82.05	20,77 16	16,07 00
H. Licenses	61	13	26	2	1
J. Beverages and Othman's stores	48.03	60.57	65.57	50.58	22.02
K. Spices	66.65	1,02.25	1,12.90	87 25	72.22
O. Sugar	10.01	51.91	66.24	1.02	2.10
H. Tea	12,06 78	17,54 57	20,04 13	10 42 74	17,15 28
J. Other Food and Drink	1,23 25	1,19 51	1,47 51	94 52	1,09 52
J. Tobacco	24.91	50.22	64.90	68 42	77 21
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>63,90 59</b>	<b>59,50 28</b>	<b>59,62 99</b>	<b>44,24 16</b>	<b>37,32 20</b>
<b>II--RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCED AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN MANU- FACTURED--</b>					
A. Coal	75.52	42.24	50.90	54.12	42.80
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	27.07	26.46	26.46	20 72	22 42
C. Fodder Grain and Fodder	69 72	41 46	1,20 27	71 14	70 29
D. Oases, Licenses and Lax	2,22 82	2,62 12	8,51 05	1,97 90	1,57 51
E. Hides and Skins raw or unprepared	10,51 00	9,62 21	9 42 40	9,62 71	2,70 57
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,11 02	1,00 52	2,03 42	1,04 71	1,44 76
G. Oils--Vegetable, mineral and animal	1,01 00	1,27 22	2,72 20	57 22	52 70
H. Manufacture of all kinds	1,06 27	94 96	1,40 61	2,00 66	1,00 61
I. Paper making materials	6	2	1 11	1 11	1 11
J. Rubber raw or crude	22 46	1,58 12	1,17 51	44 58	5 78
K. Metals, including malle for oils	24,20 07	12,17 42	22,52 52	14,50 52	11,20 52
L. Yellow Searline and Wax	27 46	7 92	12 06	2 70	2 01
M. Cotton, raw and waste	22,27 22	22,44 07	64,62 21	22,78 16	20,69 26
N. Jute, raw	22,20 24	12,80 24	10,52 77	11,18 21	9 72 02
O. Silk, raw and waste	42 73	20 69	27 22	2 02	1 02
P. Wool, raw	2,04 29	2,69 61	2,32 07	2,77 45	1,22 22
Q. Other textile materials	72 26	1,17 57	90 58	20 50	22 22
R. Wood and Timber	80 14	60 42	1,08 51	78 51	52 16
S. Miscellaneous	1,07 60	2,16 72	2,31 77	1,50 72	1,22 70
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>2,04,54 22</b>	<b>86,42 02</b>	<b>1,42,00 22</b>	<b>50,97 20</b>	<b>54,92 80</b>

### III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparol	17,70	12,50	21,31	1,07	11,72
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	10,52,50	3,37,50	3,50,14	1,27,14	59,03
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	5,80	3,70	10,20	9,80	8,80
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	1,17,55	2,42,10	1,53,27	91,03	81,02
E. Dyes and Colours	6,50	4,02	9,07	7,55	2,03
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	1,80	1,01	2,80	0	1,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	4,20,55	7,10,21	6,21,25	5,35,20	4,76,42
H. Glassware and Earthenware	22,41	34,90	77,50	1,50,00	60
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	21,50	47,42	1,50,60	2,60,43	91,17
J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery	64	2,43	2,04	1,18	2,20,46
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	1,41
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	08	22	25	6	—
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	30	11,72,71	50	42	1
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	11,40,54	40,10,32	17,07,03	4,81,83	2,20,11
O. Rubber manufactures	20,21,87	5,87	2,15,85	21,02,41	21,71,12
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	7,00	21,50	4,00	39	—
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	25,00	21,50	80,53	60,40	67,80
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	1,11	1,03	4,75	6,70	6,03
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	1,72,50	2,15,22	3,00,15	1,55,20	3,14,03
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	50,01,01	69,44,30	77,00,35	44,62,26	58,48,11
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics					
V. Miscellaneous					
TOTAL, CLASS III					

### IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	57	40	1,10	1	04
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,60	85	82
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,50	12,10	12,78	7,70
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,35	1,35	85

### V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	14,00	10,10
	90,70	1,32,15	2,52,04	1,70,80	1,53,50
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,40,73	2,15,00,70	2,80,33,90	1,55,88,80	1,82,40,57



Metals—		175	46	100	84	78	3,36,03	1,08,08	3,47,06	1,05,88	1,23,38
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	•	31	41	41	9	7	73,31	1,54,06	2,03,72	10,85	10,40
Unlined	•	62	31	86	22	22	1,28,20	90,00	2,31,03	28,54	27,00
Not galvanised or lined	•	140	31	139	73	09	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	05,09	56,84
Bars (steel)	•	26	11	10	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,79	2,78
Bars and channel (iron)	•	71	18	65	36	16	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	39,72	16,38
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	•	35+	16	19	2	2	53,28+	32,34	67,68	6,30	0,08
Pipes and fittings, cast	•	15+	22	34	24	28	20,85+	79,59	2,02,73	71,30	61,98
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	•	26	27	25	24	24	34,94	00,02	70,77	27,87	27,59
Hoops and strips	•	31	14	25	19	12	31,00	85,46	59,46	17,91	10,92
Angle and spring	•	20	18	10	11	11	41,48	89,62	56,27	31,45	30,72
Nails, rivets and washers	•	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	18,74	16,05	11,15	9,88
Screws	•	6	2	1	1	1	11,63	8,06	2,04	42	43
Rico-bowls	•	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	4,17	6,41
Steel (cast)	•	188	133	95	04	03	2,41,57	1,03,78	3,47,43	1,89,54	1,31,08
Other sorts	•										
TOTAL		808	422	661	371	333	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	6,32,04	5,30,20
Tin		38	80	49	45	48	51,87	44,01	69,03	41,44	47,16
Brass		20	113	444	343	571	11,05	78,58	2,75,67	1,26,26	1,79,03
Copper, wrought		532	63	191	195	316	2,75,37	52,44	1,19,84	81,44	1,12,02
" unwrought		61	27	69	9	0	31,63	18,27	41,06	3,46	2,74
TOTAL COPPER		593	90	260	204	325	3,07,00	70,71	1,61,50	84,90	1,14,76
Lead		123	102	67	30	27	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,88	4,02
Zinc		106	51	101	206	326	22,11	22,89	30,16	22,98	30,71
Aluminium		31	9	58	89	25	23,45	10,77	67,96	29,06	22,18
German silver		22	5	5	14	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	9,51	12,76
Others		41	1	1	3	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	24,87	24,80
TOTAL OF METALS		896	448	711	418	395	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	9,76,54	9,72,52
TOTAL OF ORES		1	--	6			1,09	1,77	4,85	1,11	97
Oils—											
Mineral kerosene		69,909	49,538	63,418	85,690	59,494	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	4,33,42	2,53,72
" other kinds		24,056	34,298	75,515	180,941	128,200	1,00,87	1,64,78	3,59,10	4,70,53	4,16,08
Mineral grease		--	--	--	3,170	3,352	--	--	--	6,74	7,00
Turkey red oil		712	475	28	247	1,067	8,42	8,40	--	5	11,87
Animal		471	367	388	8,634	8,152	10,00	8,37	15,16	40,65	1,00,16
Vegetable		14	20	31	46	47	4,48	4,86	9,50	9,20	11,08
Essential											
TOTAL		92,102	88,693	139,378	--		3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	9,72,20	6,00,01

\* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.  
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

	QUANTITY (TONS IN TONS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-33	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-33	1932-33
STK. raw	2,507	1,983	1,510	1,503	2,104	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,40.90	67.37	1,17.04
" " "	62	73	103	4	5	1.34	1.11	2.56	15	17
Manufactures—										
Foodstuffs	25,030	19,719	18,766	19,924	24,853	1,63.33	2,01.53	2,21.25	1,20.30	1,60.91
Textiles	1,011	787	734	1,710	2,010	41.20	42.23	58.25	61.16	60.91
Yarn, mules and wares	6,476	3,138	1,419	5,090	10,103	81.50	23.36	28.15	20.10	23.40
Mixed goods	56	65	80	49	54	1.13	4.51	10.42	2.59	2.25
Other sorts										
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,04.54	3,03.15	3,72.92	2,72.56	4,33.37
STK.—										
Paper 15 D & above (including book)	624	469	418	575	570	12,22.90	14,07.53	19,03.03	5,06.02	4,12.02
Below 15 D & below	10	8	1	1	1	17.07	1.17	1.63	1.70	(0)10
Miscellaneous	63	81	73	40	32	41.53	41.40	64.39	13.06	10.06
TOTAL	797	558	517	648	603	13,09.50	14,50.13	19,71.00	6,10.53	4,22.87
Instalments, fixtures and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70.37	1,06.21	2,04.23	2,22.98	2,24.20
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	22.72	15.11	20.16	22.10	20.58
Sewing and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	14.93	13.86	20.07	12.94	14.04
Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	9.06	13.43	23.02	57.23	60.03
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17.91	17.03	21.23	62.11	51.72
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	126.03	1,65.66	2,91.70	2,99.20	2,84.77

<b>Vehicles—</b>									
Aircraft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,48
Carriages and carts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,88
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (b)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86,27
Cycles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80,50
<b>Mechanically propelled vehicles—</b>									
Motor cars	No	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,28,80
Motor cycles	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,32
Motor omnibuses, etc	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,07
Tram cars	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69,76
Parts and accessories	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,01
Ships and parts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,81,94
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,90,22
<b>Hardware—</b>									
Implements and tools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,26
Lamps and parts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47,01
Builders' hardware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,20
Agricultural implements	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,32
Enamelled ironware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,88
Domestic hardware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,85
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,51,90
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,90,22
<b>Wool, raw</b>									
" manufactures—	lb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42,12
Piecegoods	Yds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,01,13
Shawls	No	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,84
Carpets and rugs	lb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,02
Hosiery	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,03
Yarn and knitting wool	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38,10
Other sorts	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38,33
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,90,47
<b>Provisions and oilman's stores—</b>									
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81,86
Biscuits and cakes	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28,25
Confectionery	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,30
Farinaceous and patent foods	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72,12
Milk, condensed and preserved	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57,38
Other sorts	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53,54
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,92,87

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

(b) For figures prior to 1928-29 see under Railway plant, etc

(c) Include Rs 1,500 representing imports of glucose powder

\* Average for two years 1912-18 and 1913-14

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)			
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1941-43	1943-45	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average
Isotopes—	Unmanufactured	20,427	24,046	25,934	25,437	20,803	22,27	41,56	72,47
	Others	1,325	1,360	450	113	90	13,01	11,13	6,06
	Others	854	411	933	718	640	63	8,44	5,34
	TOTAL	22,546	25,817	27,365	26,261	21,533	34,91	60,23	84,90
Plastics and tanking materials—	Isotopes	16	21	12	1		29,93	1,67,25	82,45
	Others	1,359	1,048	1,211	1,371	1,023	50,75	60,51	69,45
	Others	92	78	43	86	64	11,08	12,31	11,23
	TOTAL	1,012	1,241	1,263	1,407	1,206	14,13	14,90	16,39
Fibers—	Isotopes	117	123	96	94	60	24,43	23,93	25,01
	Others	124	126	161	163	170	20,43	27,23	42,30
	Others	76	44	59	48	13	19,96	12,61	18,88
	TOTAL	215	215	213	211	206	6,97	0,99	18,31
Feed, bran and pollards	Isotopes	215	215	213	211	206	26,86	1,03,25	1,12,20
	Others	215	215	211	211	211	59,78	41,86	1,20,27
	Others								
	TOTAL								
Fruits and vegetables—	Isotopes	—	—	—	—	—	24,21	24,63	41,03
	Others	11	10	10	10	10	21,22	23,57	23,21
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	44,63	57,80	64,24
	TOTAL								
Cuts	Isotopes	24	23	23	23	27	80,25	84,03	1,02,01
	Others								
	Others								
	TOTAL								





P	QUANTITY (TENSORS IN TENSORS)					VALUE (IN TENSORS OF RUSSIES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Manure— Horses Other kinds	05 23	29 16	60 28	84 15	21 10	53.41 13.76	23.98 24.30	94.91 40.47	62.24 15.16	12.47 0.90
TOTAL	117	87	118	99	21	79.17	48.26	1,35.06	89.42	20.30
Drifted Sulphate Gypsum Animal Alkali Alkali Salt Cordage and rope Candles	94(6) 800 51 481 1,120 23 8 8,069	4 440 14 276 7,728 58 45 8,018	3 273 9 238 13,111 6,423 0.423	3 124 2 161 15 106 1,435	3 116 23 — 6,004 1,683	10,20(6) 24,00 9,04,17 25,04 13,44 23,70 8,43 17,10	14,30 79,25 2,17,25 22,18 10,67 1,58,12 1,17,60 23,34	15,11 46,12 2,23,05 20,41 20,51 1,17,60 13,40 20,09	11 00 10,28 86,23 11,25 10,10 10,33 44,28 7,72 4,06	12,05 12,20 11,25 10,10 8,03 5,72 6 14
Oil, raw " MANUFACTURED	1,711 —	1,017 —	1,325 —	535 —	119 —	42,73 7,09	29 58 5,37	37,83 4,00	2,06 88	1,09 2,00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	49,83	45,55	41,07	2,94	2,16
Iron, etc. Sulphur Yellow ochre and wax Twist articles All other articles	23 11 17 —	20 6 13 —	70 16 29 —	12 1 6 —	15 1 6 —	21,00 10,01 9 48 90,78 1,06,23	7,29 21,01 7 03 1,22,18 1,00,27	11,37 20,24 12,00 2,42,44 1,41,21	1,26 1,02 2,24 1,78,26 1,22,42	2,25 2,10 1,07 1,22,46 1,22,46
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,45,72	2,18,90,70	2,50,23,20	1,25,25,24	1,22,40,27

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for bristles and bristles."

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons			3		.	11	60	60,54	1,70	80
Cotton manufactures—										
{ Grey . . . . . Yds	4,703	22,043	42,079	5,344	5,303	8,40	70,27	1,05,30	11,00	12,27
{ White . . . . . "	9,371	14,672	9,709	2,008	3,500	17,14	40,88	49,58	0,28	7,01
{ Coloured . . . . . "	50,700	37,888	19,000	7,003	12,723	1,10,70	1,30,19	1,12,20	19,24	25,59
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb	£26	1,045	1,365	527	1,400	8,05	12,77	20,47	4,59	0,87
Other sorts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,00	1,60	2,04
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,05	2,93,00	4,05,87	45,37	58,27
Wool, raw . . . . . lb	0,580	13,073	12,903	9,007	3,803	42,50	1,02,00	98,03	30,74	12,08
" manufactures . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	4,10	8,37	57,03	30,80	10,86
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	46,00	1,10,43	1,55,00	67,03	32,84
Hides and Skins, raw	—	.	.	..	.	—	2,87	50,05	80,13	27,72
Hardware . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	13,80	11,88	27,08	25,52	23,28
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	10	5	7	83	50	10,20	10,02	14,23	15,78	11,39
Others . . . . . "	1	—	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,38	5,32	7,37
TOTAL	20	5	9	84	57	20,05	18,20	31,56	21,10	18,76
Rubber manufactures . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	112	90	3,81	26,54	14,58

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN TONS/TONS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Cwt. Tons	—	—	—	—	—	5.08	4.49	16.42	12.23	11.24
	—	—	—	—	—	7.72	2.49	15.62	14.80	11.26
	—	—	—	—	—	12.11	42.12	22.05	12.21	8.96
	—	—	—	—	—	15.90	12.90	48.22	8.55	7.95
	42	42	51	42	23	10.54	12.99	22.04	10.21	7.11
Bales	27	22	18	6	4	22.95	1,12.37	2 16.22	10.27	5.02
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.95	8.12	4.66	2.81
Lb.	47	40	79	24	2	1.22	2.00	4.98	22	20
	770	997	822	72	216	0.27	11.67	14.98	61	2.08
	—	—	—	—	—	66	2.41	2.94	68	24
Yds.	—	—	—	—	—	8.26	10.06	22.90	1.72	2.50
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	10.24	22.56	46.16	12.20	11.27
Total articles	—	—	—	—	—	92.12	1,61.72	2,76.42	96.82	77.06
	—	—	—	—	—	4 81.28	2,16.22	15,04.72	4,05.86	2,21.02
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS										

# No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,80	1,47,88	88,56	69,62	1,58,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	44,81	44,80	89,61	48,80	88,46	87,26
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,86	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,06	9,68	11,20	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,37	7,96	9,33	1,76	6,81	8,57
Strait Settlements	8,08	7,78	10,31	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,86	8,20	13,05	2,87	4,74	7,61	2,79	3,65	6,44
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,08	6,14	3,19	4,09	8,18	1,58	2,07	4,55	1,07	3,89	4,96
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	58	1,38	2,41	52	1,46	1,98
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	42	1,48	1,90	34	1,63	1,97
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	53	88	1,30	45	67	1,12
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	80	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,68	87	4,55	2,22	78	2,95
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	88	5,45	6,38	1,43	4,78	6,21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,00	1,98,60	90,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	56,67	70,98	1,27,65	59,38	62,08	1,21,46

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23  
(b) Average for 4 years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>															
United States of America	449	16,00	21,49	10,20	20,75	27,04	21,64	24,25	27,90	12,64	14,29	27,13	21,23	9,98	21,23
France	2,64	18,29	20,93	14,41	24,30	40,81	17,45	40,21	27,79	12,34	14,03	27,27	20,49	11,08	24,12
Italy	2,21	14,23	17,03	1,65	10,03	11,87	2,87	14,21	16,4	2,17	7,72	9,60	2,04	11,08	10,16
Japan	1,48	7,08	8,56	1,78	8,37	10,60	2,47	9,63	12,10	2,59	5,51	9,10	3,06	4,78	8,68
China	43	1,23	1,44	86	8,60	4,46	1,76	2,88	5,64	3,76	1,23	4,06	1,93	1,63	2,70
Latin America	1,38	8,74	10,21	1,33	4,46	6,49	2,12	10,46	14,12	2,79	7,02	10,61	2,06	2,19	6,54
United Kingdom	1,89	2,40	4,29	40	2,50	9,78	1,1	11	12	4,58	1,75	8,60	3,74	18	18
Canada	9,45	2,91	12,28	11,46	2,45	14,11	17,16	2,18	20,36	11	1,04	1,00	74	4,48	4,48
Argentina, Republic		41	41		1,65	1,65	1	2,80	2,81	19	1,54	1,54	2,23	2,23	2,23
Brazil	1	—	—	1	2,41	2,41	1	4,27	4,27	1,03	1,78	1,78	20	17	17
Chile		87	87		1,43	1,43	2	1,04	1,04	1,03	1,52	1,52	23	2,37	2,37
Egypt	37	1,00	2,16	86	1,80	2,54	20	2,40	3,10	19	1,42	1,42	23	17	17
India	22	1,04	2,16	10	2,74	2,54	12	2,16	3,10	19	1,42	1,42	23	17	17
Arabia	1,27	2,31	4,21	68	4,0	4,0	2,16	3,10	3,10	19	1,42	1,42	23	17	17
Belgium	9,45	11,07	14,72	80	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,10	8,04	8,13	7,17	1,00	2,06	2,06
Germany	2,10	22,24	21,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,10	14,55	23,03	10,93	10,36	20,65	2,43	4,04	5,64
Austria (a)	2,10	7,71	10,86	27	94	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21
Japan (b)	2,10	1,00	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Colonies	2,14	2,84	2,72	4,01	7,49	11,50	7,08	13,01	20,08	1,47	1,04	8,43	60	1,23	2,19
										8,59	9,86	15,27	6,04	7,92	16,96
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	44,31	1,32,08	1,76,37	61,16	1,08,25	1,69,40	28,51	1,78,56	2,66,37	60,70	89,27	1,59,27	73,20	73,24	1,46,78
	1,45,86	2,24,12	2,49,97	1,47,40	2,34,11	2,71,91	2,44,05	4,01,98	5,46,03	1,36,37	1,40,26	2,56,08	1,32,66	1,38,63	2,66,21

Note.—Exports include re-exports.

(a) Figures prior to 1921, 22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(b) 1921 included in Turkish Exports from 1913-16 to 1922-23.

(c) Average for 2 years.  
(d) One year's figure

# No 10—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.0	24.2	39.5	35.5	27.0	31.3	30.8	28.4	32.2
Ceylon	5	8.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	7	4.8	2.5	1.1	5.0	3.3	1.3	5.0	3.2
Straits Settlements	2.1	8.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.4
Australia	7	1.4	1.1	8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	8	2.0	1.8
Hongkong	7	4.1	2.7	9	2.0	1.0	7	2.3	1.0	4	1.2	8	4	1.1	.7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	6	1.1	1.1	6	8	2.2	3.1	2.7		6	3	..	0	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	44.8	41.2	44.5	44.8	45.8	45.3
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	10.0	8.7	9.5	15.4	10.4	12.9
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.4	8.5	7.4	7.9
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.8	5	1.7
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	9	4.8	3.0	1.7	4.8	3.4	1.5	6.0	3.8
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macho)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	3.7	2.2	2.7	2.4
Persia	4	5	5	6	1.6	1.2	7	1.3	1.0	2.2	8	1.4	1.5	6	1.0
Russia	1	9	6	1	1.2	8	0.5		0.5	8	8	5	3	2	
Netherlands	9	1.5	1.3	6	2	3	9	1.5	9	1.6	3.2	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.1
Belgium	1.0	5.3	3.9	3	5	4	1.8	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8
Germany	0.4	9.8	8.5	7	9	8	2.8	4.9	4.0	3.1	6.4	7.2	7.8	6.2	7.0
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	2	4	3	2	2	2	6		2	5		
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	34.8	58.6	47.7	55.2	55.8	55.5	55.2	54.2	54.7

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

**NO 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1930, 1931 AND 1932 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES\***

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports			Exports (Domestic)				
	Pre-war average	1930	1931	1932	Pre-war average	1930	1931	1932
United Kingdom (a)	699	837	797	638	495	571	591	585
France	306	423	340	340	253	348	245	189
Egypt (a)	26	(b)	(b)	(b)	31	(b)	(b)	(b)
Canada	106	307 (d)	129 (d)	59 (d)	60	125 (d)	1.4 (d)	101 (d)
United States of America	341	629	430	572	422	777	439	324
Netherlands	(b)	200	156	107	(b)	148	108	70
Germany	477	503	539	226	405	639 (f)	470 (f)	331 (f)
Switzerland	71	100	88	68	63	60	53	30
Italy (f)	137	183	110	80	85	131	110	74
Czechoslovakia		95	71	45		106	50	45
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	135†	117	135	93	144†	149	133	85
Denmark	(b)	96	81	62	(b)	84	60	60
Sweden	(b)	91	79	63	(b)	85	63	53
Australia	73‡	94	45	53	67‡	84	71	70
British India	103	145	100	109	145	130	134	101

\*Compiled from the F Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London—† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1921, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.  
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.  
(d) Including all re-bullions.  
(e) Including trade with India.  
(f) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.

(g) In the case of Germany, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom, the import figures are intended to represent the value of goods, less goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

(h) In the case of Germany, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom, the export figures are intended to represent the value of goods, less goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.



# NO. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930 31	1931-32	1932 33
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living . . . .	5,02	7,45	9,14	6,77
Apparel . . . .	59,29	33,57	23,58	23,71
Arms, ammunition, etc . .	30,80	44,79	57,06	37,09
Artificial silk yarn . . .	—	11,08	10,5~	14,35
Asbestos . . . .	—	17,31	11,16	9,46
Belting for machinery . .	36,26	46,34	32,51	35,50
Bobbins . . . .	—	34,49	23,80	19,16
Books and printed matter .	41,05	51,51	43,59	38,96
Boots and shoes . . . .	51,33	11,15	6,61	6,21
Building materials . . .	59,89	48,26	34,19	25,64
Carriages and carts . . .	19,11	5,73	3,74	3,45
Chemicals . . . .	69,55	1,41,08	1,40,78	1,40,08
China clay . . . .	—	7,06	9,05	8,04
Coal and coke . . . .	41,33	6,36	6,17	3,94
Cordage and rope . . . .	4,39	4,96	2,88	2,00
Cotton—				
Raw . . . .	58,67	27,42	4,16	4,60
Twist and yarn . . . .	3,35,18	1,26,57	1,21,82	1,31,80
Piecegoods—				
Grey . . . .	20,73,55	2,81,28	95,54	1,75,95
White . . . .	10,87,38	5,22,94	4,02,02	5,26,79
Coloured . . . .	11,29,72	4,47,61	2,85,36	4,87,63
Other manufactures . . .	1,40,25	85,97	83,01	99,78
Cutlery . . . .	10,53	8,30	5,87	6,51
Cycles and parts . . . .	29,40	47,62	43,38	51,96
Drugs and medicines . . .	54,03	64,37	66,07	61,16
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	10,08	25,31	33,45
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	18,00	14,30	12,26
Flax manufactures . . . .	28,83	20,67	16,79	16,01
Furniture . . . .	10,84	11,75	8,39	6,26
Glass and glassware . . .	22,26	16,32	13,21	12,01
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	18,46	13,51	13,96
Hardware . . . .	1,88,61	1,31,40	96,16	91,44
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,04,88	2,55,04	1,83,26	1,94,31
Ivory . . . .	11,33	5,78	5,56	4,66
Jewellery, etc . . . .	14,51	86,77	16,59	32,91
Jute manufactures . . . .	10,09	3,24	1,55	1,90
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc	38,59	25,49	25,07	23,93
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter . . .	45,64	63,69	48,81	49,73
Spirit . . . .	69,47	1,25,13	83,08	84,44
Wines . . . .	13,62	8,47	5,74	5,72
Machinery and millwork . .	4,97,69	10,72,13	7,73,18	7,81,22
Manures . . . .	1,68	35,05	10,74	39,07
Metals—				
Aluminium . . . .	5,38	21,32	7,51	9,45
Brass . . . .	6,13	23,17	33,08	55,56
Copper . . . .	1,67,45	29,55	23,69	29,75
Iron . . . .	28,88	6,28	1,96	2,81
Iron or steel . . . .	6,96,13	5,13,34	3,11,52	2,42,05
Lead . . . .	13,99	3,42	2,96	2,99
Steel . . . .	42,02	50,23	26,19	25,96
Zinc . . . .	14,85	5,25	6,63	8,28
Others . . . .	27,43	20,91	14,67	15,24
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc	74,50	1,18,03	91,17	1,15,68
Oils, mineral . . . .	22,31	25,57	29,22	27,87
„ vegetable, animal, etc . .	17,76	11,87	10,59	10,54
Packing engine and boiler . .	4,98	3,36	2,18	2,25
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	74,28	53,95	59,66
Paper and pasteboard . . .	73,44	89,36	75,64	79,83
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	12,74	9,61	21,85
Pitch and tar . . . .	8,72	1,49	1,96	1,75
Polishes . . . .	9,48	19,58	18,15	18,30
Precious stones . . . .	14	1,94	2,05	1,93
Printing materials . . . .	14,70	16,99	14,46	14,25
Provisions . . . .	1,34,15	1,94,86	1,51,20	1,39,87
Railway plant, etc . . . .	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc	16,45	73,60	69,34	80,16
Salt . . . .	23,44	8,86	5,66	4,52
Ships, parts of . . . .	18,00	12,39	9,29	4,13
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	6,61	6,08	11,71
Soap . . . .	56,52	97,83	75,03	69,59
Stationery . . . .	41,44	43,76	35,95	32,84

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—contd.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—contd.</b>				
Sugar	25.37	10.14	23.17	23.13
Tallow and stearine	10.43	4.48	1.93	1.78
Tea-chests	41.32	47.77	36.98	24.37
Tobacco	51.83	1,20.98	61.54	24.44
Toilet requisites	10.25	19.37	18.13	20.73
Toys and requisites for games	16.75	12.20	10.08	10.40
Umbrellas	24.71	6.73	4.00	3.08
Woolen manufactures including yarn	1,85.34	67.23	40.83	71.76
Other articles	1 60.99	4,18.98	3,04.23	2,53.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,58.01</b>	<b>61,28.71</b>	<b>44,81.44</b>	<b>48,79.80</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Barley	1,00.84	74	12.02	8.01
Bristles and fibres	12.74	8.83	10.84	12.28
Coffee	50.85	52.19	27.25	23.12
Colr and manufactures	22.95	15.44	20.27	14.18
Cotton raw	1 72.29	2,00.07	1,53.98	1,60.83
" waste	74	13.07	16.23	14.23
" twist and yarn	2.81	98	46	68
" manufactures	11.13	18.87	16.73	29.47
Drugs medicines, to.	5.47	5.47	2.37	3.74
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambler	6.37	6.87	2.18	1.39
Indigo	6.32	37	80	10
Myrobalsans	23.46	33.40	37.76	7.18
Fodder Bran and Pollards	48.10	48.05	40.04	55.31
Hemp raw (chiefly sans)	23.47	4.71	3.80	9.47
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56.48	23.59	49.63	56.21
Dressed or tanned	2 67.82	5,74.28	4,55.03	4,26.29
Horn tips and pieces of horn	5.73	1.29	61	64
Jute, raw	9,90.62	2,32.87	2,11.08	2,24.20
" gunny bags	79.25	1,20.90	1,13.72	1,07.29
" cloth	65.57	58.25	70.23	62.00
" gunny bags	50.67	70.31	44.67	32.78
" cloth	17.65	1 64.67	1,00.63	1,18.02
Lead	10.39	3.69	2.44	6.52
Mannres	30.68	24.23	18.08	14.16
Manganese ore	7.13	1,04.97	91.31	94.78
Other metals and ores	20.80	34.03	21.84	18.97
Mica	18.24	9.47	22.96	2.42
Oils	30.75	91.86	72.31	72.44
Oilseeds	17.38	47.41	75.11	30.68
Paraffin wax	5.82	7.26	7.43	6.47
Provisions and oilman's stores				
Pulses—				
Beans		2.93	2.04	4.49
Gram		7		8.49
Lentils	50.21	9.02	2.48	6.76
Other pulses		7.08	4.62	9.14
Miles (not in the husk)	1,56.99	61.81	87.72	1,02.16
Rubber raw	22.28	69.21	28.88	1.93
Saltpetre	0.56	2.23	1.59	8.04
Seeds—				
Castor	78.29	32.23	23.84	31.31
Cotton	1 74.92	21.82	8.20	85
Groundnuts	2.96	71.52	1,14.71	12.4
Linseed	2,65.01	1,24.09	16.47	16.43
Rape	25.17	14.28	19.02	13.91
Copra	3.22			
Others	7.56	1.89	1.25	1.66
Spices, raw	5.93	1.09	28	28
Spices	10.48	10.83	6.74	5.23
Sugar	8.59			2
Tea	9,81.37	10,04.58	16,02.84	14,79.50
Telaceo	1.48	23.48	20.23	28.72
Wheat	10,10.94	1,70.08	10.08	
Wood (mainly teak)	43.71	74.12	43.29	37.85
Wool raw	2,61.11	2,27.23	2,49.84	1,53.87
manufactures	18.71	38.49	40.48	41.54
Other articles	1 18.02	98.03	87.93	92.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53 01.99</b>	<b>51,77.24</b>	<b>42,60.27</b>	<b>37 42.29</b>

Figures prior to 1914-15 are present II revised.

# No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—conold</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,06	5,00	4,40	4,57
Skins, raw		99,59	80,99	26,35
Sugar, 10 D S and above	32,56			
Wool, raw	37,55	17,75	17,70	7,97
„ manufactures	54	17,41	21,28	12,38
Other articles	48,21	69,49	67,44	47,60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,24,52</b>	<b>2,09,24</b>	<b>1,92,41</b>	<b>98,80</b>
<b>AUSTRIA *</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	48	20	26
Boots and shoes	2,50	47	34	21
Cotton manufactures	22,15	7,37	3,97	10,61
„ twist and yarn	3,08	11		
Glass and glassware	68,98	2,08	1,08	1,55
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	2,63	1,65	1,57
Hardware	27,28	6,96	4,20	4,76
Instruments	1,98	3,91	3,12	2,98
Matches	9,07			
Metals	12,13	9,19	6,64	4,92
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	29,45	35,90	28,88
Sugar	85,12	4	48	
Woollen manufactures	8,96	56	35	18
Other articles	38,31	17,81	13,54	9,28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,18,75</b>	<b>81,56</b>	<b>71,47</b>	<b>65,20</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25			
Cotton, raw	2,36,18			
„ twist and yarn	53			
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42			3
Indigo	4,19			
Jute, raw	1,30,63			
Lac	5,70			
Seeds	78,68	7	3	
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06			
Other articles	11,54	30	19	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,73,18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	7	11	
<b>BELGIUM</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	2,57	1,78	1,93
Arms, etc	26	1,66	3,02	3,65
Building materials	4,04	4,84	3,32	1,94
Cotton manufactures	42,12	0,07	3,51	3,29
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	75	2,00	1,04
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,26	46	54
Glass and glassware	16,92	17,53	12,69	15,03
Hardware	5,58	3,21	2,97	3,49
Liquors	1,50	2,06	1,40	1,15
Machinery and millwork	1,76	14,39	26,78	38,62
Manures	75	3,44	4,07	2,84
Metals—				
Brass	37	1,45	68	61
Copper	3,54	4,59	1,80	3,78
Iron	15,95	2,02	84	2,13
Iron or steel	45,46	2,18,14	1,18,67	93,87
Steel	63,54	50,96	38,90	27,17
Motor cars, etc	4,15	1,73	1,05	86
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,85	3,25	3,36
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	5,42	4,51	3,99
Precious stones	1	39,50	28,65	68,71
Provisions	1,41	12,56	4,36	3,72
Railway plant, etc	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	76	47	2,66
Woollen manufactures	2,11	4,33	2,02	6,87
Other articles	40,61	62,83	39,42	50,59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,76,00</b>	<b>4,66,02</b>	<b>3,01,51</b>	<b>3,41,84</b>

\* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>BELGIUM—contd.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Harley	34.65		1.87	
Cotton, raw	3,03.24	2,03.88	1,18.54	1,20.58
" white		4.06	3.53	2.73
Dyeing and tanning substances	7.78	3.40	1.80	1.98
Hemp, raw	12.73	12.70	14.84	8.08
Hides and skins, raw	10.00	8.64	7.02	8.98
Jute manufactures	13.08	28.72	14.02	14.81
" raw	14.43	99.32	84.12	63.67
" so	1.43	0.77	10.32	2.18
Lead		4.89	24	
Manganese ore	25.84	22.98	10.65	8.50
Mannres	19.88	52.19	2.80	1.20
Officines	7.0	10.44	12.29	13.87
Paraffin, wax	1.43	17.44	10.92	18.04
Rice (not in the husk)	41.81	44.17	22.23	18.34
Seeds—				
Castor	20.16	8.21	6.14	5.08
Cocoa or coconut kernel	7.14			
Groundnut	20.78	2.87	6.89	14.87
Linseed	1,33.71	18.08	81	45
Mora or Mowra	7.97	1.20		17
Poppy	16.11	2.00	1.65	2.83
Rape	1,31.03		63	
Sesamum (oil or [oil])	54.40	1.05	1.58	1.85
Others	2.29	6.90		
Wheat	1,40.22	84.25	22.15	22.38
Zinc or spelter	83	16.27	76.29	87.23
Other articles	49.93			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,94.20</b>	<b>7,53.12</b>	<b>4,45.53</b>	<b>4,01.29</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.61	2.94	2.83	1.97
<b>FRANCE.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40.03	22.00	7.42	9.34
Artificial silk		1.87	8.57	4.93
Chemicals	47	3.10	2.93	6.54
Clocks and watches	4.65	84	1.21	43
Cotton manufactures	2.88	6.33	6.10	7.72
Drugs and medicines	2.63	11.21	8.06	11.15
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.02	4.08	4.13	10.14
Fruits and vegetables	8.96	1.49	2.63	1.40
Hardware	2.18	2.79	2.56	2.14
Haberdashery	6.25	2.12	2.00	2.22
Instrumenta	4.20	7.20	2.85	2.78
Liquors	23.04	20.94	27.23	26.23
Machinery	21	6.10	8.90	12.02
Metals—				
Brass	16	2.48	1.18	37
Copper	12.93	19.34	12.29	1.31
Iron or steel	2.84	22.78	8.21	7.64
Steel	20	6.79	8.94	4.20
Motor cars, etc.	8.94	9.02	7.31	2.66
Oils	42	1.48	1.61	2.19
Provisions	2.07	8.07	15.73	18.04
Rubber manufactures	7.78	18.62	12.12	10.87
Seeds	61	8	73	17
Sugar	43			4
Silk manufactures	2.18	2.48	2.00	2.18
Wool manufactures	12.44	27.32	19.82	42.87
Yacht requisites	68	5.54	4.03	4.43
Umbrellas	1	68	8	78
Other articles	31.87	44.4	41.0	21.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,20.50</b>	<b>2,68.60</b>	<b>2,17.28</b>	<b>2,02.53</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>FRANCE—contd</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee . . . . .	50,64	71,17	25,58	32,10
Colr . . . . .	8,01	0,58	9,18	7,89
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	5,22	0,10	8,81	5,93
Essential oils . . . . .	4,19	8,69	5,13	4,1
Cotton, raw . . . . .	1,51,30	2,68,24	78,77	1,16,99
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	38,68	21,17	15,78	20,72
Horns, tips and pieces of horn* . . . . .	9,27	20	18	48
Jute, raw . . . . .	2,25,21	1,84,65	90,84	1,15,57
„ bags and cloth . . . . .	2,56	3,25	1,86	1,84
Lac . . . . .	11,55	8,01	5,83	4,60
Manganese ore . . . . .	17,24	40,46	17,87	16,83
Manures . . . . .	10,47	9,89	1,87	40
Pulse—				
Gram . . . . .	29,82	99	5,46	14,85
Lentils . . . . .		3		
Other pulses . . . . .		40		20
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	18,80	8,01	1,55	61
Seeds—				
Castor . . . . .	23,18	29,46	30,92	19,36
Groundnut . . . . .	2,81,66	2,97,38	3,58,43	3,01,32
Linseed . . . . .	1,55,94	52,69	55,21	24,52
Mowra or mowra . . . . .	4,16			
Poppy . . . . .	43,87	55	17	16
Rape . . . . .	96,17	17,40	7,22	10,41
Sesamum (til or jinjil) . . . . .	85,36	..	14	31
Others . . . . .	21,25	4,57	4,63	3,74
Silk, raw . . . . .	35,23	2,00	1,27	..
Wheat . . . . .	1,12,55	5,27	1	1
Other articles . . . . .	46,84	54,27	33,98	36,90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,77,26</b>	<b>11,08,00</b>	<b>7,63,56</b>	<b>7,35,74</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	4,08	8,68	8,10	5,24
<b>GERMANY</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel . . . . .	14,87	12,58	6,90	8,58
Bobblns . . . . .		1,96	2,74	3,79
Building materials . . . . .	6,72	2,55	2,17	1,62
Buttons . . . . .		3,23	2,70	4,23
Carriages . . . . .	2,81	1,21	77	25
Chemicals . . . . .	10,62	47,88	46,55	40,48
Clocks and watches . . . . .	1,36	5,30	4,31	3,54
Cutlery . . . . .	7,95	16,72	18,23	14,34
Cycles . . . . .	1,75	11,28	8,23	7,89
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	6,19	18,18	42,77	48,34
Dyeing substances . . . . .	87,40	1,61,06	1,71,36	1,87,17
Glassware . . . . .	23,69	28,50	20,34	17,72
Hardware . . . . .	57,24	1,07,72	75,85	1,07,98
Instruments . . . . .	13,57	75,24	61,42	65,32
Liquors . . . . .	19,41	30,73	18,43	17,24
Machinery . . . . .	30,27	1,18,06	1,12,27	98,06
Manures . . . . .	2,20	7,56	6,15	2,51
Metals—				
Aluminium . . . . .	12,16	13,21	6,23	3,92
Brass . . . . .	1,56	98,76	70,41	80,03
Copper . . . . .	93,41	28,60	23,86	67,24
Iron . . . . .	2,86	1,09	1,56	4
Iron or steel . . . . .	86,97	69,95	41,08	41,75
Steel . . . . .	65,19	4,34	2,17	3,62
Zinc . . . . .	3,24	3,77	2,89	3,86
Motor cars, etc . . . . .	5,64	7,44	8,83	7,85
Oils . . . . .	10,57	12,45	8,49	15,91
Paints and painter's materials . . . . .	5,58	11,76	9,35	11,15
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	21,82	27,68	27,49	30,12
Paper-making materials . . . . .	1,61	2,77	3,43	9
Printing materials . . . . .	1,02	5,62	4,00	4,47
Provisions . . . . .	5,50	9,66	6,07	2,80
Railway plant . . . . .	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	3,82	20,47	19,39	14,72
Salt . . . . .	9,46	20,25	4,82	9,70

\* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmont.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>GERMANY—contd.</b>				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationery	5.04	19.49	16.80	20.33
Sugar	3.84	15.04	17.23	33
Textiles—		9.21	8.92	11.80
Artificial silk	—	—	8.04	8.21
Cotton manufactures	23.71	10.75	11.05	13.16
Haberdashery	22.10	18.38	4.21	4.04
Silk manufactures	16.81	6.06	18.98	24.34
Wool manufactures	90.63	31.3	5.43	3.54
Toys	11.10	8.20	11.18	7.23
Umbrellas	7.68	14.25	78.84	73.19
Other articles	57.03	55.50	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,35.56</b>	<b>12,38.43</b>	<b>10,19.84</b>	<b>19,82.72</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40.09	13.77	74	2.15
Coffee	4.73	15.68	11.54	7.32
Cork and manufactures	22.64	3,23.51	1,47.53	1,23.50
Cotton, raw	4,48.04	4.88	5.09	8.23
“ waste.	14.49	9.91	8.20	7.03
Dyeing substances	22.54	2.90	9.68	8.08
Fodder, bran, etc.	2.87	9.6	83	41
Fruits and vegetables	5.48	2.90	1.70	6.08
Hemp, raw	2,53.07	67.80	34.79	23.28
Hides and skins, raw	4,90.10	3,10.46	2,43.60	2,14.44
Jute, raw	18.28	8.52	4.00	8.40
“ gunny bags	6.53	2.89	1.60	34
“ cloth	37.07	43.49	20.78	14.41
Lea	8.30	8.92	2.07	58
Measures	—	—	—	—
Minerals and ores—	4	60.99	24.74	24.79
Copper	—	6.51	2.13	—
Lead	8.99	22.82	17.79	13.71
Others	12.39	2.09	3.87	8.73
Oils	17.18	30.22	37.64	43.24
Oilseeds	3.80	6.67	4.25	8.97
Paraffin wax	2,41.37	1,23.14	1,55.03	1,22.09
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	—
Seeds—	80.25	2,00.12	1,75.00	49.01
“ Copra or coconut kernel	1.42	23.35	13.64	13.15
Groundnuts	20.14	—	—	—
Linseed	29.01	—	—	—
“ Mowra or Mowra	5.43	55	5.23	12.25
“ Poppy	1,04.92	3.99	2.11	54
“ Rape	24.92	—	—	—
“ Sesamum (oil or linseed)	27.54	4.91	1.54	4.48
“ Others	2.09	1.19	81	68
Tea	18.04	2.08	30	53
Wood (chiefly teak)	96.33	40.93	87.72	83.83
Other articles	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,30.35</b>	<b>14,28.39</b>	<b>10,27.86</b>	<b>7,96.79</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3.93	18.63	7.62	6.72
<b>NETHERLANDS.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	0.54	10.25	7.24
Building materials	6	4.39	8.97	1.19
Cotton manufactures	23.48	61.55	28.74	21.23
“ twist and yarn	11.14	23	—	—
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	64	60	1.22
Instruments	9	14.61	14.49	12.93
Liquors	1,64	9.66	7.93	6.67
Metals	41	11.31	7.42	7.27
Paper and pasteboard	3.81	20.18	1.00	14.66
Provisions	—	4.40	1.89	06
Starch and farina	8.63	1,22.61	87.02	34.47
Sugar	28	7.51	11.44	12.28
Wool manufactures	16.57	24	23	87
Other articles	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,26.61</b>	<b>2, 2.24</b>	<b>2,04.37</b>	<b>1,32.16</b>

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>NETHERLANDS—contd</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Colr manufactures . . . . .	7,31	16,53	12,59	12,05
Cotton, raw . . . . .	7,83	81,06	29,79	32,79
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	33,50	28,29	14,06	18,38
Jute, raw . . . . .	1,53	40,34	21,66	36,76
Lac . . . . .	6,06	2,44	57	5,17
Oilcakes . . . . .	14	22,24	24,82	25,95
Paraffin wax . . . . .	6	14,44	18,90	23,74
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	2,15,93	95,87	1,18,52	37,67
Seeds, Groundnuts . . . . .	26	2,67,07	2,10,56	77,45
„ Linseed . . . . .	20,98	52,01	45	32
„ Rape . . . . .	4,99	6,25	11,32	16,34
Wheat . . . . .	2,02	40		
Other articles . . . . .	33,41	65,77	61,31	40,04
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,34,02</b>	<b>6,66,71</b>	<b>5,09,55</b>	<b>3,26,66</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	21	6,58	3,45	3,20
<b>ITALY</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel . . . . .	6,93	5,72	3,64	3,14
Art, works of . . . . .	45	1,51	83	1,13
Building materials . . . . .	2,57	7,26	5,30	5,24
Buttons . . . . .	—	3,05	3,31	5,64
Chemicals . . . . .	4,72	19,23	15,06	15,14
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	1,49	8,34	5,23	7,94
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	8,48	28,33	16,42	19,19
Glassware . . . . .	4,26	2,73	2,49	2,17
Instruments . . . . .	1,70	9,66	6,10	7,34
Liquors . . . . .	78	2,81	1,69	2,10
Machinery . . . . .	1,44	15,24	13,33	7,34
Metals—				
Aluminium . . . . .	9	24	39	22
Brass . . . . .	1,09	39	1,97	40
German silver . . . . .	—	3,85	2,76	5,00
Quicksilver . . . . .	—	5,11	6,53	8,62
Others . . . . .	67	3,76	1,94	1,65
Motor cars, etc . . . . .	66	19,61	10,63	4,80
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	79	3,12	3,53	3,75
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	13	16,47	16,77	15,03
Stone and marble . . . . .	2,48	3,10	2,63	4,06
Sugar . . . . .	23	—	—	—
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn . . . . .	—	50,60	41,29	47,80
Cotton—raw . . . . .	11	6,71	4	87
„ Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,93	77	1,23	5
„ manufactures . . . . .	45,22	36,76	31,89	22,66
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	4,32	9,18	8,52	9,82
Silk manufactures . . . . .	19,83	16,64	19,56	24,38
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk . . . . .	—	19,64	10,04	21,85
Wool manufactures . . . . .	4,07	62,23	32,02	74,93
Other articles . . . . .	27,30	86,46	87,66	73,12
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,44,84</b>	<b>4,50,52</b>	<b>3,58,77</b>	<b>3,94,83</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw . . . . .	3,18,38	3,77,53	1,62,41	1,43,82
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	35,93	37,56	20,81	18,25
Jute, raw . . . . .	1,14,89	92,29	86,15	60,04
Spices, Pepper . . . . .	6,81	15,23	11,30	10,92
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	2,97	13,05	21,25	11,79
Seeds—				
Castor . . . . .	16,05	11,53	17,58	9,00
Groundnuts . . . . .	1,71	1,13,03	1,28,53	44,32
Linseed . . . . .	54,86	72,64	23,76	18,14
Rape . . . . .	11,40	2,64	25,64	91,35
Sesamum (til or jinjhil) . . . . .	27,30	2	6,19	7,77
Others . . . . .	1,49	34		13
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,25	3,07	1,25	
Wheat . . . . .	37,14			
Other articles . . . . .	21,38	49,52	46,01	49,61
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>7,01,01</b>	<b>7,85,45</b>	<b>5,41,88</b>	<b>4,65,14</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	6,03	7,16	9,64	7,66

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1980-81	1931-32	1933-34
<b>NORWAY</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4 19	1,45	25
Hardware	64	82	60	73
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	50	5,50	3,87	4,44
Matches	9,34			
Milk, condensed and preserved	47	2,23	80	7 45
Paper and pasteboard	4 49	42,98	25,75	48,74
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	16,81	8,78	7,13
Toys		94	97	79
Wood and timber	1,85	19	7	2
Other articles	63	5,83	4,43	4,83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,88</b>	<b>85,33</b>	<b>48,47</b>	<b>60,37</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	9,84	9,31	18,94
Rice (not in the husk)	91	75		37
Hides and skins, raw	20	1,25	3,20	1,03
Cotton, raw	53	34	16	11
Jute, raw		1,32	1,00	1 79
“ manufactures	98	18,74	1 09	7,50
Seeds		10,67	10,08	8,11
Other articles	1,61	8,91	5,53	3,45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,35</b>	<b>57,24</b>	<b>44 30</b>	<b>31,37</b>
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	1	2	24
<b>ROMANIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,14		7,27	34,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	5	11	24
Jute manufactures	8,23	1,56	1,51	1,80
Other articles	1,30	44	39	1,84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,93</b>	<b>2,06</b>	<b>2,01</b>	<b>4,88</b>
<b>RUSSIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(e)	44,77	64,31	5,49
Mineral oils	19,66	54,01		13,46
Tee-oils		43	25	25
Other articles	1,12	2,61	27 99	13,51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,28</b>	<b>1,03 76</b>	<b>91 65</b>	<b>34,19</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35			19
Jute, raw	25,03	4,01	8,20	16,19
“ manufactures	1 43	8,13	30,35	3,23
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	8,17	1,37	12,63
Tee	1,41,97	28,33	18,39	76
Other articles	13,72	79	2,87	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,00,48</b>	<b>53,48</b>	<b>53,48</b>	<b>34,67</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,53	6		1
<b>SPAIN.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	1,01	10,45	67	4,63
Saffron	3,84	8,56	9 11	9 41
Other articles	1,50	2,00	9 43	16,31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 45</b>	<b>27,01</b>	<b>19 28</b>	<b>21 1</b>

( ) Separately recorded from 1942-24.



No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>SPAIN—contd.</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,08	1,15,70	42,14	48,71
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	15,68	8,90	4,57
Oilseeds	10,11	24,11	8,51	6,51
Jute, raw	64,51	69,25	68,81	71,85
Other articles	8,92	12,53	5,49	5,28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,90,40</b>	<b>2,37,36</b>	<b>1,83,85</b>	<b>1,80,05</b>
<b>SWEDEN</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	13,16	12,20	14,94
Machinery and millwork		12,67	8,22	6,55
Iron and steel	9,53	9,60	14,01	11,63
Matches	28,08	3,53	94	39
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	29,94	28,36	41,62
Paper-making materials	4,21	15,28	10,29	7,79
Wood and timber		2,44	3,52	3,91
Other articles	2,93	11,04	9,82	8,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,31</b>	<b>97,75</b>	<b>87,36</b>	<b>95,60</b>
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,31	1,13	33
Hides, raw		8,56	3,51	2,37
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	7,64	1,57	3,95
Wheat	8,66			
Other articles	4,23	18,37	14,61	17,61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,56</b>	<b>36,88</b>	<b>20,82</b>	<b>24,26</b>
<b>TURKEY IN EUROPE</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	4,83	6,26	10,80
Wool manufactures	8	11	20	8
Other articles	8,23	11,56	7,55	5,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,84</b>	<b>16,50</b>	<b>14,01</b>	<b>16,45</b>
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	1,25	2,10	1,53
<b>KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA</b>				
Imports therefrom —				
Cotton, raw	13	2,87,96	3,16,82	1,77,94
Hides and skins, raw	7	6	21	24
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,06	1,81	1,72	1,82
Soda compounds		6,07	3,83	4,41
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	35,15	40,00	33,84
Other articles	4,75	4,62	4,95	3,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,07</b>	<b>3,35,67</b>	<b>3,68,13</b>	<b>2,22,02</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	20,04	16,78	11,04
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	24,79	16,56	12,30
Other sorts	8,98	17,56	15,82	9,38
Jute manufactures	4,00	20,36	12,12	13,35
Other articles	12,47	20,36	15,43	12,87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,08</b>	<b>1,04,01</b>	<b>76,70</b>	<b>63,94</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	1,30	90		
Fruits and vegetables	1	0,41	10,97	8,20
Other articles	1,10	3,70	1,08	13,64
TOTAL	3,37	11,07	12,03	18,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,06	17,48	14,51	13,74
Grain, pulse and flour	14,54	16,50	11,46	18,06
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	27,18	32,53	28,31
Oil	30	7	1	6
Other articles	0,17	44,30	23,03	33,18
TOTAL	47,77	1,16,54	84,89	89,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	3,62	1,00	64	1,11
Other articles	2,57	2,27	1,63	2,03
TOTAL	12,19	3,27	2,47	3,14
<b>REUNION</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5			
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71			1,78
Other articles	59	1,04	17	84
TOTAL	8,30	1,04	17	2,12
<b>CANADA</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts		94,98	22,89	19,63
Paper and pasteboard		16	13	16
Railway plant	79			
Rubber manufactures		24,97	8,99	5,70
Other articles	80	13,46	8,65	19,63
TOTAL	1,09	1,32,57	41,66	33,51
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	90,72	61,79	65,06
Tea	54,91	61,87	67,40	80,16
Other articles	14,02	19,11	18,67	17,48
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,71,71	1,47,86	1,62,60
<b>UNITED STATES</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	42,11	2,46	55
Apparel	23	10,83	18,51	7,29
Arms	80	2,82	2,06	66
Machinery for machinery	1,11	0,41	10,44	8,43
Shoes and shoes	64	1,62	19	19
Building materials	23	16,23	7,17	11,13

(in thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>UNITED STATES—contd</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—contd</b>				
Carriages	72	26	83	20
Chemicals	22	13,48	11,90	14,03
Clocks and watches	3,82	2,07	1,22	78
Copper		17,90	7,51	4,41
Cotton, raw	27,72	83,15	2,23,57	3,84,53
„ piecegoods	26,44	24,42	30,50	32,00
Drugs and medicines	4,18	22,22	19,56	20,83
Dyeing substances		18,77	10,99	8,36
Furniture	1,44	2,83	1,98	71
Glassware	1,17	3,53	1,29	53
Hardware	24,72	44,93	27,17	16,51
Instruments	5,86	78,71	63,39	53,85
Iron and steel	48,50	40,73	14,19	6,28
Leather		14,25	10,87	10,96
Machinery	24,56	1,64,15	1,22,11	81,12
Manures		5,72	37	46
Motor cars, etc	8,49	2,41,16	1,41,46	88,68
Oils, mineral	2,19,00	3,67,04	3,15,64	1,31,11
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	12,98	11,35	8,09
Provisions	3,80	40,42	22,10	13,51
Railway plant	54			
Rubber	16	85,85	83,39	52,38
Spirit	5,34	16,46	14,09	15,63
Stationery	2,05	4,49	3,06	2,32
Sugar	18	48	64	6
Tobacco	5,90	14,20	25,46	57,44
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,43	15,53	17,60
Wood and Timber	6,56	7,26	3,15	3,53
Other articles	15,59	82,87	66,75	65,03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,40,03</b>	<b>15,14,72</b>	<b>12,83,62</b>	<b>11,25,09</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Coir manufactures	5,29	3,13	1,39	1,01
Cotton, raw	8,19	44,95	72,09	6,40
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	22,39	41,34	22,32
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	3,24	63	60
Gums and resins	1,96	9,37	8,18	5,60
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,59,50	1,79,38	91,47
Dressed or tanned	29,59	8,35	3,68	57
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	1,04,48	91,23	68,70
Gunny bags	91,73	25,41	13,51	24,52
„ cloth	6,92,16	10,65,67	6,56,57	5,10,34
Lao	98,77	1,25,14	71,62	43,57
Manganese ore	18,75	14,41	8,44	
Iron and steel	44	40,85	17,86	10,86
Manures	4,85	7,30	4,43	35
Mica	6,29	19,47	7,70	4,40
Myrobalans	9,78	12,22	7,41	8,21
Oils, vegetable	9,16	17	7	23
Paraffin wax	3,48	27,91	25,89	12,81
Rubber, raw	11	3,55	1,02	
Saltpetre	7,61			0
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	64,63	48,50	40,89
Linseed	49,29		6	24
Spices	8,31	12,86	10,97	3,27
Tea	11,70	63,67	49,99	57,16
Wool, raw	4,52	13,76	22,30	9,14
„ manufactures	2,38	24,91	12,77	16,33
Other articles	21,06	87,75	29,35	37,33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,83,60</b>	<b>20,64,50</b>	<b>13,86,85</b>	<b>9,76,51</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>UNITED STATES—consolid.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles	6,67	49,47	42,94	22,41
<b>WEST INDIES</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Jute, gunny bags Rice (not in the husk) Other articles	44,33 18,56 3,71	1,40,16 1,87,31 6,08	87,34 83,96 4,01	78,67 42,61 2,85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,59</b>	<b>2,72,42</b>	<b>1,31,33</b>	<b>1,23,73</b>
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Rice (not in the husk) Jute, raw " twist and yarn " gunny bags " gunny cloth Other articles	11,82 1,03 28 4,99 2,08,87 70	7,26 18,12 16,56 4,91 2,18,64 14,81	11 11,00 8,44 9,79 1,18,47 4,50	10,21 7,82 11,21 2,47,15 0,61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,27,12</b>	<b>2,62,10</b>	<b>1,54,31</b>	<b>2,82,60</b>
<b>BRAZIL.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles	8,94	42,37	31,84	27,02
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Miscellaneous articles	6,72	6,11	5,42	7,37
<b>CHILE.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags Rice (not in the husk) Other articles	80,34 8,25 1,30	44,62 18,50	4,91 12,66	11,62 3 8,46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87,05</b>	<b>62,92</b>	<b>17,57</b>	<b>16,12</b>
<b>ADEN</b>				
Imports therefrom— Cotton manufactures Salt Other articles	32 12,94 23,19	8 27,96 8,01	2 48,76 4,40	13 28,74 4,82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,45</b>	<b>35,92</b>	<b>52,18</b>	<b>44,79</b>
Exports of Indian produce— Cotton, twist and yarn " manufactures Grain, pulses and flour— " war and Leja Rice (not in the husk) Wheat flour Spleen Tobacco Other articles	2,28 18,38 10,77 24,86 12,25 4,79 9,29 16,01	22,45 9,4 2,82 22,14 9,04 11,77 22,04 12,42	12,76 2,81 2,79 11,02 6,99 6,06 12,97 12,14	11,36 6,34 2,79 2,36 4,04 2,87 12,81 10,22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,06,23</b>	<b>1,22,84</b>	<b>77,11</b>	<b>61,22</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>ADEN—contd</b>				
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	13,07	2,28	1,83	1,55
Other articles . . . . .	5,73	3,27	3,59	4,64
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>18,80</b>	<b>5,55</b>	<b>5,42</b>	<b>6,19</b>
<b>MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	18,84	14,56	16,88	18,21
Precious stones, etc . . . . .	18,72	4,17	4,85	4,65
Other articles . . . . .	9,19	7,14	5,62	5,57
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>46,75</b>	<b>25,87</b>	<b>27,35</b>	<b>28,43</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	5,28	7,88	8,77	4,09
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra . . . . .	2,20	40	48	30
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	30,01	35,53	22,83	24,78
Other articles . . . . .	11,48	12,52	9,05	8,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,97</b>	<b>56,38</b>	<b>41,13</b>	<b>37,94</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	21,23	7,89	7,49	5,87
Other articles . . . . .	10,93	3,86	3,83	4,28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,16</b>	<b>11,75</b>	<b>11,32</b>	<b>10,15</b>
<b>ARABIA, OTHER STATES</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	3,51	3,80	3,04	2,80
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	2,83	12,11	10,63	9,31
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	21,74	61,09	48,53	31,51
Tea . . . . .	95	7,25	4,47	4,22
Other articles . . . . .	10,91	16,08	12,23	12,99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,43</b>	<b>97,13</b>	<b>75,86</b>	<b>58,03</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	13,84	9,24	4,94	5,09
<b>BAHREIN ISLANDS</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Precious stones, etc . . . . .	50,47	5,82	5,46	5,47
Other articles . . . . .	2,52	2,15	2,13	2,87
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>52,99</b>	<b>7,97</b>	<b>7,59</b>	<b>8,34</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-32	1931-32	1932-33
<b>BARBEN ISLANDS—contd.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	1 43	9,43	14,71	8,91
Rice (not in the husk)	20,42	23,21	23,45	21,23
Other articles	12,34	22,99	10,28	7 10
TOTAL	43,4	60,23	48,05	37 73
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	12,12	4,70	6,42	4 43
Other articles	9,07	2,19	2,92	4,23
TOTAL	27,28	10,46	12,25	11,28
<b>BOHNEO</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	23,76	21,78	21,50	22,03
Other articles	5	1	2	4
TOTAL	23,76	21,79	21,52	22 07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	5,90	2,99	2,80
<b>CEYLON</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	5 60	1	
Grain, pulse and flour	12	2,07	1,28	47
Hides and skins, raw	2,42	4,10	4,47	2,84
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	12,04	9 74	8,20
Machinery	1,28	2,19	2,17	2,01
Metals	1 41	2,72	1,12	1,21
Oils	48	12,28	42,26	60,19
Rubber	10	1,41	1,65	84
Seeds	91	50	4,23	23,48
Spices	22,01	24,09	21,20	17,22
Tea	7 10	12,41	16,09	11,22
Other articles	20,11	78,91	28,78	4,60
TOTAL	72,52	1,42,47	1,24,78	1 78,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,42	19,08	12,49	8,52
Coal and coke	42,29	26,28	22,01	29 12
Coffee	5,78	27	19	15
Cotton manufactures	24,02	78,42	78,91	21,52
Fish (excluding oiled fish)	4,20	22,56	42,19	32,29
Fodder bran, etc.	1 78	4,99	3,84	4,27
Fruits and vegetables	12,62	27,22	18,27	7,67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,22,72	5,41,91	2,64,41	2,10,22
Other sorts	23,80	24,70	22,60	20,10
Jute manufactures	5 41	8,50	8,47	5,91
Manures	0,87	22,90	14,40	9,11
Miscellaneous	28,54	22,22	8,22	16,54
Provisions and oilseeds	3,42	7,72	2,54	4,81
Rubber, raw	17 12	12,21	7,22	2,21
Seeds	12,21	7,22	8,22	19,22
Spices	15,21	21,20	22,00	22,22
Tea	24,90	27,07	2,21	2,22
Wood and timber	2,22	2,21	2,07	1,22
Other articles	22,27	22,21	22,10	22,22
TOTAL	8,02,22	11 08 22	7,42, 2	4,52,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	2,22	2,22	1,00	2,42
Vehicles	—	2,22	2,41	2,06
Other articles	12,22	22,11	7,22	2,72
TOTAL	22,06	22,22	22,22	2,44

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>HONGKONG</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	62	54	77
Building materials	83			
Cotton manufactures	1,04	6,48	3,67	2,00
Cordage	3,19	1,08	87	45
Drugs and medicines	6,48	2,13	1,76	1,55
Fireworks	5,00	76	26	59
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	13,30	4,21	2,35
Provisions	3,35	12,20	7,60	6,70
Silk, raw	23,80	12,15	6,08	13,73
„ manufactures including yarn, etc	21,61	1,50	96	1,25
Sugar, refined	10,34	7,35	6,20	2,85
Other articles	15,59	29,22	21,69	18,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,31</b>	<b>86,78</b>	<b>52,99</b>	<b>51,80</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	0	13	1,50
Coal and coke		5,39	14,14	13,04
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85		1,50	1
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	4,21	45	2
Drugs and medicines	4,92	91	7,53	14,16
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	57,46	40,84	16,42
Jadestone	5,65	1,45	3,33	3,47
Jute manufactures	7,42	60,90	79,43	65,70
Opium	4,15,62			
Other articles	36,17	33,26	32,73	26,17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,12,86</b>	<b>1,63,64</b>	<b>1,80,08</b>	<b>1,41,45</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,06	3,96	2,05
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	43	99	71
Other articles	6,62	1,77	3,26	2,04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,42</b>	<b>5,26</b>	<b>8,21</b>	<b>4,80</b>
<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	95,68	92,01	84,14
„ piecegoods	20	1,70	6,86	1,08
Silk, raw	83,44	75,35	54,64	96,52
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	74,05	63,97	61,52
Tea	10,70	20,27	13,71	18,40
Other articles	27,92	62,18	42,92	33,25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,57,98</b>	<b>3,33,13</b>	<b>2,78,61</b>	<b>2,94,91</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,70	7,40,84	4,50,25	1,32,75
Twist and yarn	4,10,64		21	2
Piecegoods	2,70	26	26	43
Grain, pulse and flour	13,32	4,91,98	2,65,23	1,80,50
Jute, raw	10,84	12,97	12,04	9,38
„ manufactures	49,50	10,04	10,19	5,73
Paraffin wax	1,22	30,57	23,45	14,51
Tea	35,05	12,64	6,41	
Other articles	3,06,43	16,00	11,67	13,16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,72,39</b>	<b>13,21,30</b>	<b>7,70,71</b>	<b>3,57,08</b>

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—contd.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles	1,30	2,46	2,60	1,63
<b>INDO-CHINA.</b>				
Imports therefrom— Rice	97	4,94	16,40	18,30
Other articles	4	84	2,30	1,47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,01</b>	<b>5,48</b>	<b>18,90</b>	<b>19,84</b>
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Cotton, raw	1,63	8,32	14,38	2,84
Jute manufactures	22,57	17,56	18,82	22,78
Opium	29,07	82,54	44,04	11,24
Other articles	3,48	1,91	1,55	84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,75</b>	<b>80,83</b>	<b>73,00</b>	<b>37,70</b>
<b>JAPAN</b>				
Imports therefrom— Ale, beer and porter	3	4,60	2,83	4,41
Apparel	9,17	18,50	20,78	25,48
Artificial silk		1,84,11	2,16,26	2,70,82
Bobbin		4,92	2,61	4,78
Boots and shoes	10	67,16	43,72	31,67
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	24,70	16,97	48,23
Broom and brooms	48	1,10	90	1,90
Buttons of all sorts		8,26	4,24	7,24
Campbor	11,43	9,23	8,49	11,77
Carriages	11	3,50	2,78	68
Cement	1	12,84	9,47	8,10
Chemicals	93	4,37	6,37	12,28
Coal and coke	7,03	10	16	3
Copper	27,90	12	2,55	6,72
Cotton, raw	9	8,28	3,63	83
“ hosiery	64,23	78,51	41,58	61,23
“ piecegoods	6,10	5,92,00	5,45,13	7,85,39
“ yarn	6,16	63,86	62,52	1,60,71
“ other manufactures	2,12	12,79	9,40	11,60
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,71	5,02	7,44
Larthenware and porcelain	4,23	21,31	16,74	31,59
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,90	87	1,08
Glass and glassware— Beeries	5	19,84	15,04	22,33
Beads and false pearls	7,61	5,06	3,87	4,48
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,92	8,49	11,93
Yankee, globe, etc.	63	1,33	83	64
Table ware	1,41	8,74	3,49	4,18
Others	2,25	10,81	10,90	20,68
Haberdashery and millinery	10,85	18,28	10,42	13,09
Hardware	2,60	20,91	18,77	20,11
Instruments	88	20,91	18,77	21,07
Iron or steel		9,65	8,47	11,50
Machinery and millwork		5,14	3,78	4,14
Matches	—	4,83	3,74	4
Paints and painters' materials	63	16		7,45
Paper and pasteboard	28,40	4,30	4,12	15,83
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	11,06	9,78	2,61
Rubber manufactures	1,57	2,09	1,23	18,04
Silk, raw	1,18	2,19	2,04	4,71
Silk manufactures	1,31,43	68	1,59	2,01,72
Spices, ginger	2,40	30,01	26,99	18
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	61	19	9,47
Tee-chests	87	4,74	4,74	94
Toilet requisites	1,31	76	1,04	8,14
Toys and requisites for games	2,16	3,23	2,22	22,94
Umbrellas and wicker fittings	4,91	12,10	9,66	16,63
Wood—timber	32	8,63	9,81	2,37
“ manufactures	71	21,06	8,45	8,08
Woolen manufactures	8	4,24	2,77	14,16
Other articles	10,54	2,19	1,62	21,22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,64,33</b>	<b>14,51,70</b>	<b>12,32,97</b>	<b>20,47,74</b>



(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1980-31	1981-82	1932-33
<b>JAPAN—contd</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	11,50,70	20,00,31	11,04,06	11,12,31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,70	29,15	25,72	20,66
Iron and steel	15,24	79,59	85,30	51,09
Jute, raw	10,84	11,68	17,47	22,73
" manufactures	10,93	17,50	12,88	24,84
Lac	2,17	18,02	15,49	8,05
Lead	7	18,74	38,69	20,91
Manures	5,58	5,25	6,48	2,71
Oilcakes	15,19	10,87	23,60	10,79
Opium	9,79			
Paraffin wax	6,90	27,35	4,40	6,58
Pulse	4,19	10,47	11,73	9,28
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	1,10	36	62,27
Other articles	6,37	44,37	47,50	42,90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,84,66</b>	<b>23,73,49</b>	<b>13,94,28</b>	<b>13,95,10</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	13,62	8,65	10,18
<b>JAVA</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	12,11	1,57	
Farinaceous foods	50	2,54	4,75	4,20
Liquors	2,59	12,02	10,11	
Sugar	9,23,33	9,85,24	4,51,09	3,40,38
Tea	81	7,66	4,51	1,01
Other articles	7,79	14,60	11,79	27,91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,85,03</b>	<b>10,34,17</b>	<b>4,84,72</b>	<b>3,73,50</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,59,29	96,00	41,11
Opium	52,28	25,72	8,12	
Rice (not in the husk)	1,70,58	47,88	42,94	10,80
Other articles	15,59	26,30	23,84	18,79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,89,74</b>	<b>2,58,69</b>	<b>1,70,90</b>	<b>70,70</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	4,76	3,68	3,11
<b>PERSIA</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted, etc	18,68	18,51	16,83	9,51
Gums and resins	3,74	6,27	2,64	1,31
Oils, mineral	4,09	2,30,41	2,30,57	1,07,35
Precious stones, etc	8,23			1
Wool, raw	9,81	3,03	4,92	3,02
Other articles	18,94	13,43	14,98	12,07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,49</b>	<b>2,71,65</b>	<b>2,75,94</b>	<b>1,93,27</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	34,22	38,20	20,41
" manufactures	13,73	35,13	48,31	18,51
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,35	4,41	35	1,60
Others	3,33	1,00	6	8
Indigo	1,00	14	6	
Tea, black	1,07	23,71	9,04	6,55
Other articles	11,51	23,94	12,22	5,20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,13</b>	<b>1,22,55</b>	<b>1,08,84</b>	<b>55,35</b>

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>PERSIA—contd</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5.83	2.82	3.86	8.51
— manufactures	37.80	7.74	5.11	12.14
Metals and ores	3.68	1.80	8.9	53
Sugar	3.65	1.12	1.82	
Other articles	12.81	18.43	12.70	6.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66.70</b>	<b>31.74</b>	<b>24.10</b>	<b>27.53</b>
<b>SIAM.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31.41	14.93	12.26	6.61
Other articles	3.89	2.67	5.06	12.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.80</b>	<b>17.62</b>	<b>18.91</b>	<b>22.82</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	21.92	12.26	7.29
Jute, gunny bags	37.14	14.17	18.50	31.48
Opium	18.84	41.78	24.76	
Other articles	0.21	21.99	10.75	6.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>99.84</b>	<b>76.25</b>	<b>45.47</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—47	1.01	6	47
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Clothes and rattans	4.81	1.22	1.01	2.65
Cotton manufactures	8.01	1.94	2.31	1.98
Drugs and medicines	2.75	5.08	2.75	1.79
Dyeing and tanning substances	7.96	8.04	6.90	6.79
Fish	1.53	17.22	7.98	2.31
Fruits and vegetables	6.27	9.16	6.48	6.63
Gums and resins	0.48	19.53	12.82	12.21
Ice	1.51	0.04	1.68	23
Matches	7.64	9	1	45.6
Metals, tin	11.54	52.81	40.80	29
Oils, mineral	12.82	22.20	8.18	19.96
Provisions and oilman's stores	—3.72	31.27	—4.65	7
Rice (not in the husk)	7.44	46	11	
Silk, raw	6.75	1,51.83	1,22.27	99.13
Spices, betelnuts	82.74	18.21	11.06	9.68
— others	12.89	1.48	83	42
Sugar	3.74	31.81	37.24	26.97
Other articles	41.78			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 08.18</b>	<b>3,06.81</b>	<b>2,68.94</b>	<b>2,78.63</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6.03	4.23	1.13	1.2
Coal and coke	17.15	.81	2.43	1.89
Cordage and rope	2.25	4.49	3.00	2.87
Cotton twist and yarn	21.41	4.83	8.22	2.91
— manufactures	37.59	62.11	42.24	10.4
Judder, brass, etc.	18.03	9.98	2.20	1.66
Grains, pulses and sugar	2,44.23	—76.71	1,64.61	1,12.63
Rice (not in the husk)	18.40	21.70	16.23	12.71
Others				

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—contd</b>				
Hides and skins, raw	25	0	17	1
Jute manufactures	34,40	48,72	52,87	45,01
Opium	1,48,73			
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	16,67	11,35	9,11
Rubber, raw	84	11,87	8,11	4,00
Seeds	8,23	7,41	6,70	4,75
Tin, ore	2,03	21,78	23,14	28,03
Tobacco	13,12	10,84	7,47	3,83
Other articles	64,79	1,11,20	1,05,99	88,38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,54,03</b>	<b>6,19,83</b>	<b>4,65,85</b>	<b>3,59,77</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	4,00	1,39	1,37	38
Spices, cloves	1,91	90	1	
Other articles	11,44	8,15	7,02	6,71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,25</b>	<b>10,44</b>	<b>9,00</b>	<b>7,09</b>
<b>SUMATRA</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Oils, mineral	11,78	2,01	14,36	16,62
Other articles	5	6	85	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,83</b>	<b>2,07</b>	<b>15,21</b>	<b>17,43</b>
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Coal and coke	9,13			
Rice (not in the husk)	10,87	1,43,64	68,74	43,29
Other articles	4,75	8,78	4,97	4,54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,55</b>	<b>1,52,42</b>	<b>68,71</b>	<b>47,83</b>
<b>IRAQ (a).</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Drugs and medicines	—	75	50	19
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	36	50	48
Fruits and vegetables	—	49,71	40,50	32,76
Grain, pulse and flour	—	43,06	9,19	3,40
Hardware	—	19	16	17
Hides and skins, raw	—	34	72	1,25
Metals—Brass	—	30	6	3
Provisions	—	17	82	7
Seeds	—	15	11	2
Wool, raw	—	25	1,39	1,20
„ manufactures	—	15	16	13
Other articles	—	5,17	4,28	3,58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,00,63</b>	<b>57,89</b>	<b>43,27</b>

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>IRAQ (a)—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Coffee	—	5,32	3,26	3,63
Cotton manufactures	—	35,07	44,26	17,87
Indigo	—	47	6	1
Grain, pulse and flour—	—	—	—	—
Rice (not in the husk)	—	45	33	62
Wheat flour	—	22	6	7
Others	—	14	10	16
Jute manufactures	—	7,14	6,31	2,74
Tea	—	7,25	4,78	2,49
Other articles	—	27,41	19,63	23,51
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	<b>83,47</b>	<b>78,01</b>	<b>63,40</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	—	15,41	9,27	12,07
Provisions	—	6	2	1
Rubber manufactures	—	12,13	14,19	8,99
Sugar	—	49	1,27	4
Other articles	—	7,50	11,76	7,42
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	<b>35,59</b>	<b>36,53</b>	<b>26,53</b>
<b>TURKEY IN ASIA (b).</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Animals, living	4,20	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	23,27	2	2	4
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	—	—	—
Other articles	19,28	1	3	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	69,60	1,41	1,57	1,64
Indigo	6,59	1	2	—
Grain, pulse and flour—	—	—	—	—
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	51	59	82
Wheat flour	7,84	—	—	—
Others	6,03	—	1	—
Jute manufactures	17,69	5,31	6,66	12,55
Tea	16,19	2,67	1,35	2,06
Other articles	32,84	77	68	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,17,60</b>	<b>11,18</b>	<b>11,03</b>	<b>16,23</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	—	—	1
Provisions	11	—	—	—
Sugar	2,53	—	—	—
Other articles	14,44	11	1	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(b) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—concluded.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,80	82	80	61
Horses	30,00	10,23	23,55	4,96
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	8,76	13,10	13,28
Railway plant, etc	36,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine . . . . .	1,30	20 31	16,26	19,86
Wheat	—	1,79,19	71 90	29,25
Wool, raw . . . . .	3,71	9,93	15,15	18,10
Other articles	18,56	12,03	12,43	15,79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,01,16</b>	<b>2,41,77</b>	<b>1,58,37</b>	<b>1,06,85</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	4,42	14,60	6,87	9,03
Jute, bags and cloth . . . . .	2,05,07	3,57,66	2,48,34	3,31,86
Oils	6,26	31	16	21
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	1,39	3,38	4,01
Seeds . . . . .	3,11	22,28	13,27	11,42
Tea	40,81	23 00	12,97	8,01
Other articles	82,76	22,30	15,02	23,87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,13,36</b>	<b>4,47,44</b>	<b>2,95,01</b>	<b>3,88,41</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,16	1,66	1,27
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,50	3,60	3,23
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	50,13	24,92	28,63
Manures	3,97	85	10	—
Other articles . . . . .	10,02	12,04	9,96	9,86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,66</b>	<b>63,02</b>	<b>34,98</b>	<b>38,49</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	18	26	14
<b>HAWAII</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	34,04	23,79	23,99
Other articles	34	3,11	61	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,85</b>	<b>37,15</b>	<b>29,40</b>	<b>24,10</b>

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>GREY</b>					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	59,679	111,074
" Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	185,216	243,949
" United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	483	259
" Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	4,022	733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,331,017</b>	<b>904,874</b>	<b>676,828</b>	<b>249,400</b>	<b>356 020</b>

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>WHITE.</b>					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	207,048	231,006
" Netherlands	7,606	2,824	4,404	2,549	2,521
" Switzerland	2,408	743	1,736	5,524	4,421
" Japan	43	2,223	2,023	50,830	120,354
" Other countries	1,184	945	1,302	2,343	2,403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>654,256</b>	<b>518,800</b>	<b>373,509</b>	<b>279,083</b>	<b>412,744</b>
<b>COLOURED ETC.</b>					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,828	254,563	110,371	104,225
" Netherlands	18,219	8,788	6,997	2,074	2,544
" Belgium	4,063	845	812	206	222
" Switzerland	2,085	1,724	1,530	1,012	2,231
" Italy	10,220	9,111	4,182	9,224	7,197
" Straits Settlements	1,456	856	1,253	424	228
" Japan	521	12,096	14,040	94,843	214,216
" Other countries	6,525	1,509	1,927	2,063	2,712
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>631,568</b>	<b>386,277</b>	<b>238,432</b>	<b>222,243</b>	<b>424,708</b>
<b>TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS INCLUDING FIRST.</b>					
From United Kingdom	2,542,705	1,708,972	1,109,041	322,426	367,119
" Netherlands	22,777	12,764	11,462	6,628	4,775
" Belgium	4,182	851	821	244	300
" Switzerland	5,878	2,408	2,278	7,538	10,027
" Italy	10,579	9,177	4,302	11,181	7,742
" Aden and Dependencies	115	123	1,265	8	48
" Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	550	300
" China	798	862	2,363	4,084	822
" Japan	3,127	97,037	113,403	339,783	578,725
" United States of America	10,671	12,718	12,203	19,227	20,244
" Other countries	7,491	1,020	2,165	2,626	2,226
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,631,674</b>	<b>1,840,953</b>	<b>1,351,578</b>	<b>778,614</b>	<b>1,222,279</b>

# No 13A.—PRODUCTION IMPORTS MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION EXPORTS AND RE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season begin. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51		18	4.5	37	
1914-15	52	0.2	18	10.0	21	
1915-16	37		19	7.5	25	
1916-17	45	0.1	22*	7.5	21	
1917-18	41	0.3	20*	7.5	37	
1918-19	40	0.1	20	7.5	18	
1919-20	56	0.2	19	7.5	27	
1920-21	34	1.0	21	7.5	22	
1921-22	48	1.0	22	7.5	22	0.2
1922-23	51	0.8	21	7.5	35	0.4
1923-24	52	1.0	18†	7.5	24	0.2
1924-25	51	1.0	22†	7.5	40	0.2
1925-26	62	1.2	20†	7.5	37	0.2
1926-27	50	5.1	20†	7.5	28	0.1
1927-28	60	1.7	18†	7.5	21	0.1
1928-29	58	1.2	27†	7.5	22	0.1
1929-30	52	1.6	24†	7.5	22	
1930-31	52	4.7	23†	7.5	27	
1931-32	49	5.5	23†	7.5	16	

The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Dales Act. From 1916-17 the figures furnished by the Bombay Mills as of Association are taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay

# No. 11.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Grey and bleached piecegoods . . . . .	854,111	1,005,855	1,200,691	2,311,101	2,422,007
Coloured piecegoods . . . . .	251,353	378,197	100,182	678,787	740,001
TOTAL . . . . .	1,105,464	1,444,042	1,675,806	2,989,891	3,160,808

# No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
From United Kingdom . . . . .	37,050	21,071	25,702	11,913	13,357
„ Hongkong . . . . .	25	10	103		20
„ Netherlands . . . . .	1,300	627	279		1
„ Switzerland . . . . .	1,132	330	604	51	66
„ Italy . . . . .	607	207	297	142	5
„ China . . . . .	15	214	537	13,215	13,305
„ Japan . . . . .	458	7,424	10,780	6,206	18,140
„ Other countries . . . . .	1,147	400	293	48	201
TOTAL . . . . .	41,704	34,063	44,681	31,575	45,103

# No. 15-B —IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS

(In thousands of lbs)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage of total in 1932-33
Nos 1 to 20 . . . . .	1,375	2,101	6,087	308	901	2.0
„ 21 to 30 . . . . .	4,374	3,198	3,526	750	1,008	2.4
„ 31 to 40 . . . . .	23,213	17,530	20,580	11,308	20,908	46.3
Above No. 40 . . . . .	7,002	5,945	6,201	5,252	6,420	14.2
Two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	—	—	3,973	10,938	15,706	35.0
Unspecified descriptions . . . . .	5,230	5,100	3,324	19	31	.1
TOTAL . . . . .	41,704	31,063	44,681	31,575	45,103	100

No 15-C —IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1930-31, 1931-32, AND 1932-33 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>COUNTS 10—</b>			
From United Kingdom	208	263	370
„ Japan	43	6	614
„ China (including Hongkong)	11	34	6
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>991</b>
<b>COUNTS 11-30</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1,068</b>
<b>COUNTS 31-40—</b>			
From United Kingdom	2,378	2,691	2,838
„ Japan	2,117	836	4,257
„ China (including Hongkong)	10,130	11,164	11,564
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>14,755</b>	<b>14,308</b>	<b>20,908</b>
<b>ABOVE 40—</b>			
From United Kingdom	4,096	5,204	6,241
„ Japan	81	3	131
China (including Hongkong)	74		40
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>6,479</b>
<b>TWO-FOLDS—</b>			
From United Kingdom	2,907	2,133	2,011
„ Japan	4,064	5,628	11,036
China (including Hongkong)	1,890	2,917	1,718
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>10,638</b>	<b>14,765</b>
<b>Unspecified descriptions</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN</b>	<b>20,140</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>24,183</b>



# 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Percent- age of total in 1932-33
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	562,057	599,452	59.0
" 21 to 30	146,368	174,069	195,368	294,005	297,512	29.3
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	71,073	77,185	7.6
Above No 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	34,002	36,504	3.6
Wastes	502	885	875	5,236	6,675	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>646,757</b>	<b>666,227</b>	<b>662,510</b>	<b>966,373</b>	<b>1,016,418</b>	<b>100</b>

## No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—</b>					
China	83.44	82.92	1,19.57	54.64	96.51
Hongkong	23.09	16.83	21.13	6.08	13.73
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	2.02		
Other countries	3.37	8.97	7.18	1.60	0.85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,17.25</b>	<b>1,10.01</b>	<b>1,49.90</b>	<b>62.27</b>	<b>1,17.09</b>
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—</b>					
United Kingdom	4.27	3.98	1.95	1.70	6.58
France	65	20	1.08	2.39	1.79
Switzerland	57	20	31	10.74	8.09
Italy	14.22	3.55	14.56	19.23	23.61
China (including Hongkong)	2.75	5.07	9.90	9.29	11.21
Japan	17.88	29.11	30.29	5.08	40.36
Other countries	1.35	8	20	2.76	1.72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.19</b>	<b>42.23</b>	<b>58.29</b>	<b>51.18</b>	<b>88.36</b>
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—</b>					
United Kingdom	3.86	4.13	5.19	1.04	85
France	8.87	3.65	2.63	55	38
China (including Hongkong)	53.54	78.94	1,34.98	50.14	44.86
Japan	1,13.57	1,17.93	1,77.63	71.69	1,32.97
Other countries	2.38	1.86	4.16	1.98	1.85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,82.22</b>	<b>2,01.51</b>	<b>3,24.58</b>	<b>1,26.20</b>	<b>1,80.01</b>

## No. 18 —IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,46.44	1,21.58	1,53.84	24.78	52.48
Germany	39.83	3.02	7.13	4.15	3.76
Netherlands	3.09	1.26	3.61	2.39	1.60
Belgium	1.78	31	4.20	1.48	5.56
France	10.85	3.35	7.80	16.10	34.30
Italy	83	18	2.07	15.16	42.14
Japan	2	6.30	8.16	73	7.78
Other countries	3.94	1.54	1.90	3.96	8.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,06.78</b>	<b>1,37.64</b>	<b>1,88.71</b>	<b>68.75</b>	<b>161.13</b>

# No 19 — IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1920-21			1921-22			1922-23		
	Quantity	Value Rs (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value Rs (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value Rs (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value Rs (lakhs)	Value per ton
Sheets and Plates— Galvanized	277.6	6.28	194	147.4	2.19	189	24.0	1.65	184	72.7	3.23	170
Tinned	22.8	1.23	227	17.8	6.5	217	7.6	2.0	263	7.0	19	278
Not Galvanized or Tinned	100.6	1.22	122	29.2	2.2	125	22.1	2.9	121	22.1	27	122
Iron Bars and channels	22.7	2.5	120	4.1	6	124	1.2	8	221	1.2	2	222
Bars (Round)	204.6	2.07	101	67.4	91	104	72.6	65	90	60.2	27	22
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bed-plates	20.6	1.16	128	20.2	1.03	121	16.1	40	111	16.7	16	97
Cast pipes and fittings	26.2	91	121	2.0	10	241	1.7	6	222	~.1	6	222
Steel, angle and angles	44.2	47	106	22.2	29	104	19.0	16	61	12.2	11	29
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	46	222	27.6	1.12	205	22.2	71	222	22.2	22	222
Ropes and cables	20.2	42	140	22.2	41	121	22.2	22	112	22.2	22	112
Nails, rivets and washers	22.1	20	220	12.2	22	272	10.2	21	222	10.2	21	222
Wires, chains and shackles (including those for railways) (a)	17.2	12	112	10.2	16	146	4.6	10	217	1.7	4	212
Wire	2.2	21	242	12.2	20	146	9.4	16	120	9.4	17	172
Wire nails	—	—	—	12.4	20	120	9.4	16	120	12.2	22	177
Wire rope	—	—	—	2.2	12	222	2.7	14	212	2.0	11	222
Boils and nuts	7.4	22	202	2.2	20	227	7.0	12	272	2.2	12	222
Other sorts	20.2	1.14	201	22.2	1.22	227	22.1	22	222	22.4	76	222
Total	1,012.2	16.01	127	214.2	10.22	177	271.0	6.22	170	222.0	2.20	122

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chains and shackles for railways.

## No 20 —IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	381	746
Continent	32	9	3,889	49	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	380	746

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	3,39	2,71
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,77	2,88
United States of America	39	2,88	3,43	14	6
Other countries	20	68	11	2	14
TOTAL	11,08	9,57	20,84	6,32	5,29

## No. 21 —IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	7,73,18	7,81,22
United States of America	24,56	60,81	3,10,70	1,22,12	81,12
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	8,74	4,14
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	13,33	7,34
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,12,27	98,06
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,05	67,70	82,36
TOTAL	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,92,34	10,54,24

## No. 22 —IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	50,86	80,05
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	65,29	28,51
Canada			35,20	10,40	6,15
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	10,47	4,80
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	5,01	2,27
Other countries	0,97	90	13,94	6,59	6,82
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	1,48,12	1,28,60
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	3,90	3,28
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	31	20
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	4,21	3,52
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	14,43	9,85
United States of America	60	2,70	29,06	42,37	21,76
Italy		84	5,21	16	2
Canada			0,18	8,06	5,84
Other countries	1,50	1,5	5,69	62	60
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	66,51	40,97

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

# NO 22—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1921-22	1922-23
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles etc. and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	12,20	30,00	21,48	2,00
United States of America	1,05	9 43	27 73	23,44	25,20
France	112	48	79	1 94	53
Other countries	5,28	64	9,25	12,11	11,20
TOTAL	21,201	22,79	77,02	70,99	69 78
Total motor cars etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	71,50	44 70	1 46,98	91 17	1,15,84
United States of America	8,10	0 42	2,2, 93	1 41,58	28,62
Italy	64	2,91	15,22	12,48	7,52
France	5,91	2,72	0,50	7,22	2,80
Germany	4,81		4,80	5,52	7,25
Belgium	4,12	24	9,52	1,06	95
Canada			46,30	22,50	12,52
Other countries	1,28	1,30	7,51	2,96	5,60
TOTAL	1,00,81	1,11 45	1 79,12	2,20,20	2,42,29

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

# NO 23—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE EXCLUDING CUTLERY ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1921-22	1922-23
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	2,12,04	98,18	91,44
United States of America	24 72	80,37	1,22,25	27,17	16,81
Japan	8,54	46,54	44,00	12 77	20,11
Sweden	2,57	4,50	12,02	12,20	14,94
Germany	27,24	5 70	22,16	73,25	1,07,06
Austria	27,25	2,25	4,51	4,20	4,79
Hungary				58	25
Czechoslovakia				7,15	2,05
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	2,97	2,49
Other countries	7 45	9 48	15,98	12,65	20,20
TOTAL	2,17,06	2,79,45	6,79,52	2,00,91	2,80,27

# No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>COPPER (excluding ores)—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,07,11	21,78	1,11,05	28,09	29,75
Japan . . . . .	27,01	50,21	3,31	3,55	0,72
France . . . . .	12,91	5,17	1,61	13,20	1,31
Germany . . . . .	91,11	1,11	20,20	25,80	07,24
Belgium . . . . .	1,51	50	1,52	1,80	3,78
Other countries . . . . .	1,08	5,25	43,72	8,71	6,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,07,00</b>	<b>70,71</b>	<b>1,01,10</b>	<b>81,90</b>	<b>1,14,70</b>
<b>TIN—</b>					
Straits Settlements . . . . .	41,51	10,51	61,18	10,00	45,70
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,73	2,71	1,12	72	1,17
Other countries . . . . .	1,00	1,70	1,73	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,24</b>	<b>14,91</b>	<b>64,03</b>	<b>11,11</b>	<b>47,16</b>
<b>ZINC—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	11,85	5,31	21,00	0,03	8,28
Belgium . . . . .	3,70	21	1,81	2,12	3,79
Japan . . . . .		12,01	50	71	3
Germany . . . . .	3,21	21	1,38	2,80	3,30
Other countries . . . . .	23	5,01	1,73	10,30	21,25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,11</b>	<b>22,89</b>	<b>30,10</b>	<b>22,08</b>	<b>36,71</b>
<b>LEAD (excluding ores)—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	10,99	10,59	11,50	2,00	2,00
Other countries . . . . .	1,12	10,59	1,74	1,92	1,03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,11</b>	<b>20,18</b>	<b>13,24</b>	<b>3,92</b>	<b>3,03</b>
<b>ALUMINIUM—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,38	2,51	23,80	7,51	0,45
Germany . . . . .	12,10	1,15	10,15	0,23	3,02
United States of America . . . . .	1,26	3,45	0,12	3,10	55
Other countries . . . . .	1,05	3,00	18,50	12,52	8,20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,15</b>	<b>10,77</b>	<b>67,90</b>	<b>20,66</b>	<b>22,18</b>
<b>BRASS—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	0,13	27,28	1,05,12	33,08	55,56
Germany . . . . .	1,58	11,74	35,41	70,41	80,03
Other countries . . . . .	3,01	30,50	44,84	22,77	44,84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,72</b>	<b>78,52</b>	<b>1,85,37</b>	<b>1,26,26</b>	<b>1,80,43</b>
<b>OTHER METALS—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	20,54	11,27	18,27	18,05	18,88
Other countries . . . . .	3,87	5,87	10,38	20,43	21,85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,41</b>	<b>17,14</b>	<b>28,65</b>	<b>38,48</b>	<b>40,73</b>
<b>TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)</b>	<b>4,58,00</b>	<b>2,77,88</b>	<b>0,82,26</b>	<b>3,44,50</b>	<b>4,40,44</b>

# No 25 —IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1921-22	1922-23
United Kingdom	7	4	7	23.0	24.9
Hungary			11.3	8	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	22.8	7.8	4	2
Hongkong	4.4	6.7	6.5	3.5	1.4
Mauritius and Dependencies	124.8	16.7	23.0		
Java	452.0	247.2	252.8	255.8	294.8
Japan	2	5.7	4	1	4.0
Belgium	1		4.4	2	2.6
Other countries	44.8	8.1	4.0	1.1.8	21.5
TOTAL	632.5	472.3	442.5	516.1	590.4

# No 26 —IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1921-22	1922-23
United States of America	2,10.58	2,34.31	4,31.84	2,15.64	1,37.11
Borneo	63.76	62.34	1,24.31	61.50	69.02
Persia	4.09	31.11	1,02.43	2,34.57	1,67.25
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	19.2	10.84	29.15	5.15	29
United Kingdom	22.31	4.13	32.31	3.22	27.27
Sumatra	11.78	3.78	2.32	14.96	14.02
Germany	17.59	2.45	6.87	0.49	12.37
Russia	19.86	54	2.88		12.87
Georgia	—	—	11.02	1,12.86	1,04.37
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	71.86	54.68
Celebes and other islands			†		6.21
Other countries	7.16	1.77	1.96	20.40	62.56
TOTAL	2,72.03	4,02.20	8,02.84	2,02.55	4,62.80

Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs.17,632.

# No 27 —IMPORTS OF CEMENT

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1921-22	1922-23
United Kingdom	106.0	69.7	94.2	45.2	21.2
Japan		14.8	6.0	22.0	22.2
Hongkong	3.2	7.3	3.6	—	—
Italy	1.3	7	9	1.4	1
Other countries	12.8	2.9	12.8	12.2	4.9
TOTAL	120.3	96.4	112.0	87.8	52.6

## No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,091	1,295	952	805	725
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	20	28
Total British Empire	1,095	1,303	957	825	753
United States of America	535	523	483	275	201
France	428	103	357	200	380
Italy	213	215	180	217	210
Brazil	15	08	79	88	74
Japan	17	30	00	50	81
Belgium	..	1	174	267	228
Spain	122	172	132	199	237
Germany	920	34	580	733	682
Austria	} 250	13	2	{	{
Hungary					
Other countries	80	14	92	255	301
Total Foreign Countries	2,580	1,200	2,145	2,400	2,400
Total	4,281	2,503	3,102	3,225	3,153

## No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1913-14	80	15	43
1914-15	101	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	51	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	50	50	23
1921-22	10	11	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	30
1925-26	89	55	30
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	40
1928-29	90	60	40
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	40	34
1931-32	55	43	31
1932-33	58(a)	44	35

(a) Provisional.

## No. 30-A —EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	2,523	113	285	285
Australia	77	168	40	76
United States of America	323	314	74	122
Argentine Republic	84	10	2	1
Other countries	1,120	370	429	425
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	981	839	889

## BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	102	805	190	200
Australia	823	470	832	916
J. pan	184	188	43	90
Indo-China	196	148	47	85
Java	218	205	223	184
United States of America	92	81	10	8
Chile	487	219	20	41
Pers	81	39	48	44
C. ba	210	225	188	129
Other countries	941	1,174	1,411	1,513
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,048	3,232

## CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,237	625	680	843
Canada	541	803	827	851
Australia	177	123	173	203
United States of America	7,057	8,810	9,900	8,443
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,758	993	2,318
Uruguay	43	85	164	98
Other countries	1,200	323	523	803
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,487	12,308	9,957	9,563

## CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	103	113	83	23
Australia	74	83	23	45
United States of America	29	125	18	28
Argentine Republic	43	58	85	59
Other countries	54	44	125	95
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	394	233	254

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19 is given, as the distinction between hessian and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April 1918.



# No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)
<b>BAGS</b>					
United Kingdom	305	2,285	418	475	405
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	209	303	277
Egypt	119	385	102	143	128
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	182	181
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	201	228
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	742	1,049
Java	130	206	205	296	136
Japan	35	118	136	46	94
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	655	709
South America	431	532	385	117	165
Central America and West Indies	130	229	293	274	240
Other countries	796	747	607	451	479
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>4,151</b>
<b>CLOTH</b>					
	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	622	575
Canada	333	534	508	633	655
Australia	209	253	175	199	243
United States of America	6,639	6,935	8,938	8,924	5,488
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,049	2,375
Other countries	369	1,016	628	784	776
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>12,703</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>10,117</b>

## No 31 —EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	122	212	152	166	167
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	6	7
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>174</b>
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,080	1,055
Italy	233	249	261	183	150
France	109	69	91	81	124
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	436	134
Belgium	277	44	217	121	123
Spain	50	11	61	45	52
Germany	351	69	193	166	152
Austria (a)	167	33	32		
Other countries	25	31	61	85	61
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,889</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,063</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary

# No 32 A — EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
China	169,903	110,234	62,761	170	8
Egypt	5,183	8,463	4,720	2,409	529
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,737	741	469
Peru	2,030	2,677	2,725	6,331	2,364
Flora	895	823	1,133	1,034	768
United Kingdom	643	1,216	474	131	198
Arabia other than Masha	144	1,581	71	207	248
Other countries	13,133	8,325	7,516	10,780	9,348
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	102,844	129,685	82,166	22,042	16,108

# No 32 B — EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Nos. 1 to 20	106,410	124,697	70,219	14,712	14,363
21 to 40	4,384	4,374	2,306	843	680
Above No. 40	2	170	170	12	12
Grey two-folds (doubles)	123	544	8,733	4,699	121
Unspecified descriptions			2,500	277	186
TOTAL	200,920	129,685	82,166	22,042	16,108

# No 33 — EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

## (a) GREY (UNBLEACHED)

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Peru	4,000	9,535	3,117	243	29
Iraq	9,683	9,337	8,813	7	111
Straits Settlements	667	1,005	933	125	293
Aden and Dependencies	7,330	21,523	6,233	980	170
Kenya Colony and East Africa	4,136	8,035	7,222	1,457	781
Ceylon	176	533	301	117	168
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,246	4,457	1,303	1,802
Other countries	16,173	17,053	11,667	2,737	1,487
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,614	74,376	43,616	8,335	4,633

## (b) COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Peru	2,890	21,431	24,231	19,903	7,981
Iraq	2,757	12,198	29,450	12,743	6,327
Straits Settlements	12,344	16,319	20,180	8,961	7,222
Aden and Dependencies	8,531	8,147	4,346	1,440	1,218
Kenya Colony and East Africa	1,206	2,503	2,350	8,014	2,112
Ceylon	9,220	9,618	16,409	16,843	12,325
Portuguese East Africa	609	618	1,973	4,325	4,370
Other countries	9,343	14,563	20,703	25,448	16,538
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	96,784	61,408

Figures prior to 1931-32 relate to Turkey Asia.

# No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b>					
United Kingdom .	184,481	252,338	270,777	291,199	330,661
Canada .	10,195	10,063	10,185	14,133	10,005
Australia .	8,978	8,253	5,758	2,09	1,640
Ceylon .	4,162	3,403	3,107	2,007	3,581
Egypt .	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a) .	—	—	2,342	—	—
Cape of Good Hope .	116	1,131	806	565	405
Other British Possessions .	2,028	2,806	2,526	1,10	3,088
<b>Total British Empire .</b>	<b>221,169</b>	<b>270,912</b>	<b>306,591</b>	<b>315,20</b>	<b>350,080</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b>					
Iraq (a) . . . . .	—	—	—	915	506
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	—	3,254	2,002
Russia . . . . .	29,611	18,390	4	14	857
United States of America .	2,440	6,316	5,587	9,07	11,137
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc) .	7,890	6,250	23	1,2	—
Turkey, Asiatic (b) .	1,321	1,000	2,018	200	426
Persia . . . . .	117	1,406	2,115	2,015	1,482
China . . . . .	44	1,713	1,490	1,2	307
Other countries . . . . .	1,661	2,671	3,339	4,814	3,981
<b>Total Foreign Countries .</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>12,779</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>20,018</b>	<b>22,757</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,298</b>	<b>283,691</b>	<b>321,167</b>	<b>335,218</b>	<b>372,837</b>

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq

# No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS

## LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom .	130,5	203,5	141,9	14,1	14,3
France .	76,8	25,3	42,9	44,2	21,4
Italy .	26,6	16,8	16,1	14,6	10,6
Belgium .	67,8	4,9	28,1	8	3
Germany .	33,5	2,0	3,2	9,8	9,3
Australia .	1,6	11,1	11,4	10,0	9,4
Other countries . . . . .	42,2	7,0	12,9	26,8	6,0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379,0</b>	<b>270,4</b>	<b>251,5</b>	<b>120,3</b>	<b>72,2</b>

## RAPE

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom .	25,3	50,5	46,7	14,4	10,7
France .	63,5	19,6	17,0	5,6	8,3
Italy .	7,1	6,0	26,0	18,0	68,2
Belgium .	98,6	5,4	50,5	1,2	2,5
Germany .	68,2	1,6	38,4	4,0	9,1
Other countries . . . . .	10,0	7,6	21,2	10,7	15,7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272,7</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>205,8</b>	<b>53,9</b>	<b>114,5</b>

# No 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>Shallac—</b>					
United Kingdom	70,623	68,028	75,818	82,032	81,414
United States of America	164,331	190,537	223,516	100,568	66,058
Germany	60,858	4,051	11,076	34,498	34,264
France	18,347	9,372	8,810	9,896	11,049
Japan	3,662	11,859	10,392	23,032	20,997
Canada	37	691	2,112	123	945
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	2,010	2,815
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	22,653	37,158
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>354,341</b>	<b>300,671</b>	<b>345,937</b>	<b>297,018</b>	<b>261,733</b>
<b>Botton lac—</b>					
United Kingdom	20,181	4,020	8,522	12,438	11,807
United States of America	2,649	1,342	3,042	939	715
Other countries	11,846	2,134	2,188	4,648	4,910
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,756</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>18,164</b>	<b>17,432</b>
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,644	8,765	104,657	120,822
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,722	1,800	12,841	4,804
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	31,050	14,106
<b>TOTAL (ALL KINDS)</b>	<b>434,351</b>	<b>345,376</b>	<b>410,251</b>	<b>463,24</b>	<b>418,308</b>

# No 39—EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	2,358	14,458	912	122	60
United States of America	1,184	6,548	22	—	—
Egypt	2,016	2,728	2,340	8	12
Pania	1,082	1,173	899	40	—
Japan	427	2,851	7,278	18	44
Turkey Asiatic (a)	2,146	886	849	11	—
Iraq	—	—	743	26	8
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	622	217
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,290</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>13,907</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>342</b>

( ) Figures prior to 1921 include Iraq.

# No. 10.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Indo China . . . . .	29,07	73,60	70,00	41,04	11,24
Java . . . . .	52,20	15,00	55,00	8,12	..
Japan . . . . .	9,70	30,21	18,80	.	..
Slam . . . . .	18,84	35,28	43,05	34,70	..
Straits Settlements . . . . .	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	.	.
Hongkong . . . . .	4,15 62	12,00	9,88	.	..
Other countries . . . . .	3,21,05	10,20	24,90	1	1
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>9,90,17</b>	<b>2,17,36</b>	<b>2,33,05</b>	<b>80,93</b>	<b>12,25</b>

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

# No. 11.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>Raw hides—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	30,57	1,00,41	59,00	4,53	3,48
United States of America . . . . .	08,70	1,05,15	85,63	43	1
Italy . . . . .	83,85	1,44,00	52,25	10,22	12,04
Spain . . . . .	40,85	20,04	20 23	8,34	4,30
France . . . . .	8,27	0,00	5,10	23	4
Belgium . . . . .	7,07	03	3,01	23	0
Germany . . . . .	2,43,48	24,00	75,37	32,60	19,01
Netherlands . . . . .	10,64	00	3,73	4,28	4,04
Austria } . . . . .	1,28,77	0,00	44	..	3
Hungary } . . . . .					
Other countries . . . . .	22,00	18,51	20,07	24,74	18,00
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>34,15</b>	<b>1,10,40</b>	<b>08,41</b>	<b>4,03</b>	<b>3,40</b>
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>0,22,07</b>	<b>3,88,14</b>	<b>2,73,57</b>	<b>80,87</b>	<b>59,11</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0,57,12</b>	<b>5,04,00</b>	<b>3,41,98</b>	<b>91,50</b>	<b>62,60</b>
<b>Raw skins—</b>					
United States of America . . . . .	2,79,90	3,03,30	4,79,94	1,78,95	91,40
United Kingdom . . . . .	25,75	38,91	50,41	40,55	53,55
France . . . . .	25,41	21,90	28,40	15,47	20,65
Other countries . . . . .	41,08	28,17	42,80	32,83	47,09
<b>Total British Empire . . . . .</b>	<b>32,04</b>	<b>57,54</b>	<b>08,73</b>	<b>53,62</b>	<b>53,00</b>
<b>Total Foreign Countries . . . . .</b>	<b>3,40,95</b>	<b>4,24,30</b>	<b>5,32,97</b>	<b>2,20,18</b>	<b>1,60,65</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,72,99</b>	<b>4,82,34</b>	<b>6,01,70</b>	<b>2,78,80</b>	<b>2,18,65</b>

# No 41—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
<b>Dressed and tanned hides—</b>					
United Kingdom	1,22.48	4,27.88	2,90.54	2,00.24	1,54.33
Other countries	4.10	1.80	20.60	4.42	2.79
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>1,22.44</b>	<b>4,28.03</b>	<b>2,91.82</b>	<b>2,00.24</b>	<b>1,54.33</b>
" Foreign Countries	2.33	81	10.84	2.84	1.87
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,54.47</b>	<b>4,33.4</b>	<b>3,10.36</b>	<b>2,12.08</b>	<b>1,56.12</b>
<b>Dressed and tanned skins—</b>					
United Kingdom	2,15.45	1,08.87	2,12.83	2,78.73	2,74.59
United States of America	29.19	64.03	24.74	2.41	2.42
Japan	12.79	11.82	56.21	25.09	29.65
Other countries	14.25	8.84	17.81	7.89	6.15
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>2,31.15</b>	<b>2,02.38</b>	<b>2,28.83</b>	<b>2,78.21</b>	<b>2,80.43</b>
" Foreign Countries	48.63	18.00	60.77	23.10	24.78
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,79.78</b>	<b>2,74.95</b>	<b>2,92.59</b>	<b>3,12.00</b>	<b>3,04.21</b>

# No 42—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	103	236	245	54	54
Germany	7	3	8	2	1
Netherlands	19		15	2	2
Belgium	150	16	104	22	22
France	97	47	108	80	78
Italy	3	12	12		
Japan	4	12	2	6	21
United States of America	122	46	64	23	—
Other countries	2	1	1	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>180</b>

# No 43—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Rice	0	1	5	7	6
Wheat	14	0	3	0.2	0.3
Tea	96	80	95	87	48
Cotton, raw	80	81	81	88	84
Jute, raw	61	31	48	20	15
Linseed	73	63	59	25	11
Mustard and Mustard	23	6	19	6	2
Sesamum	25	8	6	2	1.6
Groundnuts	35	12	19	20	
Indigo	40	44	27	8	(a)

(a) Not available.

# No 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	GOLD									
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom { Private Government	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	24,70	4	3,36,26	1,28,07	1,38,65	48,10,59	38,84,07
Gibraltar	2	-	0,50,53	-	-	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	-	-
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	1,95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	2,55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium { Private Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,49,52	4,59,53
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	-	-	-	-	-	1,70	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,75,21	32,18
Hungary	9,70	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
Iraq	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	52,75	3,42	4,16	13	2,10	-	-
Turkey, Asiatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq { Private Government	-	76	38	-	-	-	8,72	-	-	-
Turkey, Asiatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden and Dependencies { Private Government	48,53	18,52	57,44	10,22	14,66	18	-	-	-	1
Arabia { Private Government	21	-	14,31	-	-	-	60	1,50	-	-
Arabia	58	69	10,11	29,65	24,93	2,71	66	69	-	2,92
	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# NO 44 - IMPORT AND EXPORTS OF GOLD SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES - cont'd

(In thousands of Bapees)

## GOLD

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-33	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average
Dominion Islands { Privats Government	36	1,15	6,53	22,74	20,59	11,74	1 60	16
Ferida { Priv t Government	22	15	7	--	--	--	59	2,83
Oeytoo	6	--	2	--	--	23	--	--
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	5,04	1,80	7,37	31,66	31,50	5,37	6,16	12
Federated Malay States	60,80	2,94	21 73	2,83	--	29,34	8 44	2,19
Java	--	14,77	5	--	--	--	--	57
Cebu (including { Privats Hlongkong) { Government	64,39	52,37	45,11	87	29	27	62	33
Japan	--	8,12,80	5	--	--	14	45	2,74
Manila { Privats Government	8,09,37	21,13	6,71	--	--	--	62,80	1,84
Cape of Good Hope	--	2,37 35	67 13	68	--	1	31	--
Union of South Africa { Privats Government	0,35	7	--	29,76	6,31	9 00	--	--
East Africa	54	1,54	14,87	6,20	2,60	9	15	54
South-West Africa	--	--	--	1,15	23	--	--	--
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	--	--	--	--	61	--	29,00	1,08
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	--	4,31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



United States of America	Private	16	1,04,47	2,17,08	..	1	..	..	4,08,88	7,20,10	23,01,77
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	01,60	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	0,14,61	40,02	1,87,16	40,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,30,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,50,77	21,57,40	2,79,05	1,31,61	3,02,07	2,00,01	9,02,50	60,78,25	60,84,00
	Government	27	1,54,19	0,07,00	..	..	71,70	1,27,11	1,22,03	..	..

# BALANCE

United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,50,55	7,24,62	2,38,20	42,04	48	2,44	1,13	20,58	70,01
	Government	2,70,82	2,13,90	17,01	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,01,60	2,74,23
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private	1,62	..	3,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,02	80,33	14,00	70,58	2,24	37	..	15,00	..
Turkey, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	1,30	3,77	1,47	..	..	3	55,41	35	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	..	..	..	15,08	..	8	10	3	03	..	..
	Government	21	0,90	1,25	24	..	19	4,60	53	32	..
	Private	8,05	5,09	35,77	8,28	7,20	27,54	10,32	24,00	4,70	3,67
Arabia	Government	15	12	1,58	..	8	..	09	23	..	..
	Private	8,97	12,28	10,30	3,74	0,07	48,21	34,51	40,25	7,43	10,10
Bahrain Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	9,30	5,70	10,78	1,97	65	10,80	1,50	1,51	37	..
	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,20	0,70	..	24
Persia	Government	5,62	5,05	21,34	..	..	30	0,01	76	..	..
	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
Henjam Island	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

# No 44 --IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES--concl'd

(In thousands of Rupees)

## SILVER

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average
Oceania	7.77	30	2.89	30.07	1	59.51	32.02	17.36
{ Private								
{ Government	28	7.02	18.44	--	--	60	30	7.00
{ Private	6.32	25.33	6.00	3.34	2.50	15.48	11.00	26.40
{ Government	--	15.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
{ Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
{ Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federated Malay States	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Java	78	2.42	2.40	5.15	3.10	5.20	1.55	1.65
Sumatra	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	2.31
Indo-China, etc.	67.13	50.94	79.53	11.03	1.45	1,04.85	1.20	96.81
China (including Hongkong)	70.02	7,19.80	1,79.58	--	--	--	--	--
{ Private	3	9.42	1.48	--	--	--	--	--
{ Government	--	4.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	13	1.23	12	--	--	3	46.07	--
Egypt	--	10	--	--	--	--	5.15	6
{ Private	--	22	72	4.79	1	2	--	--
{ Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union of South Africa	2.03	23	68.41	10	2.60	25.20	28.32	7.79
{ Private	--	--	1.77	--	--	--	--	--
{ Government	--	--	15.12	18.24	10.00	6.60	2.23	40.01
Manitoba and Dominion (including British Columbia)	1.87	0.84	--	--	--	--	14.00	--
Canada	--	1.35	--	--	--	--	--	--
{ Private	--	1.46	--	--	--	--	--	--
{ Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



# No 44—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	BALANCE					
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Oceania { Private Government	7.77	3.9	— .99	30.07	1	17.86
Burma Settlements { Private Government	28	7.62	18.66	—	—	7.00
(including Labuan).	28.83	22.53	6.66	2.86	2.60	— 6.60
Federated Malay States	—	16.03	—	—	—	—
Java	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sumatra	78	2.42	2.40	5.18	1.16	1.65
Indo-China, etc.	—	—	—	—	85	1.81
China (including Hongkong). { Private Government	67.13	60.94	19.53	11.92	1.43	—
Japan { Private Government	70.03	7,19.89	1,79.83	—	—	94.31
Uganda { Private Government	8	9.42	1.48	—	—	—
Uganda { Private Government	13	1.82	12	—	—	—
Union of South Africa. { Private Government	—	10	—	—	—	—
East Africa. { Private Government	—	32	72	4.70	1	—
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles). { Private Government	2.03	83	63.41	10	2.80	7.79
Canada { Private Government	1.47	9.44	15.13	18.34	10.00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.25	—	—	—	—
—	—	2.08	—	—	—	—

# No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING													1932-33		
	1873-74	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30		1930-31	1931-32
1 Production (a)	.	.	.	..	71	2,01	2,05	3,40	3,53	3,30	2,72	2,25	2,07	1,67	2,08	2,54
2 Imports	1,65	1,63	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	18,00	10,85	32,70	(b) 19,83	(b) 30,66	33,63	14,23	13,24	2,80	1,32
3 Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	0,82	7,50	4,04	(b) 3,01	(b) 3,23	13	1	40	60,76	66,84
4 Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	0,18	0,35	23,15	(b) 16,87	(b) 22,38	33,50	14,22	12,75	-57,93	-65,52
5 Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,20	0,13	12,76	31,51	10,23	25,10	35,75	10,23	14,62	-55,00	-62,99
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	.	.	..	..	60	12,88	0,57	10,11	16,03	27,92	25,70	32,27	34,18	41,47	41,53
7 Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mint, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+01	+2,07	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	+5	+1,01	+7,20	+6
8 Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	16,24	12,71	-63,19	-63,94
9 Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,10	1,56,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	0,51,53	7,14,70	7,20,22	6,73,42	0,10,44
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,82,44	6,95,15	6,31,96	5,03,92

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 6 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

\* Net exports.

# No 45—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1932 33

(In thousands of Rupees)

MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	-4,12.20		4.23		-4	
May	-1,23.20		14.79		10	
June	-4,78.10		22.81	-23.37	-1.12	
July	-6,00.35		22.03	8	-0.2	
August	-4,80.10		1.92	-49.42	-0.8	
September	-0,67.14		-2.89	-16.11	-1.20	
October	-6,00.40		-6.22	-21.40	-1.67	
November	-0,37.48		-8	-49.76	-1.27	
December	-0,02.11		-86	-12.40	-1.60	
January	-4,43.24		2.47	-60.25	-0.6	
February	-4,80.64		1	-10.22	-1.11	
March	-4,84.09		1.24		-1.62	
TOTAL	-46,12.20	-	78.06	-2,74.10	-12.49	

# No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		R a p	R a p.	R a p.	R a. p
1. Sugar, 16 D S and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 14 2	5 15 0	5 10 1
Molassas	"	2 8 7	2 1 5	1 15 0	1 10 0
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal	1 5 7	2 3 6	2 0 8	2 0 10
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	11 4 10	12 4 7	14 10 5
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	17 1 8	10 12 0	16 8 2
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	28 8 6	30 1 9	32 0 2
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 7 3	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 11 5
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	24 13 4	21 0 2	18 4 1
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 1
Canned provisions	Cwt	46 10 3	40 1 1	41 5 10	39 12 0
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 4	0 2 3	0 1 11	0 1 6
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 8 4	0 7 3	0 7 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	16 5 5	15 15 4	14 8 2
3 Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 0 6	0 8 8	0 8 1	0 6 10
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 14 5	1 0 11	0 15 2	0 13 5
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 3 3	0 3 1	0 2 10
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 4 5	0 3 7	0 3 2
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No	0 3 6	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 2 0
5 Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 0 1	4 8 9	3 15 9	3 10 9
" goods, mixed	Yd	0 12 9	0 9 9	0 9 0	0 6 11
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	0 12 1	0 10 2	0 8 4
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd	0 14 9	1 8 10	1 3 11	1 2 0
" shawls	No	2 7 9	3 9 8	3 10 9	3 3 3
6 Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 12 11	0 10 11	0 10 0
7 Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	51 12 1	51 7 0	41 13 4	35 6 10
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	155 11 4	218 8 3	232 9 7





# No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1930 31	1931-32	1932-33
			R a p	R a p.	R a. p.
1 Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	Cwt.	5 5 8	5 11 8	3 14 0	3 14 1
Wheat . . . . .	"	5 5 5	4 15 4	3 11 10	8 11 5
„ flour . . . . .	"	7 14 8	8 8 6	6 13 7	6 10 7
Barley . . . . .	"	4 4 2	4 7 0	3 0 5	3 2 11
2 Food grains—					
Pulse . . . . .	Cwt.	1 1 4	6 0 3	4 12 9	4 10 0
3 Tea . . . . .	lb	0 7 1	0 10 7	0 9 1	0 7 3
Coffee . . . . .	Cwt	54 0 4	65 8 1	60 11 0	63 6 7
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper . . . . .	lb	0 4 8	0 7 5	0 5 8	0 5 5
Chillies . . . . .	"	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 2 1	0 1 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi . . . . .	"	0 9 0	0 13 1	0 11 8	0 10 5
5 Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor . . . . .	Cwt.	7 5 2	8 9 0	7 3 2	7 3 6
Copra . . . . .	"	17 15 7	24 5 1	27 1 5	23 0 8
Cotton . . . . .	"	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 10	3 7 11
Groundnut . . . . .	"	8 5 1	8 0 8	7 8 8	8 3 7
Linseed . . . . .	"	10 8 8	10 8 7	6 5 10	6 5 0
Rapeseed . . . . .	"	7 9 8	7 15 1	6 12 11	6 11 4
Sesamum . . . . .	"	10 6 5	15 9 10	9 5 11	9 7 2
Oils—					
Castor . . . . .	Gal.	1 5 10	1 15 9	1 8 7	1 8 8
Coconut . . . . .	"	1 12 8	2 2 8	1 13 5	1 11 7
Oilcakes . . . . .	Cwt.	3 12 8	4 1 8	3 7 3	3 6 10
6 Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw . . . . .	Ton	290 7 4	207 14 8	190 11 6	172 13 0
Gunny bags . . . . .	No	0 4 5	0 5 5	0 4 6	0 4 4
„ cloth . . . . .	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 1	0 1 8	0 1 7
7 Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw . . . . .	Cwt.	38 11 3	33 0 8	27 11 4	27 10 6
„ yarn . . . . .	lb.	0 7 11	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 8 4
„ piece-goods, grey . . . . .	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
„ „ coloured . . . . .	"	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 4 11	0 5 1

**No 18 —DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—**  
**continued.**

ARTICLES	Unit	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		R. s. p.	R. s. p.	R. s. p.	R. s. p.
<b>7 Metals and manufactures—contd.</b>					
Iron or steel—					
Ulcans, etc.	Ton	115 5 4	120 14 1	109 15 7	97 6 8
Y lbs, etc.	"	205 1 8	273 2 8	230 6 10	202 2 3
Pipes, etc.	"	140 10 9	240 10 11	231 13 1	237 11 1
Walle chains, etc.	Cwt	3 11 4	7 5 2	10 11 1	12 10 8
Sheets galvanised	Ton	102 0 1	104 2 10	197 6 8	160 12 11
"    lined	"	234 15 1	217 6 11	251 8 2	277 9 0
"    not galvanised	"	139 6 0	134 12 5	129 2 0	112 10 4
Tubes	"	221 5 4	204 9 7	209 12 5	223 14 7
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	104 5 2	99 11 10	92 2 10
Tie block etc.	Cwt	135 4 5	99 9 2	91 3 4	97 12 18
<b>8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—</b>					
(a) Animals—horses	No.	434 6 3	332 10 4	306 2 5	334 12 7
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 0 10	0 0 10
(c) Drying substances—					
Asafetida	Lb.	0 12 4	1 6 7	1 7 2	—
Allgarine	"	0 7 9	0 2 1	0 9 1	0 12 4
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	1 1 6	6 2 1	6 1 4	5 14 8
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	Lb.	9 11 11	21 7 2	22 1 7	24 10 7
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	"	2 0 8	4 0 1	3 10 10	2 2 7
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	16 12 9	17 2 10	17 5 8	14 15 11
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 0 4	0 13 1	0 12 1
Plecegoods	"	0 5 8	0 10 9	0 7 6	0 6 9
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	18 2 2	20 2 0	21 7 9
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	23 5 1	25 5 2	16 15 4	17 10 5
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(l) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	Lb.	0 11 7	1 2 2	1 0 1	0 12 5
(m) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	25 9 1	22 10 1	20 14 9	24 10 4
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0
(n) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	18 15 9	19 14 9	20 10 2
(o) Printing paper	"	12 8 2	14 7 7	12 15 9	12 2 7
(p) Soap	"	19 11 7	22 11 2	25 10 2	27 14 1
(q) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 2 2	2 0 0	0 18 4
<b>Building mat rials—</b>					
Bricks	"	0 1 6	0 2 5	0 2 10	0 3 5
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 7 4	2 5 0	1 12 0
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	5 2 7	4 12 1	3 9 18


[illegible]

NO 40 —DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—  
continued

ARTICLES	UNIT	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		R s. p	R s. p	R s.	R s. p
8. Other textiles					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 2	0 10 9	0 8 1
9 Hides and skins—					
Hides raw	Cwt.	68 4 1	88 14 8	27 8 2	23 9 10
" tanned	"	85 10 10	112 2 4	103 2 8	88 11 4
Skins raw	"	63 0 8	99 1 0	83 2 8	80 2 7
" tanned	"	198 12 2	295 14 8	225 7 9	277 8 1
10 Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	22 10 2	28 11 1	24 8 5
11 Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 8	252 11 5	241 8 2	210 0 0
Myrobolans	"	4 4 5	8 15 5	5 2 4	5 4 1
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	"	11 7 8	9 0 5	7 14 5	7 11 4
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 8	0 6 1	0 8 7
Cigars		0 13 7	1 1 11	1 2 2	1 9 11
Opium	Cwt.	1 915 10 10	2,196 7 9	2,201 14 2	2,206 11 2
(d) Hemp, raw		13 12 0	13 6 6	12 0 1	11 7 2
(e) Lac shell		54 1 9	62 6 5	42 11 6	31 13 0
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	11 7 4	10 9 4	9 11 9
(g) Manure—Bone		60 0 9	97 9 7	61 8 11	62 9 2
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber raw	Cwt.	24 15 5	42 4 9	22 0 18	14 4 0
Cork unmanufactured	"	10 11 6	15 12 6	12 12 8	12 2 2
Wool	"	52 15 0	91 4 1	52 12 0	77 14 5
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 0
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	24 5 0	22 6 5	22 5 0
12 Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	291 2 9	156 0 4	231 9 11

	1931-32			1932-33				1933
	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
	R A F	R A F	R A F	R A F	R A F	R A F	R A F	R A F
Tea—Sale								
Assam	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 6 1	0 1 2	0 7 11	0 5 9	0 4 8	0 7 2
Cach	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 4 11	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 4 2	0 5 2
Sylhet	0 4 1	0 1 0	0 4 9	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 5 3
Darjeeling	0 11 5	0 10 1	0 11 11	0 12 7	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 9 3	1 3 8
Dooars	0 4 11	0 6 8	0 6 1	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 1
Tera	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 1 0	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 4 11	0 2 11	0 6 6
Chittagong	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 10	
All other	0 5 3	0 4 4	0 6 4	0 8 3	0 4 1	0 5 1	0 5 10	
GEN	0 5 11	0 7 3	0 6 1	0 6 6	0 5 5	0 4 0	0 4 7	(n) 0 5 0
Into raw								(s) 0 5 0
Jat	4 12 0	0 8 0	7 12 0	5 12 0	5 1 0	0 4 0	(p) 0	(p) 5 2 0
(C) Dist	5 2 0							
Flint	30 12 0	31 0 0	37 0 0	3 8 0	27 4 0	20 12 0	26 4 0	23 4 0
Light	27 8 0	33 0 0	41 0 0	25 8 0	24 4 0	24 12 0	24 4 0	23 8 0
Into ma								
B 10	23 12 0	25 4 0	31 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 12 0	23 14 0	22 8 0
(C) Head	7 10 0	8 5 0	9 2 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	8 6 0
Head cul	9 11 0	10 10 0	11 15 0	10 9 0	10 1 0	11 5 0	10 7 0	11 12 0
Cotton, (Bomb)	184 0 0	157 5 0	159 0 0	177 0 0	171 8 0	214 0 0	203 0 0	173 0 0
Cotton y	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Twls	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 6	0 5 0
"	0 7 0	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 8 9
Cotton va (Bomb)	..	..	..					
Cotton pl	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Long	0 11 0	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 11 9	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 3
(B) T-Cl	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 9 0
(E) Chad	(d) 0 11 0	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 11 6	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 0
(B) Cotton p								
Lelp (B)	.							.
Grey (B)								.
Whi								.
Rice—								
Big	172 8 0	222 8 0	207 8 0	232 8 0	227 8 0	200 0 0	167 8 0	147 8 0
Small	185 0 0	241 0 0	227 8 0	215 8 0	240 0 0	209 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0
Seet	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Ball	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	(n) 2 12 0	(n) 2 13 0

Notes indicate that no quotations were available

(k)  Group

(l)  Red Group


(m) Jat 8's (European and Indian Packing).

ARTICLES	Rate per	1912-13			
		April			October
		H A F	H A F	H A F	H A F
Wheat	C t	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 8	
Dehi white (Bombay)					
Panjab white (Karachi)	Candy (6-8 lbs.)	21 8 0	20 4 0	22 8	
White (Lyallpur)	M. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0	
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (6-8 lbs.)	21 4 0	25 8 0	25 8	
Linseed—	Cwt.	7 12 0	8 1 0	8 2	
Bold (Bombay)					
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B Md	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 1	
Ground rice—	Candy ( 20 lbs.)	43 0 0	48 0 0	45	
Ordinary (Madras)					
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 8 0		10	
Rassad—	Candy (6-8 lbs.)				
Toria 5% (Karachi)					
Brown Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6		
Gingelly—White Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6		12	
Castor seed—Ordinary F A	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7	
(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3	
Cotton seed—(Bombay)					
Castor oil—	B. Md.	19 8 8	19 8 0	20	
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)					
Madras	Candy (300 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	70	
Coconut oil (Madras)					
Groundnut Oils (Calcutta)	B Md.				
Beecham—	20 cwt.	80 0 0	80 0 0	8	
1st Steamed (Calcutta)					
" Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	78 0 0	7	
Indigo—Bengal ad Firbood, Midg. to	Fy. Md. (74-67 lbs.)				
good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0		
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	B. Md.	42 8 0	45 8 0		
Shallae—T N (Calcutta)					
S o Gae—(Bangalore)—	Cwt.				
Mugli Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.				
Native Peaberry	Cwt.				
Mugli Parchment	Md. of 28 lbs.				
Native Salt	20 lbs.	22 0 0	15 12 8		
Hilee, Gae—					
Agras (Calcutta)	"	17 8 8	14 0 0		
Durrhanges (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 8		
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	12 0 8		
Ballad (Calcutta)	"	13 8 0	14 0 8		
Hilee Buffalo Amencosted (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0		
Hilee Goat (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 8	7 7 8		
Sugar—	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 8		
Java, T. M. O (Calcutta)					
" off—	Cane	5 11 0	5 14 0		
" like	2 lbs	4 3 0	4 4 8		
		3 8 0	3 8 8		
	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 8		

and handling charges.

	1931-32			1932-33				1933
	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Tea—Sale								
Assam	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 8 5	0 5 2	0 7 11	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 7 2
Cach	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 4 11	0 1 1	0 4 1	0 3 10	0 1 2	0 6 2
Sylhet	0 4 1	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 6 3
Darj	0 11 5	0 10 9	0 11 10	0 12 7	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 9 8	0 13 8
Doon	0 4 11	0 6 8	0 6 1	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 7 1
Tera	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 1 6	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 6 6
Chit	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 10	.
All	0 5 3	0 1 8	0 6 4	0 8 3	0 4 1	0 5 5	0 5 10	
GEN	0 5 11	0 7 3	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 5	0 4 6	0 4 7	(r) 0 9 0 (s) 0 5 6 (p) 0 5 0
Jute raw					(p)	(p)	(p)	
Jat	4 12 0	6 8 0	7 12 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	6 1 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
(C) Dist	5 2 0							
Flus	30 12 0	33 0 0	37 0 0	31 8 0	27 1 0	30 12 0	26 1 0	25 4 0
Ligh	27 8 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	28 8 0	21 4 0	28 12 0	21 4 0	23 8 0
Jute ma								
B	20 12 0	25 4 0	31 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	28 12 0	23 11 0	22 8 0
(C) Hes	7 10 0	8 5 0	9 2 0	7 12 0	7 6 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	8 6 0
Hes cu	9 10 0	10 10 0	11 16 0	10 9 0	10 1 0	11 5 0	10 7 0	10 12 0
Cotton, (Bomb)	184 0 0	157 8 0	199 0 0	177 0 0	171 8 0	214 0 0	203 0 0	175 0 0
Cotton y								
Twil	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0	(a) 0 6 0	(a) 0 6 6	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0
"	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 9
Cotton y (Bomb)	.	.	.					.
Cotton p								
Lon	(b) 0 11 6	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 11 0	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 10 3
(C) T-C	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 10 6	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 9 9
(R) Cha	(d) 0 11 0	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 11 6	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 0
(C)								
Cotton								
Leli	.							.
(C) Gre								.
(C) Wh								.
Rice—								
Big	172 8 0	222 8 0	207 8 0	232 8 0	227 8 0	200 0 0	167 8 0	147 8 0
Smal	185 0 0	241 0 0	227 8 0	245 8 0	240 0 0	209 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0
Sec	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Ball	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	(n) 2 12 0	(n) 2 18 0

Notes indicate that no quotations were available

(K)  Group

(H)  Red Group

1931-32			1932-33					1933
A.R.								
July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	H. A. P.	
Wheat								
Dehi white (S)	4 12 0		4 5 6	4 10 8	5 3 6	4 12 0	4 8 6	
Punjab white (S)	16 3 0	21 14 0	21 2 0	23 9 0	23 0 0	23 2 0	24 10 0	
White (Lyall)	1 10 6	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 8 6	
Barley—(Karachi)								
Linsed—								
Red (Bombay)	5 14 0	6 4 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	6 5 0	6 3 6	4 15 6	
Small to med	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
	4 0 6	4 2 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	4 5 6	4 4 6	3 8 6	
Groundnuts—								
Ordinary (M)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	20 0 0	20 4 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	25 0 0	{ 30 0 0 to 21 12 0 }	{ 23 8 0 }	
(Bombay)	7 6 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	8 10 0	7 7 0	7 5 0	5 8 0	
Rapeseed—								
Toria 9% (K)	23 0 0	25 12 0	22 4 0	23 0 0	37 12 0	25 12 0	29 4 0	
Brown Cane								
Gingelly—White	9 4 0	7 14 0	9 0 0	9 2 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 6 0	
Caster seed—Cg	8 12 0	8 14 0	8 8 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 5 6	4 15 6	
(Bombay)								
Cotton seed—(Boy)	2 15 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	4 1 0	2 11 0	2 1 6	2 5 0	
Caster oil—								
No. 1 Fine pure	12 12 0	14 8 0	14 12 0	14 0 0	14 2 0	14 0 0	12 12 0	
Madras	72 2 0	71 2 0	68 0 0	66 0 0	63 10 0	62 2 0	59 0 0	
Coconut oil (Madras)	75 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Groundnut Cake (C)	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 17 8	1 10 0	
					nominal	nominal	nominal	
Sonamul—								
And Steam	70 0 0	85 0 0	102 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	
Unstap	52 0 0	60 0 0	83 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	
Indigo—Bengal								
good, 60 to 64%	186 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	
Wool—Kandahar	15 0 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Shalae—T N (C)	20 0 0	27 8 0	23 0 0	17 8 0	23 0 0	22 8 0	18 0 0	
Oil—(Bangalore)								
Milgiri Peabog	9 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	
Kalra Peabog	14 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	15 4 0	17 0 0	14 4 0	
Milgiri Peabog	64 0 0	78 0 0	68 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0	
Kalra Fat	19 0 0	10 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	
Hilae, Cow—								
Agree (Calcutta)	8 2 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	
Durbbangas (C)	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	
Patnas (Calcutta)	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	
Baldal (Calcutta)	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	
Hilae Buffalo, Ar	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	3 8 0	
Hilae Goat (Calcutta)	103 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	
Sugar—								
Java, T. M. C.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	10 8 0	10 12 3	10 9 0	10 8 0	10 10 0	10 8 0	10 4 8	
"	15 0 0	15 12 0	14 12 0	15 1 0	15 6 0	14 11 6	14 11 6	
Kerosene oil—								
Snowflake (C)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	
	8 12 0	9 2 0	8 6 6	8 0 6	9 0 6	8 0 6	8 0 6	
Kilang Sun (C)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	
	6 7 0	4 11 6	5 12 0	5 15 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	
Victoria Oil	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	
	5 12 0	4 2 6	5 7 0	5 7 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
Oil—								
Liverpool, ex-	64 0 0	65 0 0	67 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	67 0 0	
(Bombay) (S)	212 8 0	222 0 0	223 0 0	223 0 0	227 8 0	227 8 0	228 0 0	

(c) Machine coordinated per candy of 500 lbs.  
 (f) Ke-Markalidanga.  
 (g) J va white D. 23 and/or higher.  
 (A) Ke-Bridge bottom.

Crop 1932.  
 (p) Crop 1933.  
 † Old.



# No 51 —PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL

(Compiled from F W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

				Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb )	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)	
					Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1932						
April	.	.	.	4 81	72	104
				4 73	71	102
				5 00	75	103
				4 95	74	102
				4 82	72	102
May	.	.	.	4 53	68	100
				4 58	69	100
				4 53	68	100
				4 45	67	99
				4 10	62	96
June	.	.	.	4 09	62	94
				4 31	65	94
				4 41	66	94
				4 65	70	96
July	.	.	.	4 87	73	98
				4 66	70	97
				4 56	68	97
				4 67	70	98
				4 69	70	98
August	.	.	.	5 51	83	104
				5 76	86	105
				6 45	97	110
				6 57	99	115
September	.	.	.	6 38	96	115
				5 88	88	114
				6 07	91	115
				5 73	86	114
				5 84	88	114
October	.	.	.	5 43	82	113
				5 46	82	112
				5 62	84	112
				5 39	81	112
November	.	.	.	5 60	84	111
				5 61	84	109
				5 44	82	108
				5 30	80	107
December	.	.	.	5 04	76	104
				5 26	79	102
				5 07		
				5 29	79	101
				30		
1933						
January	.	.	.	5 33	80	100
				5 30	80	100
				5 25	79	100
				5 15	77	99
February	.	.	.	4 94	74	98
				5 09	76	96
				4 95	74	96
				4 95	74	96
				4 79	72	95
March	.	.	.	5 17	78	95
				5 26	79	95
				5 13	77	95
				5 15	77	95

NO. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS FROM CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON TO LONDON, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914					1913					1933	
			1914		1913			1913					January	April
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	October		
Cereals— Wheat	London	Ton of 40 cwt.	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lime	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rough— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 cwt.	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Berse (18 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lupins seeds (12 cwt. and under)	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Madder— Ground	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kassia— Bark (18 cwt.)	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rangoon— Rice	London	Ton	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 0 0
	Marseilles	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

Note.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.  
The rates above 18th from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 4s. per ton.  
(a) Rate for Liverpool.  
(b) Per ton of 40 cwt.

No. 53.--INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

**N.B.**—A surcharge of 25 per cent has been imposed on all customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the already existing surcharges except on the duties on raw cotton, machinery and dyes and colours and on all excise duties with effect from 30th September 1931. Iron or steel wire and wire nails subject to protective duty and broadcast wireless receiving apparatus and component parts dutiable at 50 per cent *ad valorem* are exempted from the surcharge of 25 per cent with effect from the 6th and 13th March 1932 respectively.

(In thousands of Rupees)							
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32	
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS							
Non protective special duties—							
Liquors *	2,51,08	2,54,28	2,40,35	1,80,29	2,20,91	+30,02	
Tobacco *	2,58,49	2,27,90	1,26,60	1,00,12	1,38,76	+27,64	
Tin, block	0,15	7,13	6,59	6,40	7,25	+85	
Oils—							
Kerosene							
Motor Spirit	1,93,60	2,08,94	1,50,25	1,79,98	1,45,35	-34,61	
Other mineral oils *			32,32	67,12	29,00	-38,03	
Cotton, raw (a)			29,32	31,23	34,31	+3,05	
Boots and Shoes *				23,10	56,92	+32,82	
Motor cars and cycles *				11,53**	27,82	+16,29	
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured .	1,02,14	95,01	72,31	63,20	64,66	+1,46	
Artificial silk yarn and thread		17,60	2,32,64	93,58	7,56	-86,02	
Cotton yarn and thread	10,43	7,42	6,63	11,47	17,14	+5,67	
Silk and artificial silk mixtures (b)	45,80	45,16	30,09	97,22	54,87	+17,65	
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement *	8,02	7,33	5,26	18,51	47,04	+29,13	
Others *	11,53	10,52	10,00	10,43	11,51	+1,08	
	9,73	10,53	11,08	22,50	30,74	+8,24	
Duty at 2½ per cent—							
Vinegar and other articles . . . . .	34	25	20	16	15	-1	
Duty at 10 per cent †—							
Dyes and Colours (c) . . . . .				11,05	17,24	+6,19	
Machinery (e) . . . . .				52,80	1,18,38	+60,58	
Metals—Iron and steel *	46,41	43,91	35,28	38,41	30,76	-2,66	
Railway plant and rolling stock	20,16	20,60	16,27	10,85	7,12	-3,73	
Other articles	54	41	58	1,05	78	-32	
Duty at 15 per cent ‡—							
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar, vinegar, and grain and pulse, but including flour other than wheat flour) *	1,80,75	1,77,01	1,50,13	1,25,94	1,24,11	-1,83	
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores *	79,07	73,63	57,74	70,38	1,08,01	+37,13	
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures) *	8,49,45	8,48,02	6,50,16	7,14,63	8,49,14	+1,34,40	
Miscellaneous *	64,34	63,55	55,57	62,37	65,58	+2,71	

# No 53—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32
Only at 20 per cent §—						
Spices (G)						-3.30
Silk and artificial silk, piece-goods and other manufactures of the same (G)						+1,45.90
Reckonings (G)	87.00	79.00	80.10	51.27	17.08	-57.84
Other articles	1,00.58	1,05.20	65.70	91.37	1,24.06	+20.49
Protective special duties—						
Heavy chemicals (G)						+1.61
Iron and steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufactures	48.00	50.20	24.80	14.67	21.25	+9.75
Of British manufactures	77.77	64.11	47.62	23.89	23.06	-1.4
Of British manufactures	1,34.77	1,07.48	60.47	74.70	63.60	-11.20
Of British manufactures			6.01	0.35	4.23	+2.00
Of British manufactures	25.10	29.41	20.91	20.33	21.19	+8.4
Of British manufactures	77.20	8,60.70	10,72.97	8,00.07	6,54.79	-1,18.28
Other piece-goods (G)—						
Of British manufactures						
Of British manufactures	6,04.48	4,09.44	22.00	12.60	1.5	+8.20
Of British manufactures			83.88	21.72	1,27.44	+45.72
Of British manufactures						
Of British manufactures	24.22	13.66	1,75.73	1,47.47	2,78.06	+1,11.49
Of British manufactures	1.00	87	88.72	1,00.00	2,24.72	+1,15.72
Of British manufactures			3.75	1.08	40	-68
Of British manufactures				19	1	+1
Of British manufactures					8.60	+8.61
Government stores (including imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufactures	4.08	2.24	43	84	21	-43
Of British manufactures	5.00	1.03	54	37	6	-21
Of British manufactures	6.32	1.46	32	17	25	-32
Of British manufactures	1.70	1.77	1.04	17	8	-3
Of British manufactures	8.44	4.94	2.85	2.15	2	-1.69
Of British manufactures	42.24	40.42	67.72	47.09	21.63	-9.26
Others						
Of British manufactures	40,98.06	40,78.76	37,20.28	36,04.80	41,02.02	+8,08.62
Others						
Of British manufactures	86.19	44.43	60.18	85.84	78.90	-8.05
Of British manufactures	40,80.07	40,28.43	38,09.26	38,19.16	41,10.63	+8,07.47
TOTAL IMPORTS						
Duties—Refunds and drawbacks						
Net Import duty						



**No 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF\*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA**  
**IMPORT TARIFF**  
**PART I.—Articles which are free of duty**

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>L.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>
1	Hops.	10A	Rubber stamps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
1A	Grain and pulse all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (see Nos. 1B and 6B).	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
1B	Sago flour		<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>
2	Salt imported into British India and taxed, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and taxed with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glassed store-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and taxed, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 3A.)	11	<b>APPAREL</b> Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>		<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>
	<b>DYES AND COLOURS</b>	12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores— (a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniforms. (b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (c) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or of the Indian Territorial Force or gazetted police officer or (d) certified by the commanding officer of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (e) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (f) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (g) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
2A	Barks for tanning.		<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>
	<b>HIDES AND SKINS, RAW</b>		Anti-plague serum.
3	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	13	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder
	<b>METALLIC ORES</b>	14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.	14B	Sulphur
	<b>PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS</b>		
5	Precious Stones, uncut and imported uncut, and Pearls, uncut.		
	<b>BIRDS</b>		
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		
	<b>TALLOW STEARINE AND WAX</b>		
6A	Tallow		
	<b>TEXTILE MATERIALS</b>		
7	Wool, raw and wool-tops.		
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
8A	China Clay		
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbollime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphate and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates		
10	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp		

As in operation on 7th June, 1933

**\*N.B.—**A surcharge of 25 per cent is imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 on all Customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent of value in addition to the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931 with certain exceptions which are indicated in foot-notes against the respective item. Exemptions from Customs import and export duties made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, have not been included in this schedule. For the actual rates of duty in force, vide Indian Customs Tariff (8th issue) as amended by the Amendment slip dated the 24th April, 1933.

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

## PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
	<b>HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>		<b>METALS</b>
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff cutters, root cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rakes, also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture *	19	Current coin of the Government of India,
		20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling
		20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes, and broken zinc
			<b>PAPER</b>
		21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
		21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused
		21B	Paper money
			<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>
		22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes	23	Art, the following works of —(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling	24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts and illustrations specially made for binding in books
18	Water lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice	24A	Light Ships
		24B	Ropes, cotton
		24C	Starch and farina
		24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling
			<b>IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified—</b>
		25	Animals, living, all sorts
		25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders
		25B	Plants, living, all sorts
		26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty

## PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		
	<b>FISH</b>		
27	Fish, salted, wet	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time, prescribe, * plus 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

\* The rate since the 15th March, 1924, is annas 7½

PART II—Articles which are liable to non protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b>			
27A	Currants	Cwt	Rs. A. 1 0
<b>LIQUORS</b>			
28	Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors except Ale and Beer	1st barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon. 1st bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle. 1st bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle. 1st bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle. In other containers, per imperial gallon.	Rs. A. 0 12 0 2 0 1 0 ½ 1 0
29	Denatured spirits	As relevant	7½ per cent
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirits)— (1) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 43 per cent of proof spirit. (2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified— (i) Entered with a mark per as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (ii) not so entered.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof   Imperial gallon  Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	Rs. A. 20 0  40 0 30 0
31	Wines, not containing more than 43 per cent of proof spirit— (1) Champagne and other sparkling wines (2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon  Imperial gallon	10 8 6 0



# No. 54 —IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

## PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</b>			
84	Molasses . . . . .	<i>Ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine	Pound	Rs A 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	<i>Ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent or Rs 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* <i>plus</i> 2½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India
<b>TOBACCO</b>			
37	Cigars	<i>Ad valorem</i>	90 per cent
37A	Cigarettes of value— (a) not exceeding Rs 10 8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs 10-8 per thousand NOTE—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the deduction allowed under clause (a) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub item (a)	Thousand Ditto	Rs A. 8 8 12 0
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured	Pound .	3 0
	<b>II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>		
<b>COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL</b>			
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton . . .	0 8
<b>METALS</b>			
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
<b>OILS</b>			
40	Kerosene, also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test	Imperial gallon .	Three annas
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto .	Eight annas
41	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre,  (2) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes	Ton  <i>Ad valorem</i>	Rs A 12 8  10 per cent

\* The rate of excise duty on the 1st April, 1932 and until further notice is Re 1-0-0 including the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. The additional charge of 2½ annas is, however, exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent

PART II —Articles which are liable to non protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>TEXTILE MATERIALS</b>			
41A	Cotton, raw ( ) Nil.—Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured—	Pound	Six pias.
<b>APPAREL</b>			
41B	Boots and shoes not otherwise specified	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. or 4 annas per pair whichever is higher.
41C	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. or two annas per pair whichever is higher.
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Ra.
	(1) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Each	15 }
	(2) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	"	5 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(3) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	2 }
	(4) Revolver-cylinders, for each cart- ridge they will carry	"	2 }
	(5) Actions (including skeleton and water) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	"	1 }
	(6) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	40 per cent.
	(7) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	40 per cent.
<b>CARRIAGES AND CARTS</b>			
43A	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and acces- sories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and acces- sories of motor cars.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>			
43B	Opium and its alkaloids and their deriva- tives.	Net of 50 tolas	Ra. 24 or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
<b>MACHINERY</b>			
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot wire, has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering mate- rial or not.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
<b>METALS</b>			
43B	Silver bellion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce	Six annas.

(a) Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent. imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supple-  
mentary and Extending) Act 1941.

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

## PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates— *concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>			
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher
45	Artificial silk piece goods other than fents of not more than nine yards in length	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent or four annas per square yard, whichever is higher
45A*	Silk or artificial silk mixtures, that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk or artificial silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk or artificial silk, (b) fabrics not being silk or artificial silk on which silk or artificial silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics, (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see No 100A)	<i>Ad valorem</i>  <i>Ad valorem</i>  <i>Ad valorem</i>	35 per cent or two annas three pies per square yard, whichever is higher   35 per cent
Provided that the duty on fents of not more than nine yards in length of fabrics specified in sub-items (a) and (b) shall be 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
46	Printing type . . . . .	Pound	One anna
46D	Printer's ink . . . . .	<i>Ad valorem</i>	8 per cent

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed by Section 4 of Indian Finance Act, 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931

## PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
<b>I—Food, Drink and Tobacco— PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
48	Vinegar in casks	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes
<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— WOOD AND TIMBER</b>		54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture
49	Firewood	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf
<b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>		57	Fodder, bran and pollards
50	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate)		

PART IV —Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent\* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</p> <p><b>METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE</b></p> <p>58 Iron or steel, old.</p> <p>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</p> <p><b>DYES AND COLOURS</b></p> <p>58A † Dyes derived from Coal tar and Coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.</p> <p><b>OUTLETRY HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b></p> <p>59 Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of a railway administration.</p> <p><b>MACHINERY</b></p> <p>59A † Machinery namely such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—</p> <p>(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors) and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;</p> <p>(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts</p> <p>(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;</p> <p>(4) control gear self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;</p> <p>(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The term industrial system used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity</p>	<p>59B †</p> <p><b>MACHINERY—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely bobbins, hank cords and hank knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and spurs; dobbies; Jacquard machines Jacquard bar and loom cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiples box leys; solid border leys; tape leys, swirl leys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; silk reeling machines; silk fibre reeling machines; head knitting machines; dobby cards; latices and legs for dobblers; wooden whisks; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; silk machines doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames card lacing frames; drawing and denting books; sewing thread balls making machines; smock finishing machinery; hank bobbins cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, combed boards and combed board frames; take-up motions temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines roller cloth clearer cloth; silk thread; and roller skins.</p> <p>59C † Printing and Lithographic Material, namely presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chase, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slitting cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines rule ruling machines, bracing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and elastic liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.</p> <p>59D † Component Parts of Machinery as defined in Nos. 58A, 58B and 59C namely such parts only as are essential for the working of the machines or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.</p> <p>Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machines to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.</p> <p><b>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK</b></p> <p>60 Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, sliding blocks, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, tractors, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water-crane and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration;</p>	

All articles except dyes and colours comprised in item No. 58A and Machinery comprised in items Nos. 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.  
 \* Exempt from the surcharge of ½ per cent imposed under section 4 of the India Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

## PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent\* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK— <i>contd.</i>
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK— <i>contd.</i>		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No 18A or No 18D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder		Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No 18A or No 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder
63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose		

\* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931

## PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent\* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		OILS
	FISH	75	All sorts of Animal and Mineral Oils not otherwise specified, and the following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto rose and peppermint.
65	Fish, not otherwise specified		SLIDS
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and aharkuna	76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR		TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
68	Flour, except Sago flour †	77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS' STORES		TEXTILE MATERIALS
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified; including also the following articles if canned or bottled, namely, bacon, ham, biscuits, cakes, butter, vegetable product, cheese, farinaceous and patent foods, ghee, isinglass, jams and jellies, lard, pickles, chutnies, sauce and condiments	78	Textile materials, the following — Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK	79	WOOD AND TIMBER Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified		MISCELLANEOUS
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	80	Canes and rattans
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC	81	Cowries and shells
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified	83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut ( <i>see</i> No 5)
		84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified

\* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931

† Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs 2 per cwt. as also wheat there being no surcharge on wheat in No 1A

# No 54—IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

Part V—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent\* *ad valorem*—  
contd

No	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>		
	<b>ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>	94	<b>GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE</b> Glass and glassware, lacquered ware; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (see No. 134).
85	Explosives, namely blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting rubrite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuzes.	94A	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.
86A	Ornamental arms of an basket pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; weapons and theatrical and fancy dress words, provided they are literally useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and false intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	95	<b>HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHERS</b> Hides and skins not otherwise specified, and the following leather manufactures, namely saddlery harness, trunks and bags.
	<b>CONVEYANCES</b>	96	<b>METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL</b> All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified, including unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium, scrap copper and lead sheets for tea chests.
87	Tramcars, passenger lifts, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	99	<b>PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY</b> Printing paper all sorts not otherwise specified which contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and Straw Board, all sorts.
	<b>CHEMICALS DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>	100	<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b> Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say — Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Towels not in the piece; Hemp manufactures Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk; Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth; Silk yarn, reels and warps and silk thread; Woolen blankets and rugs other than floor rugs All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified.
88	The following Chemicals, drugs and medicines, namely acetic, carbolic, citric, and oxalic acids, naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, caustic soda, carbide, glycerine, alum (namely potash alum, soda alum and ammonium alum), lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, aloe-tincture, cocaine, camphor and storax.	100A	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely — Silk or artificial silk ligatures, elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web, catheter tubes, and coated silk or artificial silk.
	<b>CUTLERY HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>		
89	The following Hardware frommongery and tools, namely agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning knives.	101	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b> Art, works of, exceeding those specified in No. 23 and No. 133.
90	The following Electrical Instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely telegraphic and telephone instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus; and switch-boards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	103	The following Building and Engineering materials, namely bricks, shales, lime and clay.
91	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	104	Candles.
	<b>DYES AND COLOURS</b>		
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		
93	The following paints, colours and painter's materials, namely barytes, red lead, dry red lead and white lead, moist white lead, reduced dry zinc white and moist zinc white, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1898.		

All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

## PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent\* *ad valorem*— *concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—<i>contd.</i></b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—<i>concl'd.</i></b>	
108A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships	110	Soap
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling
103	Mats and Mattinga not otherwise specified	119	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof
108A	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes	<b>IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified—</b>	
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified	121	Coral
113	Pitch and tar	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post
114	Polishes and compositions		
115	Slate pencils.		

## PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent † *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
<b>I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		<b>CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>	
<b>SPICES</b>		128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
124A	The following Spices, when not unground namely — Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper	129	Articles other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver
<b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>		130	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>		<b>METALS</b>	
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
126	Save where otherwise specified all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>		133	<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b> Manufactures of silk or artificial silk, not otherwise specified
127	Camphor	134	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b> Bangles, beads and false pearls
		134A	Cinematograph films, exposed
		135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified ( <i>see</i> No 106-A)
		136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified
		137	Jewellery and Jewels
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified

\*All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No 124A), betelnuts (No. 141A) and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134A), are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VII—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates

No.	Name of Articles	Rate of duty
	<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>	
141B	<b>HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following:—</b>  Magnesium chloride  Provided that the duty shall not be less than that which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of this Schedule.	Rs. 7 per cwt.
	<b>CONVEYANCES</b>	
142	COAL TRAMS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—  (a) if of British manufacture  (b) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher.  Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL</b>	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee— (a) fabricated, all qualities— (i) of British manufacture  (ii) not of British manufacture  (b) not fabricated kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher.  Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.  Rs. 19 per ton. Rs. 20 per ton.
144	IRON COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause ( ) or clause (e) of No. 62—  (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 25 per ton. Rs. 27 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and shbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-6-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL Pipes and tubes and fittings therefor if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—  (a) galvanized  (b) not galvanized— (i) not under 3-inch thick— of British manufacture  not of British manufacture  (ii) under 3-inch thick— of British manufacture  not of British manufacture	Rs. 23 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.  Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.  Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.  Rs. 20 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.  Rs. 20 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 25 per ton.



PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i></b>	
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and not of cast iron— (a) fabricated, all qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton Rs 20 per ton Rs 36 per ton
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick— (a) fabricated— (i) galvanized (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified ( <i>see</i> No 61)— of British manufacture not of British manufacture (b)† not fabricated, all sorts not otherwise specified— of British manufacture not of British manufacture	Rs 33 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 26 per ton Rs 35 per ton Rs 59 per ton
148A*†	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, galvanized, not fabricated— of British manufacture (i) if made from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932 (ii) if made from sheet bar other than Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932 not of British manufacture	Rs 30 per ton. Rs 53 per ton Rs. 83 per ton
149*	Iron or Steel— (a) wire other than barbed or stranded fencing-wire, wire-rope or wire-netting, and (b) wire nails.	Rs 45 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:  Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item	Rs 23 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL— A —Ralls (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)— (a) (i) 30 lbs per yard and over (ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 13 per ton Rs 6 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher

\* Exempt from the additional duty of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931

† With effect up to the 31st day of March, 1934

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i></b>	
150— <i>contd.</i>	<b>IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—<i>contd.</i></b>	
	(b) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor—	
	If of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	If not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—S. Holes and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(I) for rail 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 14 per ton or 1 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher
	(II) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 28 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher plus Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2-4 per cwt.
	F.—Gills, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (see No. 63) and beam, channel, rod, trough and piling—	
	( ) fabricated—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(§) not fabricated—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 18 per ton.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 63)—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 25 per ton.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trusses, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof but not including builders' hardware (see No. 60) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 50A 50D 54 or 57—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher plus Rs. 16 per ton.
154	STEEL, lap-plates and flanged sheets, including flanges and castings of such plates, sheets or flanges	Rs. 45 per ton.

Part VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—  
*concl'd*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	<b>METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL</b>	
154A	SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf, including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	<b>PAPER, PASTELBOARD AND STATIONERY</b>	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content	One anna per pound
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof	One anna per pound or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(b) All other sorts	One anna per pound
157	Sugar—	
	Sugar and sugarcandy excluding confectionery	Rs 7-4 per cwt
	<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>	
158	Cotton piece-goods (other than tents of not more than nine yards in length)—	
	(a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	75 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 6½ annas per pound, whichever is higher
	(b) Others—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
	(ii) not of British manufacture	75 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
159	(a) Matches—	
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Rs 1-8 per gross of boxes
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes
	(b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making	Four annas and six pies per pound
	(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound
160	Wood pulp	Rs 45 per ton

PART VIII \*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>			
	<b>FISH.</b>			
161	FISH UNKALTED, dry	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.</b>			
162	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved not otherwise specified, including vanilla beans.	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES</b>			
163	COCOA and CHOCOLATE other than confectionery	30 per cent	20 per cent	
164	COFFEE, canned or bottled	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent.
165	FISH, canned	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent.
166	FRUIT JUICES	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent.
167	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent.
168	MILK, condensed or preserved, including milk cream	20 per cent	20 per cent	
169	SAGO (excluding Sago Flour) and TAPIOCA	20 per cent		20 per cent.
170	CANNED OR BOTTLED PROVISIONS not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<i>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.</i>			
	<b>GUMS AND RESINS.</b>			
171	GUMS, Arabic, Benjamin (res and covers) and Dammar (including varnished bats) and rosin.	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>OILS.</b>			
172	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent.
173	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
174	ESSENTIAL OILS, synthetics	20 per cent	20 per cent	
175	FISH OIL including whale oil	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>SEEDS.</b>			
176	OILSEEDS, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified including copra or coconut kernel	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>TEXTILE MATERIALS.</b>			
177	SILK and ALON fibre	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>WAX.</b>			
178	BEEWAX	30 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
179	IVORY unmanufactured	30 per cent		20 per cent.

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII \*—Articles which are hable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No	Names of articles	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>			
	<b>APPAREL</b>			
180	APPAREL, including hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, secondhand clothing, drapery and uniforms and accoutrements, excluding articles made of gold or silver thread or lametta, articles made of silk or silk mixtures or of artificial silk or artificial silk mixtures, uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No 11, and boots and shoes, excluding also waterproofed clothing	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent
	<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>			
181	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent
	<b>CONVEYANCES</b>			
182	CARRIAGES AND CARTS which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and CYCLES (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>			
183	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	.
184	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	30 per cent	20 per cent	.
185	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts not otherwise specified including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements	30 per cent	20 per cent	
186	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, namely — (a) ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts, bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof (b) all other sorts of ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic	30 per cent	20 per cent	
187	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified including photographic, scientific, photo-optical and surgical	30 per cent	20 per cent	.

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1900.

PART VIII \*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	<b>DYES AND COLOURS.</b>			
188	OUTON AND GAMBER, all sorts	20 per cent		20 per cent.
189	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS, all sorts not otherwise specified (including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899)	30 per cent	20 per cent	
190	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE	20 per cent		20 per cent.
	<b>EARthenWARE AND PORCELAIN.</b>			
191	HAZETHWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.</b>			
192	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE of all materials, excluding mouldings.	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>LEATHER.</b>			
193	SKIN, tanned or dressed, rawhought LEATHER, LEATHER CLOTH including artificial leather and other MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER not otherwise specified.	20 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>MACHINERY</b>			
194	MACHINERY and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power	20 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL.</b>			
195	ALL sorts of IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES thereof not otherwise specified.	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.</b>			
196	METALS and manufactures thereof, namely	20 per cent	20 per cent	
	(a) <i>Aluminium</i> —circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.			
	(b) <i>Brass</i> , <i>bronze</i> and similar alloys wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.			
	(c) <i>Copper</i> wrought, and manufactures of copper all sorts not otherwise specified.			
	(d) <i>German silver</i> including nickel silver			
	(e) <i>Lead</i> wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.			
	(f) <i>Silver or spelter</i> wrought or manufactured not otherwise specified.			

Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

# No. 54 —IMPORT TARIFF—*contd*

PART VIII \*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*concl'd*.

No	Names of articles	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom 4	A British Colony 5
	<i>III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concl'd</i>			
	<b>PAPER, PASTELBOARD AND STATIONERY</b>			
197	PAPER including OHROML, MARBLE, ELYST, FOSTER and STERKO PRINTING PAPER, ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPERMAONE PASTFBOARD, MILLBOARD AND CARDBOARD, all sorts other than straw board, and STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, and other sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>			
198	HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, all sorts, including lace and embroidery, but excluding towels not in the piece and articles made of wool or of silk or artificial silk or of silk or artificial silk mixtures	30 per cent	20 per cent	
199	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving, KNITTING WOOL	30 per cent	20 per cent	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
200	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
201	BRUSHES, all sorts	30 per cent	20 per cent	
202	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including CEMENT (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), tiles other than glass tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No 59A or No 63	30 per cent	20 per cent	
203	BUTTONS, metal	30 per cent	20 per cent	
204	COIR fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting	30 per cent		20 per cent
205	CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
206	CORK MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
207	GLUE, all sorts other than clarified liquid glue	30 per cent	20 per cent	
208	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	30 per cent	20 per cent	
209	PACKING—engine and boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
210	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES and other MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes	30 per cent	20 per cent	
211	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified	30 per cent	20 per cent	
212	UMBRELLAS including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor	30 per cent	20 per cent	

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931

# No 51—IMPORT TARIFF—contd

PART IX \*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of measurement.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
213	CONFECTIONERY	Ad ceterum	50 per cent	40 per cent	
	FISH				
214	FISH salted dry	Owt.	2 8 0		1 8 0
	LIQUORS.				
215	ALCOHOL	In barrels or other containers containing 27 ox. or more, per Imperial gallon.	1 8 0	0 14 0	
		In bottles containing less than 27 ox. but not less than 20 ox., per bottle.	0 8 0	0 2 4	
		In bottles containing less than 18½ ox. but not less than 10 ox., per bottle.	0 1 6	0 1 2	
		In bottles containing less than 6½ ox. but not less than 5 ox., per bottle.	0 0 9	0 0 7	
		In other containers, per Imperial gallon.	1 8 0	1 2 8	
216	Spirits—				
	(1) Bitters—				
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imp r i l gallon.	50 0 0		45 0 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imp r i l gallon of the strength of London proof.	37 8 0		33 12 0
	(2) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—				
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act 1881.



# No. 54 —IMPORT TARIFF—*contd*

PART IX. \*—Articles which are hable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd*

No	Names of articles	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>I —Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd</i>		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
	LIQUORS— <i>contd</i>				
216— <i>contd</i>	SPIRITS— <i>contd</i>				
	(3) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon	00 0 0	52 8 0	
	(4) Rum	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	37 8 0		33 12 0
	Provided that— (a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof				
	SPICES				
217	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely — <i>Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i>	45 per cent		37½ per cent
218	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely — <i>Chillies, ginger and mace</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent		22½ per cent
	TEA				
210	TEA	Pound	6 annas		3 annas
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK				
220	COFFEE not otherwise specified	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent. <i>plus</i> anna per pound		25 per cent
	TOBACCO				
221	TOBACCO, unmanufactured <i>II —Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured</i>	Pound	Rs 2		Rs 1-8 0
	OILS				
222	LUBRICATING OIL that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six ples	Six ples	

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931

PART IX \*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>II — Raw materials and produce and articles mainly manufactured—contd.</i>				
	<b>OILS—<i>contd.</i></b>				
223	The following <b>VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS</b> , namely:— Coconut, groundnut, and linseed	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent		25 per cent.
224	<b>VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS</b> not otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent.
	<i>III — Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</i>				
	<b>APPAREL.</b>				
225	<b>BOOTS AND SHOES</b> composed mainly of leather	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent or 8 annas per pair whichever is higher	20 per cent or 8 annas per pair whichever is higher	
	<b>ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.</b>				
226	<b>CARTRIDGE CASES</b> filled and empty	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent	40 per cent	
227	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12— <b>FIRMS</b> , including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Each	Rs. 15-12-0 plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	Rs. 15-1-0 or 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	
	<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.</b>				
228	The following <b>CHEMICALS</b> , namely:— Osmium Sesquioxide, Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Uranium Oxide and Zinc Oxide.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	15 per cent	
	<b>CONVEYANCES</b>				
229	<b>MOTOR CARS</b> including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Nos. 22A and 230 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	37½ per cent	30 per cent	
230	<b>MOTOR CYCLES</b> , <b>CHAINS OF MOTOR CYCLES</b> , <b>MOTOR VANS</b> and <b>MOTOR LOCOMOTIVES</b> ; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	17½ per cent	

Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.



# No 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd*

## PART IX.\*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd*

No.	Names of articles	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>				
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd</i></b>				
237	STEEL, angle and tee, if galvanized tinned or lead-coated.  (other than bars), alloys crucibles, shear blister and tub.  .. (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.  Ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more.  .. bar and rod the following kinds— (a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; (b) all shapes and sizes, if— (i) of alloy, crucible, shear blister or tub steel, or (ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or (iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting; (c) other qualities if of any of the following shapes and sizes— (i) rounds not over $\frac{7}{16}$ inch diameter (ii) squares not over $\frac{7}{16}$ inch side, (iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, (iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, (v) oval, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis, (vi) all other shapes, any size.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent	10 per cent	
	<b>TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>				
238	WOOLLEN carpets, floor rugs, homery, piece-goods, shawls and other manufactures of wool not otherwise specified, including felt.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	25 per cent	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
239	ASPHALT	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent		15 per cent.
240	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	15 per cent	
240A	The following glass making materials, viz., liquid gold and covered crucibles for glass making	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent	15 per cent	
241	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	Rs. 15-4-0	Rs. 12-12-0	

Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

# No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—concl'd.

PART IX.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—concl'd

No	Names of articles	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concl'd				
	MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd				
242	SOAP, toilet	Ad valorem	35 per cent	25 per cent	.
243	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches	Ad valorem	50 per cent	40 per cent	.
244	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, airguns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows	Ad valorem	50 per cent	10 per cent	.
	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED				
245	Betelnuts	Ad valorem	45 per cent		37½ per cent

\* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931

## EXPORT TARIFF

No	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE		Rs A
1	Raw jute— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs Ditto	1 1 4 4
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) (2) Hessian and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	For of 2,240 lbs Ditto	20 0 32 0
3	HIDES AND SKINS Raw hides and skins	Ad valorem	5 per cent
4	RICE Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	Rs A P 0 2 3

Rates of Excise duty on Salt, Silver, Motor Spirit and Kerosene as on the 1st April 1932.

No	Names of Articles	Per	*Rate of duty
1	Salt .	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	Rs A P 1 9 0
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce	0 7 6
3	Motor Spirit . . .	Imperial gallon	0 10 0
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon	0 2 9½

\* Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent vide section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931

# No 55—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1921-22			1922-23		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage
Denmark	1,227	2,919	24.6	1,041	2,061	25.3	1,112	2,970	24.1	724	2,463	16.1	703	2,469	16.7
Douglas	1,451	2,797	22.4	1,809	2,010	25.0	1,726	4,472	20.3	1,225	4,035	20.0	1,205	5,816	27.2
Spain	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,621	12.0	1,221	1,756	11.6	1,312	1,571	9.8	1,222	1,421	9.4
Madrid	2,242	2,021	24.4	2,706	2,229	10.0	2,046	2,527	10.2	2,222	4,020	21	2,212	2,069	10.0
Portugal	1,064	2,212	15.4	1,211	1,064	16.4	1,176	2,222	12.4	1,222	2,122	10.1	1,112	2,242	12.1
United Kingdom	6	22	1	1	2										
TOTAL	8,407	16,216	100	9,299	11,674	100	7,961	12,247	100	1,455	16,522	100	6,212	16,702	100

**No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT  
PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA**

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre war Average		War Average		Post war Average		1931-32		1932-33		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1932-33
	No	Tons (1,000)	No	Tons (1,000)	No	Tons (1,000)	No	Tons (1,000)	No	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,859	5,593	1,767	5,349	67.7
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	186	80	197	52	7
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	172	593	164	563	7.1
Dutch	47	114	85	206	77	241	80	271	70	229	2.9
Norwegian	55	77	97	120	46	87	110	242	92	213	2.7
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	125	524	121	598	7.6
Chinese			26	27	7	15	4	8	2	7	.1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18			5	14	2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	20	63	16	48	6
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	27	136	21	113	1.4
Spanish			6	17	1	3					
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5					
American			11	26	82	258	47	198	41	225	2.8
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	127	553	96	420	5.3
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23							
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	28	46	12	28	
Total Foreign	936	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	735	2,640	640	2,453	81.0
Native Craft	800	67	1,476	119	849	84	674	54	637	49	.6
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,110	4,000	5,749	3,928	7,504	8,454	8,867	8,241	7,903	100

\* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13

No. 55—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT  
PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—continued  
(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1931-32		1932-33		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1932-33
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,132	2,909	4,422	2,936	5,063	1,785	5,325	1,714	5,225	60.9
British Indian	222	133	206	70	260	120	102	8	212	62	8
Foreign--											
Japanese	68	162	208	479	176	407	160	322	171	591	7.6
Dutch	40	112	87	207	65	191	82	250	78	240	2.1
Norwegian	54	77	96	126	45	78	102	22.9	91	203	2.7
Italian	26	68	21	126	65	218	122	231	122	604	7.7
Chinese			25	27	8	17	5	9	2	4	
Greek	6	12	24	49	14	49			2	9	1
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	16	37	16	45	4
French	28	67	14	39	14	39	28	121	16	87	1.1
Spanish			7	17	2	4					
Rumanian	16	26	20	28	3	7					
American			10	22	86	274	41	184	41	226	2.0
German	234	668	17	65	28	101	120	294	66	419	5.4
Austro-Hungarian	110	261	9	29							
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	21	40	11	22	3
Total Foreign	616	1,672	894	1,277	539	1,562	728	2,657	646	1,464	31.6
Malta's Craft	652	63	1,728	146	806	68	716	28	702	54	7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,043	7,743	8,401	8,168	8,274	7,805	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,967	16,216	9,859	11,874	7,961	15,247	9,233	10,223	6,615	16,708	

Only use American vessel with tonnage of 7 122 cleared in the year 1912-13

Only one American vessel with tonnage of 1,123 cleared in the year 1932-33



No 57.—RAIL ROADS: TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

The stations adjacent to the land frontier routes have been divided into three groups:—  
1. Stations adjacent to the land frontier routes in the Punjab, Northern and Eastern Provinces, and the trade towards the West and Northern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in this group—

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Lahore     | 7. Quetta        |
| 2. Rawalpindi | 8. Peshawar      |
| 3. Ferozepore | 9. Jhelum        |
| 4. Multan     | 10. Sialkot      |
| 5. Amritsar   | 11. Gujranwala   |
| 6. Lyallpur   | 12. Muzaffargarh |

2. Stations adjacent to the land frontier routes in the Punjab, Northern and Eastern Provinces, and the trade towards the West and Northern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in this group—

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 13. Faisalabad   | 17. Faisalabad   |
| 14. Multan       | 18. Multan       |
| 15. Rawalpindi   | 19. Rawalpindi   |
| 16. Peshawar     | 20. Peshawar     |
| 21. Jhelum       | 22. Jhelum       |
| 23. Sialkot      | 24. Sialkot      |
| 25. Gujranwala   | 26. Gujranwala   |
| 27. Muzaffargarh | 28. Muzaffargarh |
| 29. Ferozepore   | 30. Ferozepore   |
| 31. Amritsar     | 32. Amritsar     |
| 33. Lyallpur     | 34. Lyallpur     |
| 35. Multan       | 36. Multan       |
| 37. Rawalpindi   | 38. Rawalpindi   |
| 39. Peshawar     | 40. Peshawar     |
| 41. Jhelum       | 42. Jhelum       |
| 43. Sialkot      | 44. Sialkot      |
| 45. Gujranwala   | 46. Gujranwala   |
| 47. Muzaffargarh | 48. Muzaffargarh |
| 49. Ferozepore   | 50. Ferozepore   |
| 51. Amritsar     | 52. Amritsar     |
| 53. Lyallpur     | 54. Lyallpur     |
| 55. Multan       | 56. Multan       |
| 57. Rawalpindi   | 58. Rawalpindi   |
| 59. Peshawar     | 60. Peshawar     |
| 61. Jhelum       | 62. Jhelum       |
| 63. Sialkot      | 64. Sialkot      |
| 65. Gujranwala   | 66. Gujranwala   |
| 67. Muzaffargarh | 68. Muzaffargarh |
| 69. Ferozepore   | 70. Ferozepore   |
| 71. Amritsar     | 72. Amritsar     |
| 73. Lyallpur     | 74. Lyallpur     |
| 75. Multan       | 76. Multan       |
| 77. Rawalpindi   | 78. Rawalpindi   |
| 79. Peshawar     | 80. Peshawar     |
| 81. Jhelum       | 82. Jhelum       |
| 83. Sialkot      | 84. Sialkot      |
| 85. Gujranwala   | 86. Gujranwala   |
| 87. Muzaffargarh | 88. Muzaffargarh |
| 89. Ferozepore   | 90. Ferozepore   |
| 91. Amritsar     | 92. Amritsar     |
| 93. Lyallpur     | 94. Lyallpur     |
| 95. Multan       | 96. Multan       |
| 97. Rawalpindi   | 98. Rawalpindi   |
| 99. Peshawar     | 100. Peshawar    |

3. Stations adjacent to the land frontier routes in the Punjab, Northern and Eastern Provinces, and the trade towards the West and Northern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in this group—

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Lahore     | 12. Bhawalpur |
| 2. Rawalpindi | 13. Bhawalpur |
| 3. Ferozepore | 14. Bhawalpur |
| 4. Multan     | 15. Bhawalpur |
| 5. Amritsar   | 16. Bhawalpur |
| 6. Lyallpur   | 17. Bhawalpur |
| 7. Multan     | 18. Bhawalpur |
| 8. Rawalpindi | 19. Bhawalpur |
| 9. Peshawar   | 20. Bhawalpur |
| 10. Jhelum    | 21. Bhawalpur |
| 11. Sialkot   | 22. Bhawalpur |

\* Temporarily closed [All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				contd			
Group (a)	0,077	3,425	23,800	Rice, husked—			
„ (b)	34,208	60,028	211,378	Group (a)	2,316	604	480
„ (c)	118,342	60,218	128,600	„ (b)	71,422	28,091	14,348
TOTAL	158,627	121,571	363,780	„ (c)	1,385,000	1,520,072	1,705,183
Grain and pulse—				TOTAL	1,450,428	1,558,807	1,780,317
Group (a)	4,202	1,174	2,061	Rice, un-			
„ (b)	150,007	81,224	343,388	husked—			
„ (c)	120,498	111,135	70,331	Group (a)	254	337	357
TOTAL	283,797	190,533	421,780	„ (b)	10,511	10,780	14,954
				„ (c)	779,097	668,445	651,680
				TOTAL	789,862	679,571	666,997

# No. 56 --NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA--continued

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels		Pre-war Average		War Average		Post war Average		1931-32		1932-33		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1932-33
		No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED	British	3,456	6,183	2,500	4,433	3,380	5,923	1,715	5,223	2,774	5,225	66.9
	British Indian	322	163	298	70	360	130	195	82	213	62	.6
	Foreign--											
	Japanese	65	193	306	470	170	497	160	543	171	591	7.6
	Dutch	46	112	87	307	65	191	83	250	75	140	3.1
	Norwegian	44	77	95	123	45	78	102	229	91	203	3.7
	Italian	36	96	51	125	66	218	122	351	123	604	7.7
	Chinese			25	37	8	17	5	9	-	4	
	Greek	5	13	24	40	14	49	18	57	3	9	1
	Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	12	37	15	45	.6
	French	28	87	14	86	14	39	26	131	16	87	1.2
	Spanish			7	17	2	4					
NOT CLEARED	Russian	16	26	20	26	3	7					
	American			10	23	54	274	41	184	44	235	3.0
	German	234	668	17	55	28	101	120	294	96	419	5.4
	Austro-Hungarian	110	351	9	20							
	Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	20	21	20	11	22	.3
	Total Foreign	615	1,673	894	1,377	339	1,463	720	2,667	640	2,464	31.0
	Native Craft	848	63	1,725	140	668	86	710	18	702	54	.7
	TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,063	7,743	2,491	8,185	3,274	7,808	100
	GRAND TOTAL	5,167	10,216	9,559	11,674	7,961	15,247	8,853	18,428	8,615	15,708	

Only one American vessel with tonnage of 7122 cleared in the year 1932-33

No. 17.—RAILROAD TRAFFIC AT SEASIDE STATION AT LAND BOUNDARY  
AND FOR CANAL PASSAGE

Registration Station

1. 1st class passenger	2. 2nd class passenger	3. 3rd class passenger	4. Freight	5. Mail	6. Express	7. Other
100	200	300	400	500	600	700
800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500
3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200
4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900
5000	5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600
5700	5800	5900	6000	6100	6200	6300
6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700
7800	7900	8000	8100	8200	8300	8400
8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000	9100
9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800
9900	10000	10100	10200	10300	10400	10500

1. 1st class passenger 2. 2nd class passenger 3. 3rd class passenger 4. Freight 5. Mail 6. Express 7. Other

1. 1st class passenger	2. 2nd class passenger	3. 3rd class passenger	4. Freight	5. Mail	6. Express	7. Other
100	200	300	400	500	600	700
800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500
3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200
4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900
5000	5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600
5700	5800	5900	6000	6100	6200	6300
6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700
7800	7900	8000	8100	8200	8300	8400
8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000	9100
9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800
9900	10000	10100	10200	10300	10400	10500

1. 1st class passenger 2. 2nd class passenger 3. 3rd class passenger 4. Freight 5. Mail 6. Express 7. Other

1. 1st class passenger	2. 2nd class passenger	3. 3rd class passenger	4. Freight	5. Mail	6. Express	7. Other
100	200	300	400	500	600	700
800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500
3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200
4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900
5000	5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600
5700	5800	5900	6000	6100	6200	6300
6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700
7800	7900	8000	8100	8200	8300	8400
8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000	9100
9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800
9900	10000	10100	10200	10300	10400	10500

\* Large daily closed (All passengers for the day are closed)

IMPORTS

ARTICLE	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	ARTICLE	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				Wheat—			
Group (a)	6,077	3,415	23,400	Group (a)	2,310	64	450
" (b)	34,203	60,923	211,373	" (b)	71,000	20,021	14,318
" (c)	118,342	60,219	124,599	" (c)	1,345,700	1,020,672	1,700,100
TOTAL	158,622	124,557	359,372	TOTAL	1,418,010	1,040,717	1,704,668
Grain and pulse—				Rice, un-			
Group (a)	4,292	1,171	2,061	Group (a)	251	337	367
" (b)	150,007	31,221	313,383	" (b)	10,511	10,700	11,054
" (c)	129,498	111,135	70,311	" (c)	779,097	669,115	651,680
TOTAL	283,797	143,527	385,755	TOTAL	789,859	680,152	662,101

# No 57 —RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd*

[ All quantities in maunds except treasure ]

## IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-23	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-23
Grains and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (a)	48,941	47,132	26,607
Group (a)	74,149	32,510	20,553	(b)	24,407	21,303	20,184
" (b)	203,595	479,703	491,570	(c)	31,978	68,128	22,728
" (c)	209,483	268,563	217,008	TOTAL	105,326	136,563	70,519
TOTAL	587,209	770,766	729,131	* Carpets and rugs—			
HIDES AND SKINS—				Group (a)	16,785	13,294	12,601
Hides of Cattle—				" (b)	8,242	3,602	6,580
Group (a)	1,899	1,647	1,618	TOTAL	25,027	16,896	19,181
" (b)	53,227	47,404	49,098	** Borax—			
" (c)	24,023	20,311	18,668	Group (b)		2,326	
TOTAL	58,149	69,362	69,384	" (c)	18,135	430	6,685
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL	18,135	2,756	6,685
Group (a)	10,143	7,529	8,176	† Charas	2,983	2,730	2,369
" (b)	27,123	23,905	22,978	‡ Jute, raw	227,921	200,071	207,271
" (c)	2,740	3,658	3,085	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL	40,006	35,092	34,239	‡ Linseed	406,908	408,514	446,444
Oil—				‡ Mustard and rapeseed	256,751	204,071	204,068
Group (a)				Treasure—			
" (b)				Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c)				Group ( )			
TOTAL				" (b)	1,772	61	38,920
Resins—				(c)			
Group (a)				TOTAL	1,772	61	38,920
" (b)				Silver (in ounces)—			
" (c)				Group (a)	180,496	261,374	265,372
TOTAL				" (b)	2,708,070	2,646,840	6,000,718
Stones—				(c)	217,000	247,096	192,010
Group (a)				TOTAL	2,975,425	4,394,104	6,247,100
" (b)							
" (c)							
TOTAL							

Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups ( ) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkestan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group ( ) and are registered only at these stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER  
 ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Twist and yarn—				<i>cont'd</i>			
Group (a)	11,794	21,053	12,050	Machinery and			
" (b)	19,992	18,094	20,413	millwork—			
" (c)	47,632	32,877	40,092	Group (a)	4,000	21,165	4,824
TOTAL	79,418	72,024	73,764	" (b)	26,032	23,396	14,847
Piecegoods, foreign—				" (c)	13,260	7,421	10,164
Group (a)	48,717	80,905	67,778	TOTAL	43,293	51,981	29,835
" (b)	84,513	79,465	81,431	Others, including			
" (c)	48,201	55,047	50,717	hardware and			
TOTAL	181,431	215,417	199,926	cutlery—			
Piecegoods, Indian—				Group (a)	9,301	1,630	8,188
Group (a)	31,051	48,980	39,476	" (b)	37,470	21,471	14,607
" (b)	137,464	143,930	146,749	" (c)	6,870	5,985	8,576
" (c)	88,760	101,345	108,870	TOTAL	53,641	29,086	31,371
TOTAL	257,275	294,255	295,005	Petroleum—			
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				Group (a)	69,356	111,953	53,184
Indigo (Natural)—				" (b)	224,969	191,338	177,709
Group (a)	167	1,318	1,438	" (c)	75,747	89,868	79,662
" (b)	367	229	261	TOTAL	370,072	392,159	310,555
" (c)	121	22	2	Salt—			
TOTAL	655	1,569	1,701	Group (a)	10,311	9,297	13,689
Others—				" (b)	804,159	846,904	859,724
Group (a)	1,829	1,771	888	" (c)	784,038	884,173	832,582
" (b)	3,106	22,374	29,718	TOTAL	1,598,508	1,740,374	1,705,945
" (c)	5,841	3,223	1,598	Sugar—			
TOTAL	10,776	27,368	32,204	Refined—			
Grain and pulse—				Group (a)	276,807	164,750	144,278
Wheat—				" (b)	689,163	534,727	503,608
Group (a)	148,460	110,538	120,694	" (c)	109,237	71,154	88,538
" (b)	1,188,706	917,064	627,596	TOTAL	1,075,207	770,631	741,424
" (c)	79,438	103,768	87,195	Unrefined—			
TOTAL	1,416,613	1,136,365	835,485	Group (a)	23,295	5,001	16,688
Rice, husked—				" (b)	55,473	41,448	37,948
Group (a)	58,033	61,785	42,650	" (c)	18,079	25,731	28,496
" (b)	217,047	217,713	220,001	TOTAL	96,847	72,180	83,132
" (c)	373,862	390,803	400,173	Tea—			
TOTAL	648,947	370,321	662,824	Black—			
Others—				Group (a)	2,968	20,355	17,603
Group (a)	162,894	282,722	172,326	" (b)	25,502	30,777	36,528
" (b)	683,943	906,751	1,008,531	" (c)	245	4,336	16,608
" (c)	316,859	530,328	399,478	TOTAL	28,715	55,468	70,739
TOTAL	1,163,696	1,719,801	1,580,335	Green—			
Iron and Steel—				Group (a)	35,606	15,938	9,795
Unwrought—				" (b)	33,222	30,256	22,095
Group (a)	23,899	27,773	5	" (c)	487	477	304
" (b)	25,352	21,101	15,188	TOTAL	69,315	46,671	33,094
" (c)	8,406	8,039	11,123	Tobacco—			
TOTAL	57,657	56,913	26,316	Group (a)	5,271	7,227	5,397
Sections—				" (b)	63,264	68,625	40,751
Group (a)	25,094	66,556	55,019	" (c)	57,002	57,938	57,035
" (b)	251,044	165,778	94,629	TOTAL	125,537	133,790	112,183
" (c)	66,008	53,630	48,041	* Brass and			
TOTAL	343,046	290,964	193,280	Copper	7,877	14,256	20,156
				* Betelnuts	30,347	38,931	31,516
				Treasure—			
				<i>Gold</i> (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)	61		
				" (b)	24,826	15,399	2,513
				" (c)	571	182	
				TOTAL	25,458	15,581	2,513
				Silver (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)			
				" (b)	5,218,398	3,534,361	3,782,185
				" (c)	3,089,588	11,616,879	193,502
				TOTAL	8,287,986	15,151,240	3,975,687

\* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c)

# No 57—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd*

[All quantities in *maunds* except *treasure*]

## IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grain and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wood, raw—			
Others—				Group (a)	46 841	47 132	24,607
Group (a)	74,149	32,510	20 533	" (b)	24 407	24 302	20,184
" (b)	303,525	479,293	491 570	(c)	31 975	58 123	22,725
" (c)	209 463	265,543	217 008	TOTAL	103 243	129,553	70,519
TOTAL	587,209	778,366	729 181	Carpets and rugs—			
HIDES AND SKINS—				Group (a)	16,765	12,223	12,681
Hides of Cattle—				" (b)	5,343	2,502	6,890
Group (a)	1,829	1,647	1,818	TOTAL	22,107	16,725	19,571
" (b)	68,287	47 104	49 098	Borax—			
" (c)	24,032	20,314	15 608	Group (b)		2,296	
TOTAL	84,218	69,365	66,714	(c)	15,125	530	6,685
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL	15,125	2,826	6,685
Group (a)	10,143	7,539	5 178	† Charas	2,062	2,730	2,300
" (b)	37,123	21,906	22,978	‡ Guts, raw	237,921	300 071	207,971
" (c)	2,750	2 688	2 028	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL	50,021	27 112	30 182	§ Linseed	496,968	408,814	446 444
Gbl—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	239 731	301,071	255,063
Group (a)	5,425	9 734	9,247	Treasure—			
" (b)	5,103	3 773	2,481	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c)	66 798	43 324	44,732	Group ( )			
TOTAL	70,826	56,831	56 610	" (b)	1 772	84	25 929
Tobacco—				" (c)			
Group (a)	7 411	7 730	3,804	TOTAL	1,772	84	25,929
" (b)	71,486	70,468	66,717	Silver (in ounces)—			
" (c)	40,430	22,046	45 963	Group ( )	189 496	321,874	658,372
TOTAL	119,326	112,264	136,574	(b)	2,798,923	3,649,650	6,006,718
				" (c)	317,000	347,650	122,010
				TOTAL	3,275 426	4,298,104	6,817,100

Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (b).  
‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (a) and are registered only at those stations.

# No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

## EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Twist and yarn—				<i>cont'd</i>			
Group (a)	11,794	21,053	12,659	Machinery and			
" (b)	19,992	18,094	20,413	millwork—			
" (c)	47,632	32,877	40,692	Group (a)	4,000	21,165	4,824
TOTAL	79,418	72,024	73,764	" (b)	26,032	23,395	11,847
Piece goods, foreign—				" (c)	13,260	7,421	10,164
Group (a)	48,717	80,905	67,778	TOTAL	43,293	51,981	29,835
" (b)	84,513	79,465	81,431	Others, including			
" (c)	48,201	55,047	50,717	hardware and			
TOTAL	181,431	215,417	199,926	cutlery—			
Piece goods, Indian—				Group (a)	9,301	1,630	8,188
Group (a)	31,051	43,980	39,476	" (b)	37,470	21,471	14,607
" (b)	137,464	143,930	146,749	" (c)	6,870	5,985	8,576
" (c)	88,760	101,345	108,870	TOTAL	53,641	29,086	31,371
TOTAL	257,275	294,255	295,095	Petroleum—			
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				Group (a)	69,356	111,953	53,184
Indigo (Natural)—				" (b)	224,969	101,338	177,709
Group (a)	107	1,318	1,438	" (c)	75,747	83,868	79,662
" (b)	307	229	201	TOTAL	370,072	392,159	310,555
" (c)	121	22	2	Salt—			
TOTAL	655	1,569	1,701	Group (a)	10,311	9,297	13,689
Others—				" (b)	804,169	816,004	859,724
Group (a)	1,820	1,771	888	" (c)	784,038	884,173	832,532
" (b)	3,106	22,374	29,718	TOTAL	1,598,508	1,740,374	1,705,945
" (c)	5,841	3,223	1,598	Sugar—			
TOTAL	10,770	27,368	32,204	Refined—			
Grain and pulse—				Group (a)	276,807	164,750	144,278
Wheat—				" (b)	680,163	534,727	508,008
Group (a)	148,409	110,533	120,694	" (c)	109,237	71,154	83,538
" (b)	1,188,706	917,004	627,596	TOTAL	1,075,207	770,631	741,424
" (c)	79,138	108,768	87,195	Unrefined—			
TOTAL	1,416,613	1,136,305	835,485	Group (a)	23,295	5,001	10,688
Rice, husked—				" (b)	55,473	41,148	37,948
Group (a)	58,033	61,785	42,640	" (c)	18,079	20,731	28,406
" (b)	217,047	217,733	220,001	TOTAL	96,847	72,180	83,112
" (c)	373,802	190,803	400,173	Tea—			
TOTAL	648,647	370,321	662,824	Black—			
Others—				Group (a)	2,968	20,355	17,604
Group (a)	162,804	282,722	172,320	" (b)	25,502	30,777	16,528
" (b)	683,943	106,751	1,008,531	" (c)	245	4,336	16,008
" (c)	316,859	539,328	393,478	TOTAL	28,715	55,468	70,730
TOTAL	1,163,606	1,719,801	1,574,329	Green—			
Iron and Steel—				Group (a)	35,606	15,933	9,795
Unwrought—				" (b)	33,222	30,256	22,995
Group (a)	23,539	27,773	5	" (c)	487	177	304
" (b)	25,352	21,101	15,188	TOTAL	69,315	46,371	13,094
" (c)	8,406	8,933	11,123	Tobacco—			
TOTAL	57,297	58,807	26,316	Group (a)	5,271	7,127	5,397
Textiles—				" (b)	63,264	68,625	49,751
Group (a)	25,004	60,556	53,011	" (c)	57,002	57,938	57,035
" (b)	251,244	169,778	114,229	TOTAL	125,537	133,790	112,183
" (c)	63,038	53,620	18,641	• Brass and			
TOTAL	349,290	283,954	185,881	Copper	7,877	14,256	29,146
				• Betelnuts	30,347	38,911	31,116
				Treasure—			
				Gold (In			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)	61	15,309	—
				" (b)	21,820	182	—
				" (c)	571	—	—
				TOTAL	25,453	15,491	2,111
				Silver (In			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)	—	—	—
				" (b)	—	—	—
				" (c)	—	—	—
				TOTAL	—	—	—

\* These column totals are not final, probable quantities only to be sent to the frontier.

# No 58 —TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

## IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope) — (a) (b) (c) TOTAL	557	351 7	477	Tea — Dry — (a) (b) (c) TOTAL	10,421 3,851	8,594 8,168	17,303 12,853
Cottons manufactured — Piecegoods — (a) (b) TOTAL	333 428	340	375	Wet — (a) (b) (c) TOTAL	159	115	19 619
Other sorts included in rug — (a) (b) TOTAL	561	171 64	213 1,878	Tobacco — Clearances — (a) (b) TOTAL	4 233	13 310	1,340
Grain and pulses — Gram and pulses — (a) (b) TOTAL	8,129 24,947 286	10,573 19,170 434	9,757 18,334 1,240	Others — (a) (b) TOTAL	207	523	1,343
Rice husked — (a) (b) TOTAL	88,013 4,519 41,250	78,043 4,013 24,768	88,537 3,423 20,091	Opium — (a) (b) TOTAL	2,858 5,001	1,940 4,225	1,969 2,844
Rice unhusked (a) (b) TOTAL	3,733 61 18,416	1,824 523 17,038	388 286 18,758	Silk — Raw — (a) (b) TOTAL	3,891	4,310	3,332 322 215
Hides of Cattle — (a) (b) TOTAL	1,630 4,803	1,482 4,801	1,102 1,788	Manufactured — (a) (b) TOTAL	6 6	3 3	19 10
Lac — (a) (b) TOTAL	1,332 20,314	672 42,424	1,753 20,751	Timber — Task — (a) (b) TOTAL		81	
Paper — Manufactured — (a) (b) TOTAL	1,063 1,063	172 172		Other kinds — (a) (b) TOTAL	74 83		78
U. r. s. d. (including jag rary) — (a) (b) TOTAL			204 235	Matches — Treasure — Gold (in ounces) (a) (b) TOTAL			101
		9	480	Silver (in ounces) (a) (b) TOTAL	70,870 323,461 212	130,328 860,185	5,577,316
					214,646	1,010,450	5,577,316

NOTE — (a) means trade in Bhamo, downward traffic on the river  
 (b) means trade in Lashio, Heho, and Shwebo, out and traffic.  
 (c) means trade in Thabeikkyin (formerly at Kawkares), importations into Burma  
 \* Of this total 294,310 ounces represent Government treasure  
 † Of this total 17,516 ounces represent Government treasure transferred to Mandalay Treasury and  
 215,648 ounces Government treasure to R. spon Currency Office.



No. 5.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES  
OF BURMA—*contd.*

[ All quantities in mounds, except treasure ]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	ARTICLES	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				Others, includ-			
(d)	15,225	20,081	10,250	ing bars,			
(e)	2,729	816	6,304	angles, beams			
(f)			..	and other sec-			
TOTAL	17,954	21,497	16,554	tions—			
Cotton twist and				(d)	7,535	7,225	3,702
yarn—				(e)	20,362	10,944	6,371
(d)	47,850	86,628	37,759	(f)			
(e)	16,270	18,224	15,057	TOTAL	27,897	18,160	10,133
(f)		..	137	Petroleum—			
TOTAL	64,120	54,852	53,553	Kerosene oil—			
Cotton piece-				(d)	19,143	15,108	13,293
goods—				(e)	57,385	51,225	47,706
(d)	19,091	9,163	9,322	(f)	1,560	1,432	1,462
(e)	16,672	28,468	31,093	TOTAL	78,088	67,760	62,461
(f)				Petrol—			
TOTAL	28,763	37,630	41,015	(d)	3,931	2,867	2,493
Rice, husked—				(e)	57,361	49,760	28,045
(d)	109	160	150	(f)			
(e)	258	2,667	3,157	TOTAL	61,292	52,627	30,538
(f)				Provisions and Oli-			
TOTAL	307	2,827	3,307	man's Stores—			
Dyes and dyeing				Condensed			
materials—				milk—			
(d)	155	176	144	(d)	2,754	1,701	1,232
(e)	21	176	20	(e)	3,333	3,601	3,022
(f)			..	(f)	134	183	130
TOTAL	176	352	164	TOTAL	6,221	5,485	4,384
Iron and Steel—				Fish, dry and fish,			
Unwrought (ore,				wet (ngapi)—			
pig iron,				(d)	14,020	12,672	14,957
etc.)—				(e)	12,706	6,689	5,731
(d)	90	65	268	(f)	1,001	861	1,459
(e)	932	958	3,342	TOTAL	27,727	20,162	22,147
(f)	86	7		Other provisions			
TOTAL	1,058	1,030	3,610	and Ollman's			
Machinery and				Stores—			
Millwork—				(d)	2,118	1,608	1,503
(d)	142	105	3,519	(e)	10,381	12,295	14,475
(e)	6,051	2,021	463	(f)	458	612	577
(f)			..	TOTAL	12,957	14,515	16,555
TOTAL	6,193	2,126	3,982	Salt—			
Hardware and				(d)	67,460	58,653	62,685
cutlery—				(e)	185,236	119,846	97,690
(d)	1,733	1,803	1,029	(f)	1,305	1,400	1,119
(e)	9,135	2,211	1,265	TOTAL	204,001	179,899	161,494
(f)	165	194	168	Silk—			
TOTAL	11,033	4,208	2,462	Raw—			
				(d)	..	..	333
				(e)			..
				(f)			..
				TOTAL			333

NOTE —“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river  
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwepyithar, inward traffic  
“(f)” means trade at Thinganyinaung (formerly at Kawhla), exportations from Burma

# NO 58—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*concl'd*

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

## EXPORTS—*concl'd*.

ARTICLES	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	ARTICLES	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bulk— <i>concl'd</i>				Caddies			
Manufactured—				(d)	1 101	1 17	718
(d)	40	43	19	(e)	4,188	4,258	3 484
(e)				(f)	189	2	183
(f)							
TOTAL	40	43	12	TOTAL	5 491	5 453	4,365
Jale Stone—							
(d)	132	70	150				
(e)							
(f)							
TOTAL	132	70	150	Matches—			
				(d)	2,454	2,277	2,634
				(e)	4,364	3,898	2,220
				(f)	143	88	144
Sugar—							
Refined—				TOTAL	4 064	6,323	4,038
(d)	5 704	4,673	4,902				
(e)	10,218	10,234	7 931				
(f)	964	898	508				
TOTAL	1 036	16 833	13,367				
Unrefined incl'd				Woolen goods			
ing Aggrey—				(pieces, goods,			
(d)	2,800	4,254	3,433	rug, blanket,			
(e)	1,074	1 455	350	woolen (wrist			
(f)	9	2	12	and yarn, etc.)—			
TOTAL	5,672	5,721	3,822	(d)	80	75	98
				(e)	143	287	6,144
				(f)			
Tea, dry—				TOTAL	223	462	4,330
(d)	1 071	948	723				
(e)	1,601	1 138	508				
(f)	10						
TOTAL	2,682	1 084	1,231				
Tobacco—				Treasure—			
(d)	598	568	254	Gold (in ounces)			
(e)	2,100	1,808	228	Silver (in ounces)			
(f)	436	323	315				
TOTAL	3,136	2,364	634				

# No 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Coal . . . . . tons	413	342	370	654	427	341	51	65	1.09	90	68	55
Cotton—Twist and yarn lbs	10,895	12,636	18,044	12,430	12,915	12,016	56	97	2.35	70	68	65
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (un-bleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds	7,859	8,570	8,949	6,797	17,757	14,664	14	22	37	17	34	28
Foreign . . . . . "	3,009	3,116	5,406	1,811	2,857	1,629	5	9	24	4	0	3
Cotton Piecegoods—White(bleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds	3,707	5,895	4,485	4,964	5,840	5,505	8	18	25	15	15	14
Foreign . . . . . "	2,586	3,741	2,003	524	1,208	1,176	5	13	11	1	4	3
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . . "	12,199	21,312	18,122	11,249	20,488	22,913	27	60	95	43	64	70
Foreign . . . . . "	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,357	2,411	1,985	6	20	25	4	10	7
Jutebags . . . . . no	38,948	39,822	40,123	49,030	53,702	41,181	1,19	1,66	1.88	1,86	1,66	1,11
Betelnuts . . . . . cwts	311	279	294	272	248	225	60	50	64	48	43	34
Tobacco—Unmanufactured lbs,	21,180	10,432	10,687	10,225	14,014	13,390	58	43	51	33	29	28
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	18	12	13	20	20	36	30	12	20
Wheat flour . . . . . "	16	12	18	23	18	19	29	27	52	44	26	30

# No 60—OTHER EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32
Rice in the husk tons	216	163	93	15	103	110	1.64	1.1	80	1.17	94
Rice not in the husk "	263	200	99	311	1,030	936	4.15	7.90	10.93	8.28	8.22
Peanut "	19	19	46	23	23	43	17	19	64	7	33
Oils, mineral— Kerosene gals.	97,670	110,531	119,590	113,730	120,414	120,367	3.22	3.72	4.10	4.93	5.27
Lubricating "		2,947†	3,100	6,513	7,241	7,465		21†	21	40	60
Kerosene and Petrol "		4,316 (6)	14,371	51,101	43,336	46,056		40 (6)	2.01	2.31	2.84
Gasoline lbs.	4,409	5,458	6,337	5,573	5,647	5,713	12	18	18	8	9
Latex "	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	43	4	5
Wood and timber— Teakwood C. tons	123	110	166	136	104	126	1.17	1.23	2.39	1.93	1.63
Other timber "	23	20	25	21	10	17	18	11	25	23	14

Included with "Oils"—Mineral—Other kinds = price to April 1913.  
 † Average of four years.  
 ‡ Average of four years representing "Petrol" only

NC 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

*Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.*  
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Total . . . . .	6,550	4,950	2,844	2,233	3,382	3,644
Argentine . . . . .	2,250	2,090	1,979	1,401	3,110	3,457
India . . . . .	1,360	2,380	762	712	153	92
India's percentage . . . . .	21%	48%	27%	32%	5%	3%
<b>FRANCE</b>						
Total . . . . .	2,514	1,337	2,154	1,905	2,663	2,354
Argentine . . . . .	1,143	546	1,344	933	1,962	1,830
India . . . . .	1,026	617	636	868	469	322
India's percentage . . . . .	41%	46%	30%	46%	18%	14%
<b>ITALY</b>						
Total . . . . .	454	324	590	533	613	686
Argentine . . . . .	133	11	285	113	381	514
India (and Ceylon) . . . . .	261	282	267	373	170	119
India's percentage (including Ceylon) . . . . .	57%	87%	45%	70%	28%	17%
	1913	1914-15	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total . . . . .	35	46	222	159	168	197
Argentine . . . . .				55	56	111
India . . . . .	27	38	217	85	110	84
India's percentage . . . . .	77%	82%	98%	53%	65%	43%

*Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.*  
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>						
Total . . . . .	530	620	314	99	219	248
India . . . . .	100	210	178	46	88	179
India's percentage . . . . .	36%	34%	57%	46%	40%	72%
<b>BELGIUM</b>						
Total . . . . .	94	..	39	38	39	42
Roumania . . . . .	14	..	3	11	20	13
Argentine . . . . .	3	..	7	..	..	..
India . . . . .	67	..	18	21	3	17
India's percentage . . . . .	72%	..	41%	55%	8%	40%
<b>ITALY.</b>						
Total . . . . .	102	220	36	31	102	752
India (including Ceylon) . . . . .	95	183	14	19	27	735
India's percentage . . . . .	93%	83%	47%	61%	26%	98%
<b>FRANCE</b>						
Total . . . . .	538	404	133	129	102	106
India . . . . .	482	303	102	84	60	69
India's percentage . . . . .	90%	75%	74%	65%	56%	65%

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

*Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy*

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
<b>FRANCE.</b>						
Total import	278	261	52	33	14	13
India	228	231	14			1
India's percentage	82%	88%	27%			8%
China	10	2	13	23	3	
China's percentage	4%	7%	25%	70%	20%	
<b>ITALY</b>						
Total import	Not available	Not available	153	58	134	141
India's share (including Ceylon)			38	31	18	75
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)			24%	13%	13%	53%
China			114	217	91	3
Percentage of China's share			73%	84%	70%	8%

*Imports of Groundnut into France*

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
<b>UNSHELLED.</b>						
Senegal	1 738	1 724	2,857	3 436	2,980	1,700
West Africa (other ports)	486	669	168	226	518	449
India	325	265	33	46	41	17
Total	2,634	2,743	3 118	3 753	3,603	2,243
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,067	2,328	2,814	2,702	1,632
<b>SHELLED.</b>						
India	2,442	2,700	2,919	2,548	2,481	2,694
Senegal		20	35	65	21	62
Other countries	245	263	606	812	1,027	1 748
Total	2,687	2,983	3,653	3,425	3,509	4,504
Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	49%	41%	40%	44%

\* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled—75 tons shelled.  
 NOTE.—One quintal—220-45 lbs.

*Imports of Tea into certain countries*

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre war Average	War Average	1929	1930	19 1	1932
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—</b>						
India . . . . .	189,093	233,423	306,735	290,183	276,963	312,199
Ceylon . . . . .	111,796	100,563	153,095	152,697	158,913	172,362
China . . . . .	10,652	17,682	9,195	9,735	8,548	4,847
Java . . . . .	17,999	18,594	25,404	24,000	25,839	74,028
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>349,150</b>	<b>377,142</b>	<b>559,168</b>	<b>541,038</b>	<b>525,446</b>	<b>587,500</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>55.0</i>
<b>FRANCE—</b>						
India . . . . .	1,515	2,957	1,125	913	1,517	1,000
China . . . . .	7,359	5,785	2,720	1,434	1,525	2,177
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,801</b>	<b>11,093</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>6,018</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>19.9</i>
<b>CANADA—</b>						
India . . . . .	13,850	13,019	23,760	33,880	10,936	26,722
Ceylon . . . . .	15,481	10,137	10,513	13,214	9,849	10,960
China . . . . .	2,772	1,763	594	302	267	73
Japan . . . . .	4,128	5,550	3,028	2,938	2,890	2,543
Java . . . . .		4,444				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>36,753</b>	<b>38,930</b>	<b>38,677</b>	<b>50,886</b>	<b>33,115</b>	<b>40,418</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—</b>						
India . . . . .	9,040	10,722	14,733	16,564	17,407	18,077
Ceylon . . . . .	18,893	19,247	27,700	28,691	29,704	26,757
China . . . . .	22,130	18,002	9,488	6,513	8,219	9,410
Japan . . . . .	46,245	49,339	24,539	20,948	11,117	14,594
Java . . . . .	158	8,050	6,655	5,403	6,718	9,934
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>95,120</b>	<b>100,715</b>	<b>80,373</b>	<b>74,926</b>	<b>66,753</b>	<b>74,727</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>						
India . . . . .	8,714	8,430	5,350	4,135	2,687	2,449
Ceylon . . . . .	19,973	23,406	27,170	19,113	13,310	16,000
China . . . . .	2,897	1,982	959	1,001	1,000	1,000
Java . . . . .	3,750	7,749	12,154	13,115	7,115	2,115
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>35,412</b>	<b>41,937</b>	<b>50,700</b>	<b>44,427</b>	<b>36,753</b>	<b>34,412</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>
<b>NEW ZEALAND—</b>						
India . . . . .	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Ceylon . . . . .	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
China . . . . .	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Java . . . . .	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,444</b>
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>

(a) For 1932, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand figures are preliminary estimates based on the best available information.





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„ (silk) . . . . .	45	161	..	..
Zanzibar . . . . .	163	163	..	..
Zino . . . . .	51	163, 215	..	..